THE LOWELL DAILY SUN.

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FIRST EDITION

2 O'CLOCK

For later telegraphic and local news see 5 o'clock edition.

Robertson & Co.,

BARGAIN HOUSE-FURNISHERS,

56, 58 and 60 Central Street, Lowell.

For the benefit of those who contemplate house-keeping, whether on a large or small scale, we have prepared a set of Plans so arranged in goods and prices as to be adapted to the wants of all classes, and which will be found of the greatest assistance to beginners and others who aim to get the best possible results for their money, and which combine the greatest possible usefulness with the least possible expenditure. These Plans will be known as

Robertson's Exclusive Adjustable Plans

and are the outcome of our very extensive dealings with the public and our thorough knowledge of their requirements. We claim for them the following essential elements, on which we base their success:

ORIGINALITY. BECAUSE no house in our business has ever proposed or adopted any such plans for securing to the purchaser such benefits as those afford, and because no matter what competitors may promise or hold out in copying these plans (as they undoubtedly will) they must fall far short of the quality, even if the quantity and prices are the same. On this particular point you get our guarantee.

FEASIBILITY. BECAUSE these plans have been originated and prepared by us, not merely for an advertisement, but are intended as a positive benefit to the purchaser in helping him to secure such goods as will give the greatest satisfaction in every respect. AND WE GUARANTEE that the goods set forth in either plan, if taken altogether, shall be found from $15 to $50 cheaper than they can be bought for elsewhere.

POPULARITY. BECAUSE all intending purchasers can find in these plans the realization of their ideas, and because no matter which you accept, you will find it is just exactly as if you had framed it yourself.

New York Cloak and Suit Co.,

No. 8 John St.

We invite a careful inspection of our stock this week, as we have just received from the New York markets, and owing to the dullness of trade there, have secured some of THE HANDSOMEST GARMENTS FOR THE LEAST MONEY that have been shown this season. Come now and take advantage of the prices. The earlier you come the easier the selection.

Jacket like Cut for only $5.98.

Compare it with what you can buy elsewhere at this price For.

$10.00, $12.00 and $13.75.

Three new styles in Ladies Skirt Jackets, handsomely trimmed with braid and fur, and 40 inches long, made for us by the Best New York Tailors. You can save $5.00 each by selecting one of these garments while they last. Be sure and examine their

FUR CAPES.

Special Bargains in Fur Capes this week, 20 to 30 inches long, in all the leading furs French Coney, China Lynx, Astrachan Monkey, Mutton, Persian and Electric Seal, Beaver, &c. Prices $3.95, $5.00, $6.50, $8.75, $9.75, $11.75, $12.00 and up.

It is to your advantage to examine our goods before you purchase.

P. H. HEELON, 247 and 249 Gorham St. Boarding, Hack and Livery Stable.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM, 112 Merrimack Street, Photographers, Crayons, Pastels and Water Colors a specialty. All work Guaranteed.

REFUTED

Vague Slanders Affecting Certain Business Men.

REV. FR. JOYCE, O. M. I., RECEIVED NO THREATS.

Story Regarding Putnam & Son Pronounced Utterly False.

If all the strange stories which are floating around have a grain of truth in them this city of ours will be in a ferment before long.

Tonight at 7:30 o'clock is the time appointed, according to the rumors, for a grand demonstration of the local A. P. A., the strength of which body has been variously estimated at from 20 men to 20,000.

Of all the ridiculous, absurd and at the same time humorous stories ever circulated is the one concerning tonight's affair. It is about as sensational as the "bomb" story made public in Boston a week ago today, according to which a bomb was to be exploded to wreck the North end in Boston.

Now the local story is that the A. P. A., will parade on Central and Merrimack streets and finally gather in Columbus park for the purpose of tearing down a statue recently placed there. Such is the plan of campaign or warfare as a young man told the writer. That anyone should entertain as true so ridiculous a story goes beyond a sober man's comprehension.

Its absurdty is instantly shown in the statement that the statue in question is fully 100 feet above the street and required three weeks of hard labor by a number of men at considerable expense to place in position. But nevertheless newspaper men expect to see half the city turn out to witness the demonstration and have already secured best positions along the line and in the park, engaged corps of artists and imported writers of the dime novel stamp to "drop up" the sensation to the "queen's taste."

When THE SUN heard the rumor that Rev. Fr. Joyce, O. M. I., had received a letter from the A. P. A. threatening the pulling down of the statue, a reporter waited on the reverend gentleman to ascertain what foundation, if any, was for such alarm. Rev. Fr. Joyce said he had received a clipping from the vile paper, the British American, making allusion to the statue, but he had not received any threatening letter.

But this is not the only ridiculous story, for in the campaign just past, (and possibly in the one to come,) the air has been full of rumors of internal strife arising from religious differences. One and all were probably as absurd as the above.

Rumors of a similar nature have been put in circulation concerning a number of business men. There may be truth in these stories so far as they have reference to some men, but they undoubtedly implicate some who have no sympathy whatever with the A. P. A. or any kindred society. It is a matter of common report that such and such a merchant along the street is a member of the A. P. A. "Have you heard that Mr. —— is a member of the A. P.A.?" is a question asked. This leads to the circulation of a charge which if true cannot do too much harm to the merchant mentioned but if false is an outrage of the most damaging kind. One of the business houses against which this charge has been made is that of Putnam & Son. Those who are intimately acquainted with Mr. Putnam know that he has no sympathy with such movements and if he had he would not be foolish enough as a business man to connect himself with such a dark lantern society of bigots. As a matter of fact the A. P. A. is more of a threat than a reality.

In response to a direct question by a reporter of a morning paper, "Are you or either of you a member of the A. P. A.?" Mr. Frank Putnam answered, "Neither of us is now or ever was a member of such society." In fact, he said, they never heard of the existence of any such organization until about ten days ago.

"Under what circumstances?"

Mr. Putnam answered "A man came into our store and said, 'I understand that you belong to the A. P. A.' We asked him what the A. P. A was, for up to that time we had never heard of it. He said it was a society pledged not to employ or vote for a Catholic. We answered that more than one-half of our employes were Catholics, some of whom had been with us more than twenty years, and that answered conclusively one half the story, and as to voting for Catholics we never thought of drawing a religious line in civil affairs, but have voted for the best men whether they were Catholics or Protestants. The senior member of the firm added that he was elected to the board of aldermen some years ago and he should be greatly surprised if a good many Catholics did not vote for him.

"We heard the charge made against us," continued Mr. Putnam, "but we thought it too absurd to notice; but if you believe there are people in this community who really take any stock in this absurd story you may for us deny it in whole and every part. Neither of us is or ever was a member of the A. P. A., or any similar society secret or otherwise, and we have no affiliation political or otherwise, with any such association. We don't know the name or residence of a single member, and were as much surprised as any one could be when told the story that was being circulated."

The same charge has been made to a lesser degree against a clothing firm a few doors from Putnam & Son's, but with equal groundlessness. Catholics should not heed such idle rumors. When there is any foundation for them the men who foment such discord will not be spared publicity and condemnation in THE SUN.

Sun House-Lot Contest.

For ballot and conditions see page 2.

The Following is the Result of the Vote Cast Up to Yesterday Noon:

Edward M. Bowers, Pres. Lowell Reform Club	4228
J. P. Mahoney, Financial Secretary, Court Wamesit, A. O. F.	4220
William V. Steade, President Saugus Club	3792
Hugh McQuade, President, Young Men's Catholic Institute	2311
J. F. McLoughlin, Pres. Clover Club	1453
S. P. O'Boyle, Rec. Sec. Immaculate Conception Temperance Society	969
F. A. Carlson, Pres. Central Labor Union	732
P. O'Neil, S. C. R. Court Middlesex, A. O. F.	607
Murdock McKinnon, Pres. Atlantic Social Club	278
E. P. McOsker, President Les Miserables	227
James McLaughlin, C. R. Court General Shields	216
Thomas F. Connelly, Sec. Central Labor Union	167
Dan. Gray, 158 Lakeview avenue, Pres. Coon Club	151
John S. Mayo, Senior Woodward Court City of Lowell, A. O. F.	150
William Hodgson, Recording Secretary Merrimack Lodge, I. O. O. F.	150
M. J. Manning, President Mathew Temperance Institute	134
J. S. Lapierre, President St. Joseph	120
Thomas Leeson, Sr. Woodard, Court Merrimack, A. O. F.	112
Andrew Livingston, Chief Caledonian Club	108
Wm. J. Black, Lecture Master and Chaplain Manchester Unity, I. O. O. F.	83
Alfred Watson, Guide, A. O. U. W.	82
David Burns, Vice Grand, Merrimack Lodge No. 7	79
Frank Curry, Pres. Boiler Makers union	56
Napoleon Hamilton, Rec. Sec. St Joseph	56

SEEN AND HEARD.

The following story from an exchange will be of interest to the hundreds of theatre goers of our city:

A catchy title has inestimable value for a play or a book.

Some years ago a story was given to the public without a name and a prize of $2000 was offered for the best suitable title. Later a theatrical manager provided a nameless play, and offered a large reward for the breeziest way of designating it. Both the book publisher and the play producer erred, as was subsequently shown, in giving their wares to the public unlabelled. A good title is worth as much as a good play or a good story.

Even though the play be poor a taking title serves as a bait to draw the public.

Manager Charles Frohman knows the full value of a properly labelled play. Since he became prominent in metropolitan management he has been very lucky and very skillful too, in naming his plays. He has always succeeded in getting names that pleased the public ear and aroused the public curiosity.

After "Shenandoah," his first production was the farce-comedy "All the Comforts of Home."

William Gillette wrote the piece and it bandied around without a name for weeks. Gillette suggested "All the Comforts" for it; somebody else said a short title was best and easier to remember, and thought "Comforts" would be a good name. Mr. Frohman hit upon the final title, "All the Comforts of Home." It is really a good title, because it is entirely applicable, in the first place, and in the next, the expression is as familiar, almost, as any in the English language.

Belasco DeMille's big comedy drama was finished for several months and actually in rehearsal before the title was decided upon. One title was in favor for awhile, "The Banker," and that title might have been adopted were it not that there were several playes with titles that designated business or professions.

The short and meaningful title, "Mercy," received a good deal of consideration, and came near being adopted, but Dramatist Belasco had from the first stuck to the comprehensive and crisp title "Men and Women," which he took from the well known Shakesperian quotation: "All the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players."

"The Lost Paradise" was the name of that piece in the original German of Fulda, and the name is really what Charles Frohman bought the play for.

"The Girl I Left Behind Me" is probably the nicest and the most romantic and sentimental title ever bestowed upon a modern play. The melody and the song that are known by this title are as familiar as "Home, Sweet Home." It always suggests separated lovers and true loyal hearts.

Like other Frohman plays, Belasco and Flyles' piece went into rehearsal still unchristened. To W. W. Furst, leader of the Empire Theatre orchestra, was assigned the task of writing the incidental music for the play. Nothing was more natural than that in military drama martial melody should be introduced and as there is no music dearer the soldier's heart than the strains of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," it was only reasonable that that theme should enter into the musical composition of the piece. When at rehearsal Mr. Frohman heard the first bars of "Brighton Camp," as the tune used to be called over 100 years ago on the west coast of England, he said to Belasco:

"There's my title for this play!"

"What?" the dramatist asked.

"The Girl I Left Behind Me," said Mr. Frohman.

It was then and there christened "The Girl I Left Behind Me," a title which is as appropriate as it is attractive.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The committee on commons met yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock and the new proposition of the trustees of the land adjoining Fort Hill park was read. This is the proposition referred to at the recent public hearing on the matter of the purchase of the land, and provides for the purchase of the land on Hanks and High streets, away round to Knapp avenue for $130,000.

The committee then went over and visited the park, and inspected the land.

It was agreed to meet again at 8 o'clock last evening.

At the appointed time several of the committee and a couple of reporters presented themselves at the city hall but were unable to gain admittance and so retraced their step homeward. It is probable that those in charge of the building were not notified of the meeting to be held and locked the entrance to the building.

The committee will meet again at 4 o'clock this afternoon and take action on the matter. The idea of submitting the proposition to the people at the coming city election seems to meet with approval.

The new offer of the Rogers land syndicate is $200,000 for the entire lot of land.

A Parents' Duty.

It is the duty of parents to see that their children get none but wholesome reading. They should also see that they have every opportunity to read about the current events of the world, that they may become intelligent and keep up with the procession. THE SUN is newsy; it is clean; it is always bright and truthful, but never vulgar. 25 cents a month secures its regular delivery to your house. Try it. You can't spend 25 cents that will do you and your family so much good.

Now is the Time to Save Your Money.

And deposit it in the Savings Bank, where it will be safe and draw interest at 4 per cent.

Never put off until tomorrow what can be done today.

WASHINGTON SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

147 Central and 4 Gorham Sts.

Open daily 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturday evening 7 to 9.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 3 Central Street, Stationers, Booksellers and Newsdealers. Specialties and standard goods. We give you more than you can get anywhere else for your money.

POLICE COURT.

Hadley, J.

Three drunks were dismissed this morning while six were dealt with more severely.

John Doyle, the little boy who stole five watches told where all were, and was then let go. He was too young to punish. John Mead bought one of the stolen watches for 25 cents knowing that it had been stolen. He was fined $10.

James Tully received a sentence of three months in jail for maliciously breaking three panes of glass in the shop of Simon Bernstein.

George Stow stole a rubber coat from fireman Orison A. Knapp and was sent to jail for three months.

Joseph Savard was charged with embezzlement of a watch from Delia Forge and was placed on probation.

Mary Kyper pleaded not guilty to the charge of unlawfully removing baggage from the boarding house of Samuel Smith.

The case of vagrancy against Frank Monroe was placed on file.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

It is stated that D company of the Cadets is to hold a kirmes in Huntington hall during the winter.

New raisins and currants 7 cent a pound, 4 pounds for 25 cent at Farley's Cash Grocery, 140 Gorham street. See advertisement.

It is not yet decided that the republicans will hold a ratification meeting although the "troops" are yelling for one. It is suggested that Gov. McKinley speak at the meeting if one is held.

The printed copies of the proposed amendment of the city charter are ready for distribution, and they will soon be circulated about the city. As it is to be voted upon at the city election the voters should study it carefully.

It is stated that no definite time has been fixed for the meeting of a certain ecclesiastical council to investigate charges against a pastor, because the second party interested will not appear before the council. This second party is in a down east town.

The additional driven wells at the city farm are being sunk rapidly and it is probable that before the winter comes the company will have wells enough to supply the amount contracted for. The failure of the company to supply the required quantity of 500,000 gallons a day from the original number of well was because the nature of the strata was not fully understood.

A positive and absolute sale by public auction, of a large lot of furniture, ranges, stoves, carpets, etc., belonging to Leroy Lenfest, the Middle street furniture dealer, Lowell, is to take place next Friday morning, at the new Parker building Middle street. There is a large lot of it; it is both new and second hand; is good and will be sold for just what it will bring for cash. The variety is great and the sale rain or shine. J. E. Conant & Co. in charge.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

THE SUN has expressed surprise at the extreme modesty of the republicans in not holding a jollification over the success of their party, and now that "grand old paper" the Mail becomes excited over the situation, and putting on her night cap shouts "we haven't done half the shouting our great success warrants." It is stated that it is out of respect to Mr. Greenhalge's wishes that no jollification is to be held.

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Congressman M. J. McEttrick is out with the announcement that he wants the democratic nomination for mayor of Boston, and if he fails to get the regular nomination he will run as an independent candidate.

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The Populist vote of the state was 3837, against 1410 last year. In this city the Populist candidate received 32 votes, against 20 last year. It is stated that the new social club the "Johnnie Dugans" supported the Populist candidate.

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Larkin T. Trull of this city is on the committee to arrange for a complimentary banquet to Col. Winslow, chairman of the republican state committee on Nov. 17th at the American house, Boston.

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It is given out that the republican city committee will call for a recount of votes for senator, in order to discover if possible the cause of Senator Lawton's defeat. It was first understood that the republicans would not call for a recount.

***

It is given out in republican circles that Hon. Charles D. Palmer, Greenhalge's manager, is not after a gubernatorial appointment, but will train down to fighting weight, for candidacy as a congressional aspirant next fall.

***

While the democrats are bestirring themselves in getting ready for putting their municipal ticket in the field, the republicans are talking and grooming new men for the aldermanic board. Aldermen Westall, Evans, Choate and Lovejoy are to be renominated, Councilman Scott to be ward alderman from Centralville, Mr. Evans going on for alderman at-large with Alderman Westall. But who will be the sixth candidate?

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At a meeting of the Ward Six Democratic club last evening, the members voted to volunteer their services to the democratic city committee, and do all in their power to bring out voters on election day. A democratic club was organized over in Ward Two last evening. John Golden was chosen temporary chairman, John Rogers, secretary, and a committee of three was chosen to draft by-laws. All democrats of the ward are entitled to membership in the club and it is hoped that as many as possible will join at the next meeting which will be held Monday night at the polling booth, on West Third street. Speakers will be present and address the meeting.

It Was a Grand Opening.

As THE SUN predicted the grand opening of O'Donnell & Gilbride's new store, yesterday was an occasion of note, and afternoon and evening the place was fairly jammed with people who had left their homes to attend the opening and to hear incidentally of course, for the opening was the first and most important object, the excellent concerts of the American orchestra.

LOWELL, Nov. 10, 1893.

In compliance with chapter 57, section 11, of the public statutes, notice is hereby given that Pierre Bilodeau, No. 591 Market street, has been convicted in the police court of selling milk of not good standard quality.

THOS. O. ALLEN,
Inspector of Milk.

BOWLING NEWS.

Next week the big league season will open and the interest in bowling will near fever heat. The three Lowell teams are ready and anxious for the fray and on Tuesday they will meet opponents on alleys abroad for the first time.

Up at the Vesper club last night, Team Five—Thompson, A. E. Swapp, W. Hart, Coburn, Howard and Perley defeated Team Seven—A. G. Swapp, Ellingwood, Thorpe, Gates, J. Hart and Kimball, 2567 to 2503. The standing of the teams in this tournament is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent. Won.
Team 5	4	0	100.0
1	3	1	75.0
3	2	1	66.7
9	2	1	66.7
8	1	1	50.0
2	1	2	33.3
6	1	2	33.3
4	1	3	25.0
7	0	3	00.0

The police bowlers defeated by the "skin of their teeth" the post office bowlers on Les Miserables alleys last night, as the following score shows:

POLICE TEAM.

				Total.	Avg.
Crowley	126	123	172	421	140
Donaldson	119	188	172	479	160
Megarale	117	161	130	408	136
Welch	169	160	172	501	167
Breault	133	150	161	444	148
Totals	661	782	807	2253	751

POST OFFICE TEAM.

				Total.	Avg.
Hogan	165	131	164	460	153
Ashworth	124	144	142	410	137
Howard	115	168	160	482	161
Devine	175	117	116	468	156
Farrell	151	129	143	423	141
Totals	769	722	752	2243	738

The Vesper club's league team went to Arlington last night as the guest of the boat club of that place. A match on the alleys there was one of the features.

The Lawrence Boys Win.

The Lawrence Athletic club defeated the Lowell High school team at foot ball yesterday afternoon on the Fair grounds. The starting of the game was delayed one hour, owing to the non-arrival of the Lawrence team. It was therefore agreed that two halves of twenty minutes each should be played and Mr. Julian of the Courier, was chosen referee and Mr. Breen of Lawrence umpire.

During the first half Lawrence scored three touch-downs and Lowell one. In the second half, Lowell was blanked, and Lawrence succeeded in adding two more touch-downs to its score.

The final score was 20 to 4 in favor of Lawrence. The Lawrence boys were heavier than their Lowell adversaries and exhibited better playing qualities. About 250 people attended and cheered their favorites.

A Visiting Lawyer.

Lawyer Lezotte of Lewiston, Maine, who gained notoriety through a short passage at arms with no less a person than John L. Sullivan, is visiting in town. Mr. Lezotte has but one arm; he is a very gentlemanly appearing person. He has a host of friends in Lowell.

15,000 Dollars

Worth of dry and fancy goods, cloak and millinery to be sold at public auction commencing Monday, 13th, at 2 o'clock, p. m. and to be continued every afternoon and evening until the entire stock is sold. I. T. Porrier & Co., 636 Merrimack street.

STARVED TO DEATH.

Michael Hanrahan Was Too Much of a Miser to Buy Food.

SALEM, Mass., Nov. 11.—Last summer some one sent word to the police station at Salem that Michael Hanrahan, who lived in his own home on Wall street, near Gallows hill, where the witches were hanged 200 years ago, was sick and would not let any one in to see him. The police took a doctor and went up to the place. They found all the doors in the house barred, so they knocked them in with their billies, and the doctor went in and gave Hanrahan some medicine and ordered some food for him.

He got well in a little while, and nothing was heard from him until a day or two ago, when the neighbors sent word to city hall that he was dead. An investigation showed that the man, who was more than 70 years of age, had starved to death. He was worth considerable property and owned the house he lived in, besides two others. His two sons have taken the body to Manchester, N. H., for burial.

Seeking Peace.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—In the house of commons, Sidney Buxton, replying to a question asked by Henry Labouchere, said he understood that a message had been sent to Lobengula asking him to submit to the British in order to end the war, and guaranteeing him safety and good treatment if he would surrender.

Not a Paying Road.

DENVER, Nov. 11.—Judge Hallett has appointed receivers for the Denver City Cable Railway company. The floating debt and mortgage liens aggregate nearly $1,300,000. It is thought the recent failures of Wilbur, Jackson & Co. and Shelden & Binner of Providence caused the action.

An Electric's Work.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 11.—John Fortune, a laborer in Nutting's brickyard, was run over and probably fatally injured by an electric car on the Bay State line. This is the first accident since the recent introduction of electricity on the road.

Thirty Persons Killed by Carelessness.

BERLIN, Nov. 11. — Carelessness of chemists caused an explosion of ether at Brestlitovsk, Russian Poland. A house was blown to pieces and 20 persons were killed and a large number injured. Several adjoining houses were badly damaged.

He Tried John Brown.

RICHMOND, Nov. 11.—Judge Richard Parker of Winchester died yesterday, aged 83 years. He was one of the most prominent jurists in Virginia, and is noted for having presided at the trial of John Brown and his associates at Charleston, W Va.

Matabeles Were Plucky.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A dispatch from Fort Victoria says: In the last fight all the Matabeles returned again and again to the attack over ground thickly dotted with corpses of their comrades.

The City of Alexandria's Survivors.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The steamship Seneca has brought Captain Hoffman and 16 of the crew of the steamship City of Alexandria, which was burned at sea near Havana on Nov. 1, involving a loss of 11 lives—five of the crew and six negro stevedores. The story of the disaster as told by Captain Hoffman does not differ materially from the accounts already published.

Eno Gives $30,000 Bail.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—John C. Eno was arraigned before Commissioner Shields and was admitted to bail in $30,000 for his appearance on the 17th inst.

His Left Side Useless.

EXETER, N. H., Nov. 11.—Ex-Governor Charles H. Bell had a paralytic shock yesterday, by which his left side is rendered useless.

FATAL CANCER

Ended the Life of Thomas Toole.

THE DAUGHTER, MARY, IS STILL FREE.

Michael and Stephen Are Still Held by Police.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—Medical Examiner Draper performed an autopsy on the body of Thomas Toole of South Boston. The examination disclosed the fact that Mr. Toole died of cancer of the stomach. No trace of poison was found. This puts an end to the rumor, which was extensively circulated around the district, that death was the result of a slow process of poisoning.

The police are very discreet in giving out information which they may have in their possession. Captain Wyman declared yesterday that there was nothing new in the case, that the mystery had thickened; but he added that it looked very bad. He declined to state what motive he believed led to the murders.

After the arrest of Stephen, Michael and Mary Toole Thursday evening, on the general charge of murder, there were a great many theories afloat in the district, but none of them can be traced to any reliable source. The three accused persons were taken into court yesterday and Mary was released from custody, as the developments so far do not connect her in any manner with the case. The two sons, Michael and Stephen, were arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and at the request of Captain Wyman the case was continued until next Friday to await investigations.

Nothing to Work Upon.

The question of motive in the murder of Mrs. and Miss Toole is one that no one has yet offered a solution to. There was absolutely nothing to be gained by any one in having the mother and daughter dead. Even on the ground of a desire for revenge the officers have been unable to show sufficient feeling for so terrible a satisfaction.

There was trouble in the family, and it led to wordy warfare, but there was nothing to induce crime in the quarrels. They were family jars, not rows, and while it is true threats were heard they were not threats of death.

It has been suggested that, as the father was almost dead from a lingering disease, the securing of the property by the children would be hastened by the taking off of the mother, and such a thought as that might have led to the murder; but, on the other hand, it is argued that the settling up of the property would not allow more than about $1200 for each child, and it is regarded as impossible that any one should want to kill a mother for such a sum as that.

Still there are but two avenues open for a theory of the motive, and both seem too narrow to satisfy in any way the people of the community. There was not enough money to furnish one, and the trouble in the house was so slight as to leave no opening in that direction.

Still, it is a fact that the police are now paying the utmost attention to matters in regard to the family relations, in an effort to find a cause for the crime, now that they maintain a crime was committed.

FORGED A CHECK.

A Young New York Lawyer Finds Himself In a Bad Fix.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Clinton Palmer, a lawyer, 29 years old, was arrested in the Tradesman's bank yesterday for having forged a check for $700 on J. W. Bott, with whom the prisoner roomed for five years. On Nov. 8 Palmer asked Bott to cash the check in question, which purported to have been drawn by Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer of Boston, the prisoner's mother, having being drawn on the Bank of Commerce of that city. The check was protested and Mrs. Palmer denied that her signature was genuine.

Palmer bought 15 shares of stock of the Tradesman's bank with the proceeds of the check and then borrowed $400 on the stock from President Roberts of the Franklin Savings bank.

When arrested, the prisoner attempted to throw away his pocketbook, which contained several checks supposed to have been forged. He had a watch and chain and also had several pawn tickets for jewelry that had lately been stolen from Mr. Bott's room. Palmer cut a dash at Long Branch last summer under the name of Louis de Lunare.

Crowd Got Excited.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 11. — The special meeting called to consider the demands of the Central Labor union of this city that none but union men be employed on the new Boardman manual training school was held in the Grand Opera House, and proved one of the most exciting public meetings ever held in this city. Many radicals peeches were made and great disorder prevailed. The resolution that only union laborers be employed on the building was voted down by a large majority, and the meeting refused to allow the question to be decided at the polls.

BLOODTHIRSTY ANARCHISTS

Applaud the Work of the Barcelona Bomb Thrower.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The anarchists of all groups gathered at the South Place institute last evening to commemorate the execution of the Chicago anarchists six years ago. The hall was crowded. On the walls hung red flags and scrolls with anarchist mottoes.

C W. Mowbray said the anarchists of London ought to resolve that they would consecrate the lessons of the past. They had been too apathetic in recent years. They had applauded Ravachol, but what else had they done? Nothing; because they were cowards. The responsibility for this failure rested not upon the leaders, but upon each and every member of the anarchist groups.

Editor Samuels of The Commonwealth said:

"When Comrade Pallas, who tried to rid the world of the tyrant, Campos, was to be murdered, he turned, just as the soldiers raised their rifles to fire, and called to them: 'The revenge will be terrible.' So it has been. The comrade who threw the bomb in the Barcelona theater was a genuine comrade. [Cheers.] He did a good work—terrible, but good, nevertheless. Revenge we must have. The murdered anarchists were our friends.

"Thirty innocent persons were killed in Barcelona. How sad the slaughter, but how much sadder the slaughter of thousands daily in England! We must take an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth until the rich dare not walk the streets." [Cheers.]

OUR THEATRES.

OPERA HOUSE.—It was a small audience which greeted J. K. Murray last evening, when Glendalough a romantic Irish drama, was presented, yet it was an appreciative attendance, and its criticisms of the show will undoubtedly bring out large houses today. Glendalough is an Irish drama unlike the majority of its kind, inasmuch as the hero, Terence O'Toole (Mr. Murray) is a well educated, witty and manly school teacher, while the heroine, Kathleen O'Connor, is a refined young lady, with a delightful brogue. To be sure the villain is an English lord, and of course he has a more villainous Irish henchman. The plot is interesting and if it has weak points they are overlooked in one's appreciation of the acting, which was good throughout.

The scenery was indeed beautiful and each scene was applauded the Glen of Glendalough and Granger's leap being particularly finely set, while the tableau in this latter scene was encored again and again. Mr. Murray besides his histrionic abilities possesses a sweet baritone voice which he used to good effect. His rendition of that grand old ballad "Kathleen Mavourneen," during which the aged and famous composer of the song, Prof. F. Nichols Crouch led the orchestra, was very fine. The applause which greeted the composer and the song was tremendous. Miss Clara Lane, the leading lady is also a pretty singer, her numbers all meeting with favor. It would not do to leave an account of the play without mentioning the efforts of Samuel and Kitty Norton, who in the roles of Dr. Curley and Mrs. O'Hara respectively added considerably to the enjoyment of the show. They are jig dancers with few if any equals. Their portion of the stately minuet in the closing act was again very laughable. Two crowded houses should witness this fine drama which will be produced this afternoon and evening.

The Stoddard lecture sale in Philadelphia has beaten all previous record. It opened Thursday morning and before night the entire theatre for the entire course was sold; the same condition of things exists at the Boston theatre. Mr. Stoddard will be in Lowell on Friday nights during December.

Manager Cosgrove announces for next week Annie Ward Tiffany in Lady Blarney on Thursday evening, and "Hands Across the Sea" on Friday and Saturday.

DEATHS.

Emma O. Johnson, aged 42 years, wife of Coolidge R. Johnson, died yesterday afternoon at her home, 181 Mt. Vernon street. Deceased had been confined to the house for about one year, suffering from a cancer. Besides her husband, she leaves a married daughter, Mrs. Comber and a son Eddie, who is 14 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were married about 23 years ago and have always resided here. Mrs. Johnson was born in Bangor, he father, John Churchill, now lives in Chelmsford, a brother, Ludlow Churchill, lives in this city, another, Dr. Franklin Churchill, in New York, and another brother in Cuba; a sister, Mrs. Albert Manning, resides in Andover. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

The funeral of Thomas J. Pinkham, who died Wednesday, at West Chelmsford, at the advanced age of 81 years and eleven months, occurred at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon from his late residence, and the attendance was very large. Interment was in the cemetery at North Chelmsford, where the deceased resided for many years. Undertaker Brooks had charge of the arrangements.

The funeral services of Vivian G. Maxcy, daughter of Ward and Sarah Maxcy, were held at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon at the residence of her parents, 78 Rock street, and was largely attended. Rev. R. A. Greene of the Shattuck street Universalist church officiated and there was a large number of handsome floral pieces. Interment was in the Edson cemetery.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Haynes of Baltimore, (the latter formerly Miss Foss) are happy over the arrival of a son in their family.

Mrs S. H. Danforth of this city has arrived safely at Shanghai.

Miss Gertrude Fredericks of Newark, N. J., is the guest of Mrs. Howard Gray. At the American Canoe association camp at the Thousand Islands last summer Miss Fredericks was under the matronage of Mrs Gray. She is an expert canoeist, with sail or paddle.

Frederick B. Greenhalge, son of Governor-elect Greenhalge, has been elected poet of the class of '94 at Phillips Andover academy.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Haile was in the city Friday morning as the guest of Hon. C. D. Palmer. He was shown through city hall and expressed himself much pleased with it.

William F. Wilson of San Francisco, Cal., is visiting relatives here. He left San Francisco Oct. 6, and visited the World's Fair en route. Mr. Wilson has lived in California since 1856.

There was born to the wife of Nelson Goady, a son, Nov. 8. Mr. Goady, who now lives at St. Albans, Vt., was formerly a moulder at Pevey Bros.' foundry.

Miss Lathrop of Cambridge is the guest of Miss Mary Robinson, of Middlesex street.

Mr. George Motley, Mr. V. I. Cunnock, Mr. T. E. Parker, Jr., Mr George R. Richardson and Mr. W. H. Howe gave a farewell dinner to Mr. Thomas Talbot, in Boston, last evening; the guest of the occasion is to leave for Philadelphia on Monday.

Hon. William F. Wharton, late assistant secretary of state during the administration of President Harrison, is to take up his residence in Groton, having bought a place in the Farmers' Row.

Albert Pelletier of Le National left for Montreal, Thursday evening.

Prof. A. Marsigny passed successfully the civil service (departments) examination. In languages, Italian, French, German and Spanish, he had a high percentage.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Munn, the former a Lowell boy, but who has been practising in the far west, is here on a visit with his mother, Mrs. Munn, of Eighteenth street. Dr. Munn has been nearly all summer in the stock department at the World's Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. George Burns, the latter who was Miss Blanche Libby, hold their first "at home" next Tuesday evening at their home on Fletcher street.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Pickering are to receive their friends at a formal reception at Mr. J. W. C. Pickering's residence in Tewksbury, on Wednesday evening.

Trouble From Lowell.

SALEM, Nov. 10. A steam shovel on a freight train from Lowell struck an overhead bridge at Carltonville this afternoon, knocking the bridge off the abutments and one end of it fell, striking brakeman J. C. Lawrence on the head, cutting a bad gash. It was a narrow escape from a serious accident. The steam shovel was being sent from Lowell to the Salem shops for repairs.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE LOWELL DAILY SUN.

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FIRST EDITION

2 O'CLOCK

For later telegraphic and local news see 5 o'clock edition.

Robertson & Co.,

BARGAIN HOUSE-FURNISHERS,

56, 58 and 60 Central Street, Lowell.

For the benefit of those who contemplate house-keeping, whether on a large or small scale, we have prepared a set of Plans so arranged in goods and prices as to be adapted to the wants of all classes, and which will be found of the greatest assistance to beginners and others who aim to get the best possible results for their money, and which combine the greatest possible usefulness with the least possible expenditure. These Plans will be known as

Robertson's Exclusive Adjustable Plans

and are the outcome of our very extensive dealings with the public and our thorough knowledge of their requirements. We claim for them the following essential elements, on which we base their success:

ORIGINALITY, BECAUSE no house in this or any other business has ever proposed or adopted any such plans for securing to the purchaser such benefits as these afford, and because no matter what competitors may promise or hold out in copying these plans (as they undoubtedly will) they must fall far short of the quality, even if the quantity and prices are the same. On this particular point you get our guarantee.

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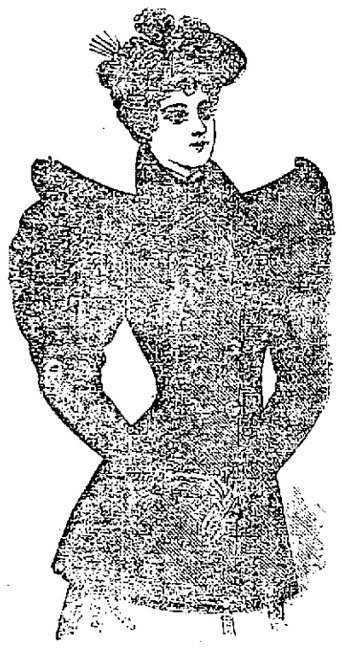
POPULARITY, BECAUSE all intending purchasers can find in these plans the realization of their ideas, and because no matter which you accept, you will find it is just exactly as if you had named it yourself.

New York Cloak and Suit Co.,

No. 8 John St.

We invite a careful inspection of our stock this week, as we have just received from the New York markets, and owing to the dullness of trade there, have secured some of THE HANDSOMEST GARMENTS FOR THE LEAST MONEY that have been shown this season. Come now and take advantage of the prices. The earlier you come the easier the selection.



Jacket like Cut for only $5.98.

Compare it with what you can buy elsewhere at this price For.

$10.00, $12.00 and $13.75.

Three new styles in Ladies Skirt Jackets, handsomely trimmed with braid and fur, 38 and 40 inches long, made for us by the Best New York Tailors. You can save $5.00 each by selecting one of these garments while they last. Be sure and examine their

FUR CAPES.

Special Bargains in Fur Capes this week, 20 to 20 inches long, in all the leading furs, French Coney, China Lynx, Astrachan, Monkey, Martin, Persian and Electric Seal, Beaver, &c. Prices $2.75, $3.00, $5.00, $8.75, $9.75, $11.75, $12.00 and up.

It is to your advantage to examine our goods before you purchase.

P. H. HEELON,
247 and 249 Gorham St.
Boarding, Hack and Livery Stable.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
112 Merrimack Street,
Photographers,

Crayons, Pastels and Water Colors a specialty. All work Guaranteed.

REFUTED

Vague Slanders Affecting Certain Business Men.

REV. FR. JOYCE, O. M. I., RECEIVED NO THREATS.

Story Regarding Putnam & Son Pronounced Utterly False.

If all the strange stories which are floating around have a grain of truth in them this city of ours will be in a ferment before long.

Tonight at 7.30 o'clock is the time appointed, according to the rumors, for a grand demonstration of the local A. P. A., the strength of which body has been variously estimated at from 20 men to 20,000.

Of all the ridiculous, absurd and at the same time humorous stories ever circulated is the one concerning tonight's affair. It is about as sensational as the "bomb" story made public in Boston a week ago today, according to which a bomb was to be exploded to wreck the North end in Boston.

Now the local story is that the A. P. A., will parade on Central and Merrimack streets and finally gather in Columbus park for the purpose of tearing down a statue recently placed there. Such is the plan of campaign or warfare as a young man told the writer. That anyone should entertain as true so ridiculous a story goes beyond a sober man's comprehension.

Its absurdity is instantly shown in the statement that the statue in question is fully 100 feet above the street and required three weeks of hard labor by a number of men at considerable expense to place in position. But nevertheless newspaper men expect to see half the city turn out to witness the demonstration and have already secured best positions along the line and in the park, engaged corps of artists and imported writers of the dime novel stamp to "drop up" the sensation to the "queen's taste."

When THE SUN heard the rumor that Rev. Fr. Joyce, O. M. I., had received a letter from the A. P. A. threatening the pulling down of the statue, a reporter waited on the reverend gentleman to ascertain what foundation, if any, was for such alarm. Rev. Fr. Joyce said he had received a clipping from the vile paper, the British American, making allusion to the statue, but he had not received any threatening letter.

But this is not the only ridiculous story, for in the campaign just past, (and possibly in the one to come,) the air has been full of rumors of internal strife arising from religious differences. One and all were probably as absurd as the above.

Rumors of a similar nature have been put in circulation concerning a number of business men. There may be truth in these stories so far as they have reference to some men, but they undoubtedly implicate some who have no sympathy whatever with the A. P. A. or any kindred society. It is a matter of common report that such and such a merchant along the street is a member of the A. P. A. "Have you heard that Mr. —— is a member of the A. P. A.?" is a question asked. This leads to the circulation of a charge which if true cannot do too much harm to the merchant mentioned but if false is an outrage of the most damaging kind. One of the business houses against which this charge has been made is that of Putnam & Son. Those who are intimately acquainted with Mr. Putnam know that he has no sympathy with such movements and if he had he would not be foolish enough as a business man to connect himself with such a dark lantern society of bigots. As a matter of fact the A. P. A. is more of a threat than a reality.

In response to a direct question by a reporter of a morning paper, "Are you or either of you a member of the A. P. A.?" Mr. Frank Putnam answered, "Neither of us is now or ever was a member of such society." In fact, he said, they never heard of the existence of any such organization until about ten days ago.

"Under what circumstances?"

Mr. Putnam answered "A man came into our store and said, 'I understand that you belong to the A. P. A.' We asked him what the A. P. A was, for up to that time we had never heard of it. He said it was a society pledged not to employ or vote for a Catholic. We answered that more than one-half of our employes were Catholics, some of whom had been with us more than twenty years, and that answered conclusively one half the story, and as to voting for Catholics we never thought of drawing a religious line in civil affairs, but have voted for the best men whether they were Catholics or Protestants. The senior member of the firm added that he was elected to the board of aldermen some years ago and he should be greatly surprised if a good many Catholics did not vote for him.

"We heard the charge made against us," continued Mr. Putnam, "but we thought it too absurd to notice; but if you believe there are people in this community who really take any stock in this absurd story you may for us deny it in whole and every part. Neither of us is or ever was a member of the A. P. A., or any similar society secret or otherwise, and we have no affiliation political or otherwise, with any such association. We don't know the name or residence of a single member, and were as much surprised as any one could be when told the story that was being circulated."

The same charge has been made to a lesser degree against a clothing firm a few doors from Putnam & Son's, but with equal groundlessness. Catholics should not heed such idle rumors. When there is any foundation for them the men who foment such discord will not be spared publicity and condemnation in THE SUN.

Sun House-Lot Contest.

For ballot and conditions see page 2.

The Following is the Result of the Vote Cast Up to Yesterday Noon:

Edward M. Bowers, Pres. Lowell Reform Club	4228
J. P. Mahoney, Financial Secretary, Court Wamesit, A. O. F.	4220
William V. Meade, President Saugus Club	3792
Hugh McQuade, President, Young Men's Catholic Institute	2311
J. F. McLoughlin, Pres. Clover Club	1453
S. P. O'Boyle, Rec. Sec. Immaculate Conception Temperance Society	969
F. A. Carlson, Pres. Central Labor Union	732
P. O'Neil, S. C. R. Court Middlesex, A. O. F.	607
Murdock McKinnon, Pres. Atlantic Social Club	278
E. F. McOsker, President Les Miserables	227
James McLaughlin, C. R. Court General Shields	216
Thomas F. Connelly, Sec. Central Labor Union	167
Dan. Gray, 158 Lakeview avenue, Pres. Coon Club	151
John S. Mayo, Senior Woodward Court City of Lowell, A. O. F.	150
William Hodgson, Recording Secretary Merrimack Lodge, I. O. O. F.	150
M. J. Manning, President Mathew Temperance Institute	134
J. S. Lapierre, President St. Joseph	120
Thomas Leeson, Sr. Woodard, Court Merrimack, A. O. F.	112
Andrew Livingston, Chief Caledonian Club	108
Wm. J. Black, Lecture Master and Chaplain Manchester Unity, I. O. O. F.	83
Alfred Watson, Guide, A. O. U. W.	82
David Burns, Vice Grand, Merrimack Lodge No. 7	79
Frank Curry, Pres. Boiler Makers union	66
Napoleon Hamilton, Rec. Sec. St Joseph	56

SEEN AND HEARD.

The following story from an exchange will be of interest to the hundreds of theatre goers of our city:

A catchy title has inestimable value for a play or a book.

Some years ago a story was given to the public without a name and a prize of $2000 was offered for the best suitable title. Later a theatrical manager provided a nameless play, and offered a large reward for the breeziest way of designating it. Both the book publisher and the play producer erred, as was subsequently shown, in giving their wares to the public unlabelled. A good title is worth as much as a good play or a good story.

Even though the play be poor a taking title serves as a bait to draw the public.

Manager Charles Frohman knows the full value of a properly labelled play. Since he became prominent in metropolitan management he has been very lucky and very skillful too, in naming his plays. He has always succeeded in getting names that pleased the public ear and aroused the public curiosity.

After "Shenandoah," his first production was the farce-comedy "All the Comforts of Home."

William Gillette wrote the piece and it bandied around without a name for weeks. Gillette suggested "All the Comforts" for it; somebody else said a short title was best and easier to remember, and thought "Comforts" would be a good name. Mr. Frohman hit upon the final title, "All the Comforts of Home." It is really a good title, because it is entirely applicable, in the first place, and in the next, the expression is as familiar, almost, as any in the English language.

Belasco DeMille's big comedy drama was finished for several months and actually in rehearsal before the title was decided upon. One title was in favor for awhile, "The Banker," and that title might have been adopted were it not that there were several playes with titles that designated business or professions.

The short and meaningful title, "Mercy," received a good deal of consideration, and came near being adopted, but Dramatist Belasco had from the first stuck to the comprehensive and crisp title "Men and Women," which he took from the well known Shakesperian quotation: "All the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players."

"The Lost Paradise" was the name of that piece in the original German of Fulda, and the name is really what Charles Frohman bought the play for.

"The Girl I Left Behind Me" is probably the nicest and the most romantic and sentimental title ever bestowed upon a modern play. The melody and the song that are known by this title are as familiar as "Home, Sweet Home." It always suggests separated lovers and true loyal hearts.

Like other Frohman plays, Belasco and Flyles' piece went into rehearsal still unchristened. To W. W. Furst, leader of the Empire Theatre orchestra, was assigned the task of writing the incidental music for the play. Nothing was more natural than that in military drama martial melody should be introduced and as there is no music dearer the soldier's heart than the strains of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," it was only reasonable that that theme should enter into the musical composition of the piece. When at rehearsal Mr. Frohman heard the first bars of "Brighton Camp," as the tune used to be called over 100 years ago on the west coast of England, he said to Belasco:

"There's my title for this play!"

"What?" the dramatist asked.

"The Girl I Left Behind Me," said Mr. Frohman.

It was then and there christened "The Girl I Left Behind Me," a title which is as appropriate as it is attractive.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The committee on commons met yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock and the new proposition of the trustees of the land adjoining Fort Hill park was read. This is the proposition referred to at the recent public hearing on the matter of the purchase of the land, and provides for the purchase of the land on Hanks and High streets, away round to Knapp avenue for $130,000.

The committee then went over and visited the park, and inspected the land.

It was agreed to meet again at 8 o'clock last evening.

At the appointed time several of the committee and a couple of reporters presented themselves at the city hall but were unable to gain admittance and so retraced their step homeward. It is probable that those in charge of the building were not notified of the meeting to be held and locked the entrance to the building.

The committee will meet again at 4 o'clock this afternoon and take action on the matter. The idea of submitting the proposition to the people at the coming city election seems to meet with approval.

The new offer of the Rogers land syndicate is $200,000 for the entire lot of land.

A Parents' Duty.

It is the duty of parents to see that their children get none but wholesome reading. They should also see that they have every opportunity to read about the current events of the world, that they may become intelligent and keep up with the procession. THE SUN is newsy; it is clean; it is always bright and truthful, but never vulgar. 25 cents a month secures its regular delivery to your house. Try it. You can't spend 25 cents that will do you and your family so much good.

Now is the Time to Save Your Money.

And deposit it in the Savings Bank, where it will be safe and draw interest at 4 per cent.

Never put off until tomorrow what can be done today.

WASHINGTON SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

147 Central and 4 Gorham Sts.

Open daily 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturday evening 7 to 9.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 3 Central Street,
Stationers, Booksellers and Newsdealers
Specialties and standard goods. We give you more than you can get anywhere else for your money.

POLICE COURT.

Hadley, J.

Three drunks were dismissed this morning while six were dealt with more severely.

John Doyle, the little boy who stole five watches told where all were, and was then let go. He was too young to punish. John Mead bought one of the stolen watches for 25 cents knowing that it had been stolen. He was fined $10.

James Tully received a sentence of three months in jail for maliciously breaking three panes of glass in the shop of Simon Bernstein.

George Stow stole a rubber coat from fireman Orison A. Knapp and was sent to jail for three months.

Joseph Savard was charged with embezzlement of a watch from Delia Forge and was placed on probation.

Mary Kyper pleaded not guilty to the charge of unlawfully removing baggage from the boarding house of Samuel Smith.

The case of vagrancy against Frank Monroe was placed on file.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

It is stated that D company of the Cadets is to hold a kirmes in Huntington hall during the winter.

New raisins and currants 7 cent a pound, 4 pounds for 25 cent at Farley's Cash Grocery, 140 Gorham street. See advertisement.

It is not yet decided that the republicans will hold a ratification meeting although the "troops" are yelling for one. It is suggested that Gov. McKinley speak at the meeting if one is held.

The printed copies of the proposed amendment of the city charter are ready for distribution, and they will soon be circulated about the city. As it is to be voted upon at the city election the voters should study it carefully.

It is stated that no definite time has been fixed for the meeting of a certain ecclesiastical council to investigate charges against a pastor, because the second party interested will not appear before the council. This second party is in a down east town.

The additional driven wells at the city farm are being sunk rapidly and it is probable that before the winter comes the company will have wells enough to supply the amount contracted for. The failure of the company to supply the required quantity of 500,000 gallons a day from the original number of well was because the nature of the strata was not fully understood.

A positive and absolute sale by public auction, of a large lot of furniture, ranges, stoves, carpets, etc., belonging to Leroy Lenfest, the Middle street furniture dealer, Lowell, is to take place next Friday morning, at the new Parker building Middle street. There is a large lot of it; it is both new and second hand; is good and will be sold for just what it will bring for cash. The variety is great and the sale rain or shine. J. E. Conant & Co. in charge.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

THE SUN has expressed surprise at the the extreme modesty of the republicans in not holding a jollification over the success of their party, and now that "grand old paper" the Mail becomes excited over the situation, and putting on her night cap shouts "we haven't done half the shouting our great success warrants." It is stated that it is out of respect to Mr. Greenhalge's wishes that no jollification is to be held.

***

Congressman M. J. McEttrick is out with the announcement that he wants the democratic nomination for mayor of Boston, and if he fails to get the regular nomination he will run as an independent candidate.

***

The Populist vote of the state was 3837, against 1410 last year. In this city the Populist candidate received 32 votes, against 20 last year. It is stated that the new social club the "Johnnie Dugans" supported the Populist candidate.

***

Larkin T. Trull of this city is on the committee to arrange for a complimentary banquet to Col. Winslow, chairman of the republican state committee on Nov. 17th at the American house, Boston.

***

It is given out that the republican city committee will call for a recount of votes for senator, in order to discover if possible the cause of Senator Lawton's defeat. It was first understood that the republicans would not call for a recount.

***

It is given out in republican circles that Hon. Charles D. Palmer, Greenhalge's manager, is not after a gubernatorial appointment, but will train down to fighting weight, for candidacy as a congressional aspirant next fall.

***

While the democrats are bestirring themselves in getting ready for putting their municipal ticket in the field, the republicans are talking and grooming new men for the aldermanic board. Aldermen Westall, Evans, Choate and Lovejoy are to be renominated, Councilman Scott to be ward alderman from Centralville, Mr. Evans going on for alderman at-large with Alderman Westall. But who will be the sixth candidate?

***

At a meeting of the Ward Six Democratic club last evening, the members voted to volunteer their services to the democratic city committee, and do all in their power to bring out voters on election day. A democratic club was organized over in Ward Two last evening. John Golden was chosen temporary chairman, John Rogers, secretary, and a committee of three was chosen to draft by-laws. All democrats of the ward are entitled to membership in the club and it is hoped that as many as possible will join at the next meeting which will be held Monday night at the polling booth, on West Third street. Speakers will be present and address the meeting.

It Was a Grand Opening.

As THE SUN predicted the grand opening of O'Donnell & Gilbride's new store, yesterday was an occasion of note, and afternoon and evening the place was fairly jammed with people who had left their homes to attend the opening and to hear incidentally of course, for the opening was the first and most important object, the excellent concerts of the American orchestra.

LOWELL, Nov. 10, 1893.

In compliance with chapter 57, section 11, of the public statutes, notice is hereby given that Pierre Bilodeau, No. 501 Market street, has been convicted in the police court of selling milk of hot good standard quality.

THOS. O. ALLEN,
Inspector of Milk.

BOWLING NEWS.

Next week the big league season will open and the interest in bowling will near fever heat. The three Lowell teams are ready and anxious for the fray and on Tuesday they will meet opponents on alleys abroad for the first time.

Up at the Vesper club last night, Team Five—Thompson, A. E. Swapp, W. Hart, Coburn, Howard and Perley defeated Team Seven—A. G. Swapp, Ellingwood, Thorpe, Gates, J. Hart and Kimball, 2567 to 2503. The standing of the teams in this tournament is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent. Won.
Team 5	4	0	100.0
1	3	1	75.0
3	2	1	66.7
9	2	1	66.7
8	1	1	50.0
2	1	2	33.3
6	1	2	33.0
4	1	3	21.0
7	0	3	00.0

The police bowlers defeated by the "skin of their teeth" the post office bowlers on Les Miserables alleys last night, as the following score shows:

POLICE TEAM.

				Total.	Avg.
Crowley	126	123	172	421	140
Donaldson	119	168	172	479	160
Redgate	117	164	150	408	136
Welch	169	169	172	501	167
Breault	138	150	151	444	148
Totals	664	782	837	2253	751

POST OFFICE TEAM.

Hogan	105	134	161	400	133
Ashworth	121	144	142	410	137
Howard	145	168	169	482	161
Devine	175	147	146	468	156
Farrell	151	129	145	425	141
Totals	769	722	752	2243	748

The Vesper club's league team went to Arlington last night as the guest of the boat club of that place. A match on the alleys there was one of the features.

The Lawrence Boys Win.

The Lawrence Athletic club defeated the Lowell High school team at foot ball yesterday afternoon on the Fair grounds. The starting of the game was delayed one hour, owing to the non-arrival of the Lawrence team. It was therefore agreed that two halves of twenty minutes each should be played and Mr. Julian of the Courier, was chosen referee and Mr. Breen of Lawrence umpire.

During the first half Lawrence scored three touch-downs and Lowell one. In the second half, Lowell was blanked, and Lawrence succeeded in adding two more touch-downs to its score.

The final score was 20 to 4 in favor of Lawrence. The Lawrence boys were heavier than their Lowell adversaries and exhibited better playing qualities. About 250 people attended and cheered their favorites.

A Visiting Lawyer.

Lawyer Lezotte of Lewiston, Maine, who gained notoriety through a short passage at arms with no less a person than John L. Sullivan, is visiting in town. Mr. Lezotte has but one arm; he is a very gentlemanly appearing person. He has a host of friends in Lowell.

15,000 Dollars

Worth of dry and fancy goods, cloak and millinery to be sold at public auction commencing Monday, 13th, at 2 o'clock, p. m. and to be continued every afternoon and evening until the entire stock is sold. I. T. Porrier & Co., 036 Merrimack street.

STARVED TO DEATH.

Michael Hanrahan Was Too Much of a Miser to Buy Food.

SALEM, Mass., Nov. 11.—Last summer some one sent word to the police station at Salem that Michael Hanrahan, who lived in his own home on Wall street, near Gallows hill, where the witches were hanged 200 years ago, was sick and would not let any one in to see him. The police took a doctor and went up to the place. They found all the doors in the house barred, so they knocked them in with their billies, and the doctor went in and gave Hanrahan some medicine and ordered some food for him.

He got well in a little while, and nothing was heard from him until a day or two ago, when the neighbors sent word to city hall that he was dead. An investigation showed that the man, who was more than 70 years of age, had starved to death. He was worth considerable property and owned the house he lived in, besides two others. His two sons have taken the body to Manchester, N. H., for burial.

Seeking Peace.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—In the house of commons, Sidney Buxton, replying to a question asked by Henry Labouchere, said he understood that a message had been sent to Lobengula asking him to submit to the British in order to end the war, and guaranteeing him safety and good treatment if he would surrender.

Not a Paying Road.

DENVER, Nov. 11.—Judge Hallett has appointed receivers for the Denver City Cable Railway company. The floating debt and mortgage liens aggregate nearly $1,300,000. It is thought the recent failures of Wilbur, Jackson & Co. and Shelden & Binner of Providence caused the action.

An Electric's Work.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 11.—John Fortune, a laborer in Nutting's brickyard, was run over and probably fatally injured by an electric car on the Bay State line. This is the first accident since the recent introduction of electricity on the road.

Thirty Persons Killed by Carelessness.

BERLIN, Nov. 11. — Carelessness of chemists caused an explosion of ether at Brestlitovsk, Russian Poland. A house was blown to pieces and 20 persons were killed and a large number injured. Several adjoining houses were badly damaged.

He Tried John Brown.

RICHMOND, Nov. 11.—Judge Richard Parker of Winchester died yesterday, aged 84 years. He was one of the most prominent jurists in Virginia, and is noted for having presided at the trial of John Brown and his associates at Charleston, W Va.

Matabeles Were Plucky.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A dispatch from Fort Victoria says: In the last fight all the Matabeles returned again and again to the attack over ground thickly dotted with corpses of their comrades.

The City of Alexandria's Survivors.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The steamship Seneca has brought Captain Hoffman and 18 of the crew of the steamship City of Alexandria, which was burned at sea near Havana on Nov. 1, involving a loss of 11 lives—five of the crew and six negro stevedores. The story of the disaster as told by Captain Hoffman does not differ materially from the accounts already published.

Eno Gives $30,000 Bail.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—John C. Eno was arraigned before Commissioner Shields and was admitted to bail in $30,000 for his appearence on the 17th inst.

His Left Side Useless.

EXETER, N. H., Nov. 11.—Ex-Governor Charles H. Bell had a paralytic shock yesterday, by which his left side is rendered useless.

FATAL CANCER

Ended the Life of Thomas Toole.

THE DAUGHTER, MARY, IS STILL FREE.

Michael and Stephen Are Still Held by Police.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—Medical Examiner Draper performed an autopsy on the body of Thomas Toole of South Boston. The examination disclosed the fact that Mr. Toole died of cancer of the stomach. No trace of poison was found. This puts an end to the rumor, which was extensively circulated around the district, that death was the result of a slow process of poisoning.

The police are very discreet in giving out information which they may have in their possession. Captain Wyman declared yesterday that there was nothing new in the case, that the mystery had thickened; but he added that it looked very bad. He declined to state what motive he believed led to the murders.

After the arrest of Stephen, Michael and Mary Toole Thursday evening, on the general charge of murder, there were a great many theories afloat in the district, but none of them can be traced to any reliable source. The three accused persons were taken into court yesterday and Mary was released from custody, as the developments so far do not connect her in any manner with the case. The two sons, Michael and Stephen, were arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and at the request of Captain Wyman the case was continued until next Friday to await investigations.

Nothing to Work Upon.

The question of motive in the murder of Mrs. and Miss Toole is one that no one has yet offered a solution to. There was absolutely nothing to be gained by any one in having the mother and daughter dead. Even on the ground of a desire for revenge the officers have been unable to show sufficient feeling for so terrible a satisfaction.

There was trouble in the family, and it led to wordy warfare, but there was nothing to induce crime in the quarrels. They were family jars, not rows, and while it is true threats were heard they were not threats of death.

It has been suggested that, as the father was almost dead from a lingering disease, the securing of the property by the children would be hastened by the taking off of the mother, and such a thought as that might have led to the murder; but, on the other hand, it is argued that the settling up of the property would not allow more than about $1200 for each child, and it is regarded as impossible that any one should want to kill a mother for such a sum as that.

Still there are but two avenues open for a theory of the motive, and both seem too narrow to satisfy in any way the people of the community. There was not enough money to furnish one, and the trouble in the house was so slight as to leave no opening in that direction.

Still, it is a fact that the police are now paying the utmost attention to matters in regard to the family relations, in an effort to find a cause for the crime, now that they maintain a crime was committed.

FORGED A CHECK.

A Young New York Lawyer Finds Himself in a Bad Fix.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Clinton Palmer, a lawyer, 20 years old, was arrested in the Tradesman's bank yesterday for having forged a check for $700 on J. W. Bott, with whom the prisoner roomed for five years. On Nov. 8 Palmer asked Bott to cash the check in question, which purported to have been drawn by Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer of Boston, the prisoner's mother, having being drawn on the Bank of Commerce of that city. The check was protested and Mrs. Palmer denied that her signature was genuine.

Palmer bought 15 shares of stock of the Tradesman's bank with the proceeds of the check and then borrowed $400 on the stock from President Roberts of the Franklin Savings bank.

When arrested, the prisoner attempted to throw away his pocketbook, which contained several checks supposed to have been forged. He had a watch and chain and also had several pawn tickets for jewelry that had lately been stolen from Mr. Bott's room. Palmer cut a dash at Long Branch last summer under the name of Louis de Lamare.

Crowd Got Excited.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 11. — The special meeting called to consider the demands of the Central Labor union of this city that none but union men be employed on the new Boardman manual training school was held in the Grand Opera House, and proved one of the most exciting public meetings ever held in this city. Many radicals peeches were made and great disorder prevailed. The resolution that only union laborers be employed on the building was voted down by a large majority, and the meeting refused to allow the question to be decided at the polls.

BLOODTHIRSTY ANARCHISTS

Applaud the Work of the Barcelona Bomb Thrower.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The anarchists of all groups gathered at the South Place institute last evening to commemorate the execution of the Chicago anarchists six years ago. The hall was crowded. On the walls hung red flags and scrolls with anarchist mottoes.

C. W. Mowbray said the anarchists of London ought to resolve that they would consecrate the lessons of the past. They had been too apathetic in recent years. They had applauded Ravachol, but what else had they done? Nothing; because they were cowards. The responsibility for this failure rested not upon the leaders, but upon each and every member of the anarchist groups.

Editor Samuels of The Commonwealth said:

"When Comrade Pallas, who tried to rid the world of the tyrant, Campos, was to be murdered, he turned, just as the soldiers raised their rifles to fire, and called to them: 'The revenge will be terrible.' So it has been. The comrade who threw the bomb in the Barcelona theater was a genuine comrade. [Cheers.] He did a good work—terrible, but good, nevertheless. Revenge we must have. The murdered anarchists were our friends.

"Thirty innocent persons were killed in Barcelona. How sad the slaughter, but how much sadder the slaughter of thousands daily in England! We must take an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth until the rich dare not walk the streets." [Cheers.]

OUR THEATRES.

OPERA HOUSE.—It was a small audience which greeted J. K. Murray last evening, when Glendalough a romantic Irish drama, was presented, yet it was an appreciative attendance, and its criticisms of the show will undoubtedly bring out large houses today. Glendalough is an Irish drama unlike the majority of its kind, inasmuch as the hero, Terence O'Toole (Mr. Murray) is a well educated, witty and manly school teacher, while the heroine, Kathleen O'Connor, is a refined young lady, with a delightful brogue. To be sure the villain is an English lord, and of course he has a more villainous Irish henchman. The plot is interesting and if it has weak points they are overlooked in one's appreciation of the acting, which was good throughout.

The scenery was indeed beautiful and each scene was applauded the Glen of Glendalough and Granger's leap being particularly finely set, while the tableau in this latter scene was encored again and again. Mr. Murray besides his histrionic abilities possesses a sweet baritone voice which he used to good effect. His rendition of that grand old ballad "Kathleen Mavourneen," during which the aged and famous composer of the song, Prof. F. Nichols Crouch led the orchestra, was very fine. The applause which greeted the composer and the song was tremendous. Miss Clara Lane, the leading lady is also a pretty singer, her numbers all meeting with favor. It would not do to leave an account of the play without mentioning the efforts of Samuel and Kitty Norton, who in the roles of Dr. Curley and Mrs. O'Hara respectively added considerably to the enjoyment of the show. They are jig dancers with few if any equals. Their portion of the stately minuet in the closing act was again very laughable. Two crowded houses should witness this fine drama which will be produced this afternoon and evening.

The Stoddard lecture sale in Philadelphia has beaten all previous record. It opened Thursday morning and before night the entire theatre for the entire course was sold; the same condition of things exists at the Boston theatre. Mr. Stoddard will be in Lowell on Friday nights during December.

Manager Cosgrove announces for next week Annie Ward Tiffany in Lady Blarney on Thursday evening, and "Hands Across the Sea" on Friday and Saturday.

DEATHS.

Emma O. Johnson, aged 42 years, wife of Coolidge R. Johnson, died yesterday afternoon at her home, 181 Mt. Vernon street. Deceased had been confined to the house for about one year, suffering from a cancer. Besides her husband, she leaves a married daughter, Mrs. Comber and a son Eddie, who is 14 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were married about 23 years ago and have always resided here. Mrs. Johnson was born in Bangor, he father, John Churchill, now lives in Chelmsford, a brother, Ludlow Churchill, lives in this city, another, Dr. Franklin Churchill, in New York, and another brother in Cuba; a sister, Mrs. Albert Manning, resides in Andover. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

The funeral of Thomas J. Pinkham, who died Wednesday, at West Chelmsford, at the advanced age of 81 years and eleven months, occurred at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon from his late residence, and the attendance was very large. Interment was in the cemetery at North Chelmsford, where the deceased resided for many years. Undertaker Brooks had charge of the arrangements.

The funeral services of Vivian G. Maxcy, daughter of Ward and Sarah Maxcy, were held at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon at the residence of her parents, 76 Rock street, and was largely attended. Rev. R. A. Greene of the Shattuck street Universalist church officiated and there was a large number of handsome floral pieces. Interment was in the Edson cemetery.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Haynes of Baltimore, (the latter formerly Miss Foss) are happy over the arrival of a son in their family.

Mrs. S. H. Dauforth of this city has arrived safely at Shanghai.

Miss Gertrude Fredericks of Newark, N. J., is the guest of Mrs. Howard Gray. At the American Canoe association camp at the Thousand Islands last summer Miss Fredericks was under the matronage of Mrs. Gray. She is an expert canoeist, with sail or paddle.

Frederick B. Greenhalge, son of Governor-elect Greenhalge, has been elected poet of the class of '94 at Phillips Andover academy.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Haile was in the city Friday morning as the guest of Hon. C. D. Palmer. He was shown through city hall and expressed himself much pleased with it.

William F. Wilson of San Francisco, Cal., is visiting relatives here. He left San Francisco Oct. 6, and visited the World's Fair en route. Mr. Wilson has lived in California since 1856.

There was born to the wife of Nelson Goady, a son, Nov. 8. Mr. Goady, who now lives at St. Albans, Vt., was formerly a moulder at Pevey Bros.' foundry.

Miss Lathrop of Cambridge is the guest of Miss Mary Robinson of Middlesex street.

Mr. George Motley, Mr. V. J. Cumnock, Mr. T. E. Parker, Jr., Mr. George R. Richardson and Mr. W. H. Howe gave a farewell dinner to Mr. Thomas Talbot, in Boston, last evening; the guest of the occasion is to leave for Philadelphia on Monday.

Hon. William F. Wharton, late assistant secretary of state during the administration of President Harrison, is to take up his residence in Groton, having bought a place in the Farmers' Row.

Albert Pelletier of Le National left for Montreal, Thursday evening.

Prof. A. Marsigny passed successfully the civil service (departments) examination. In languages, Italian, French, German and Spanish, he had a high percentage.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Munn, the former a Lowell boy, but who has been practising in the far west, is here on a visit with his mother, Mrs. Munn, of Eighteenth street. Dr. Munn has been nearly all summer in the stock department at the World's Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. George Burns, the latter who was Miss Blanche Libby, held their first "at home" next Tuesday evening at their home on Fletcher street.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Pickering are to receive their friends at a formal reception at Mr. J. W. C. Pickering's residence in Tewksbury, on Wednesday evening.

Trouble From Lowell.

SALEM, Nov. 10. A steam shovel on a freight train from Lowell struck an overhead bridge at Carltonville this afternoon, knocking the bridge off the abutments and one end of it fell, striking brakeman J. C. Lawrence on the head, cutting a bad gash. It was a narrow escape from a serious accident. The steam shovel was being sent from Lowell to the Salem shops for repairs.

AS TO IMMIGRATION.

Facts and Suggestions on This Knotty Problem.

An Important Decision Bearing on "Assisted" Immigration—Commissioner McSweeny's Suggestion to Labor Organization—Effect of Hard Times.

A recent decision made by Superintendent of Immigration Stump has settled a question that for some months has been under discussion by labor leaders and the attaches of the immigration bureau at the port of New York. The point at issue was as to the right of a resident of this country to assist a brother to come here from a foreign country to take work secured for him in advance of his coming. The case upon which the decision was made was that of an Italian who came to New York in answer to a letter from his brother, a resident of Orange, N. J. The letter stated that the writer had spoken to the foreman of a gang of workingmen and had secured a job for his brother at the wages of $1.25 per day. The letter also contained a ticket for passage from Naples to New York. These facts were stated in the affidavit of the immigrant. The board of special inquiry decided that the man could not under the law be admitted to the country, but must be returned to Italy at the expense of the steamship company which brought him over. A rehearing was had, and the board confirmed its former decision. Appeal was taken to Immigration Superintendent Stump at Washington, and the decision of the board of special inquiry was sustained.

The part of the immigration law under which this case came is as follows:

* * * It shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership or corporation in any manner whatsoever to prepay the transportation or in any way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its territories or the District of Columbia, under contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or migration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States, its territories or the District of Columbia * * * Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family to migrate from any foreign country to the United States for the purpose of settlement here.

The claim of the Italian of the right to land, as made through his attorney, was based upon the exception quoted, allowing an individual to assist "any member of his family," but the decision of the superintendent is that one's brother is not a member of his family, a family in such cases being limited to a husband, wife and their dependent children.

After the matter was fully explained to me by Deputy Immigration Commissioner Edward F. McSweeney, when I visited Ellis island, I realized the importance of this decision, which has of course become a precedent applicable to all similar cases. Under a broad definition of the word "family" those foreigners who are already residents of the country or those who may hereafter become residents could contract for employment for brothers, sisters, fathers, mothers, uncles, aunts, cousins, etc., and so assist in bringing over the whole population of their native countries if work could be found for all. Of course they could not come in gangs, but shiploads could come just the same, each individual being aided and contracted for by his brother, uncle or some other relative, and the law prohibiting the importation of aliens "assisted," or "under contract to work," would be practically a dead letter. In fact, the trick was being worked very extensively and would have been extended in its operations as soon as business begins to pick up in this country but for the timely action of the immigration officials.

Deputy Commissioner McSweeney told me of a plan which he has in mind whereby the labor organizations of the country could render incalculable assistance to the department in the enforcement of the law against immigrants under contract. Briefly stated it is this: Organized labor in any part of the country could notify the superintendent of immigration at Washington and through him the officials at the various ports of a proposed strike or lockout where foreign labor might be employed and request that a special lookout be made for immigrants bound for that region. It is not always an easy matter for the port officers to detect and detain a contract immigrant, and though they do their best under the present system and with their limited facilities their effectiveness can be greatly increased if the labor organizations will co-operate as suggested by Mr. McSweeney. That gentleman assured me that the whole department of immigration was desirous of rigidly enforcing the law, and that if such a plan as he proposed were adopted the information received from labor organizations would not only be carefully considered, but thankfully accepted.

To illustrate the idea, let us suppose that the machinists of Omaha are expecting a strike in their trade over a question of wages or any other matter. Through their national officers—or without their assistance if the time is short—the superintendent of immigration is informed of the state of affairs and requested to notify the proper officials at the various ports. Armed with this information, the inspectors at New York, for instance, will exercise especial care in the examination of all machinists who want to land and all men whose destination is Omaha or towns in that vicinity. The department has a system through which it can keep track of every immigrant who lands and can lay hands upon any one of them at any time within a year after landing. The plan proposed by Mr. McSweeney would strengthen the system, and as the labor organizations were the backers of the law prohibiting the admission of immigrants under contract they should be glad of an opportunity to assist in its enforcement. This matter should be taken up at the coming sessions of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor.

While I advocate the adoption of measures which, it appears to me, will assist in the enforcement of the law relating to contract labor, I do not want to be set down as the friend of all that is contained in our immigration laws, nor as countenancing to the slightest extent the cries for more rigid restriction of immigration. I can see a wide difference between the immigrants who leave their homes in Europe, under contracts which make of them slaves, to take the places of American workmen at reduced wages and the immigrants who come of their own free will, because they are dissatisfied with European conditions and are willing to take their chance here without the support of unfair advantages. Injustice may be done the latter class through our desire to hold the American labor market for ourselves. I freely confess that the immigration question is a hard one for me. In its consideration heart and head are more often pulling against each other than in harmony.

I witnessed several touching incidents during my short visit to Ellis island. I am told that they have nothing to do with the immigration question. I must disagree with the statement. There's where the heart enters the discussion and commands the attention of those who are not deadened to all humane instincts by a selfishness which they call "self preservation—the first law of nature." This is not intended as a criticism of the officials at the island. On the contrary, so far as I was able to see, every member of the force was respectful and considerate toward the helpless strangers upon our shores. Of course to one not accustomed to the scenes which are in substance repeated daily, the cheerfulness of the clerks, inspectors and other attaches seemed a little odd. The close attention given by those who were looking out for contract laborers reminded me of the zeal one sometimes sees displayed by the faithful challenger on election day in a close precinct.

In this connection the fact that during the past three or four months emigration has exceeded immigration is of interest. During the present calendar year immigration has been comparatively light, while emigration has suddenly reached larger proportions than at any previous time. I have not the figures, nor have I seen any that were official, but I have been informed that during the months of July, August, September and October a great many more persons have left this country in the steerage than have arrived here during the same time and in the same way. The immigration officials have not the records of emigration and depend entirely upon the steamship companies for information upon that side of the question, but enough is known to bear out the statement made above. It is the usual thing for the number of arrivals to decrease as the summer passes away and winter comes on, and it has for some years been noticed that in the fall a great many aliens, especially Italians, leave the United States and go back to their homes as soon as construction work, upon which this class is generally employed, shuts down.

That the number of those returning this year is unusully large is due to the dull times in this country. Business depression here is also the cause of the decreased immigration. Like conditions in the past have produced like results. The panic of 1837 reduced immigration, which in that year was 79,000 to 39,000 in 1838. The panic of 1857 had about the same effect. Immigration in that year amounted to 247,000, and in 1858 it was only 119,000. In 1873 and 1874 the figures were 460,000 and 313,000 respectively. There are no statistics of emigration in those years, as there are none that are reliable of the present time, but the unofficial records of steamship companies and newspaper reports show that there was extraordinary expansion in the outgoing stream. It is almost a sure thing that next year immigration will fall below what it has been in any year since 1884, and that emigration will show a large increase. Free and voluntary immigration is here meant. It is not likely that those who are specially charged with the enforcement of the contract labor law can relax their vigilance so long as the workingmen in this country are able to keep wages at a point which will be an inducement to the foreigner when coupled with a contract guaranteeing him employment on his arrival here.

By the way, it may astonish many persons to learn that France is in a position very similar to our own. There are something like 2,400,000 aliens settled in France. This is about 6 per cent of the entire population of the country. Of these aliens 350,000 are Italians, 300,000 Belgians, while from Germany, Austria, Spain and Switzerland there are an average of 100,000, and nearly every country on the globe is represented. The government of France has recently adopted measures for the discouragement of immigration, and the troubles at Aigues-Mortes a short time ago, in which a number of Italian laborers were killed, is positive evidence that the French workingmen think their interests lie in the direction of keeping out foreign competitors, especially those whose training and low standard of living enable them to work for what a Frenchman would call starvation wages.

About two years ago there was a loud cry in England against the Russian Jews, Slavs and natives of other countries of continental Europe who were swarming into London. The claim was made that these foreigners were crowding native workmen out of positions and lowering the standard of living, a claim which was easily substantiated. As I watched the inspection of the steerage passengers from a French steamer at Ellis island the other day I thought of the anti-immigration agitation in France and England. When we consider these things, we are prone to think that our Christian civilization is affected similarly to what was said of the state of Denmark.

JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

AN INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

Suggestions For Remedying Present Monstrous and Unnatural Conditions.

"He that will not work neither shall he eat," was the old Scriptural curse. But what of him who would work if he could, but to whom the organization of society gives no opportunity? It is his case that constitutes the pitiful and puzzling part of the modern problem of poverty. That the world owes every man a living is a doctrine fit only for reckless agitators, but that the world owes every man a chance to earn a living may be maintained with more than a show of reason. It is a monstrous and unnatural state of things that one who is willing to work should be compelled by the arrangement of society to fold his hands and starve in idleness.

It may not be possible to abolish poverty, but it is possible to abolish the sharpest sting of poverty by absolutely insuring employment to everybody that wants it. There is scarcely a workman, whatever the present comfort of his life, who is not oppressed by the horrible nightmare of a possible loss of his situation. No faithfulness, no skill, no experience can protect him against the danger of being cast adrift with his family at the next shift of the market. He is part of the grist in the great mill of demand and supply, and when his time comes it remorselessly crushes him between its iron rollers.

Modern ingenuity is certainly equal to the task of devising a system by which everybody could be absolutely assured of employment at all times. In every important country of continental Europe men are forcibly employed by hundreds of thousands in military service. The number so compelled to work against their will is greater than the number of the involuntarily idle. If these governments were willing to divert to the improvement of the condition of their people a fraction of the effort they give to the maintenance of their military power, they could rob poverty of all its terrors.

A Populist congressman from Kansas has introduced a bill providing for the organization of the entire population of the United States into an industrial army. This of course is impracticable, at least until Mr. Bellamy acquires greater influence than he has gained yet, but there is no reason why an industrial army should not be created for the specific purpose of employing those who are unable to find work in private enterprises. In ordinary times it would not need to be very large, but in times of distress it could be expanded to meet any requirement. The pay and other advantages it offered should be less than the ordinary standard to keep it from being overrun with applicants not really in need of such a resource. It could be under military discipline and employed in the development of the national resources.

There are opportunities enough there to keep it at work for generations. Under the command of army engineers it could improve rivers and harbors, build restraining dams for hydraulic mining, construct storage reservoirs, dig irrigating canals and lay out national railroads and telegraphs. Such an army of peace would be the highest development of the American idea—the best answer of our industrial republic to the challenge of militant Europe.—San Francisco Examiner.

Don't Forget the Express Business.

There is not so much said in our reform papers about the nationalization of the express business as about some other forms of nationalization, as of the telegraphs and railroads, for instance. Of course it is in the programme, but the impositions of the telegraphs and railroads are more in the public eye and get more attention. In its way, however, the wickedness of the express business as managed by the corporations which monopolize it in this country is as sweet a morsel as satan ever rolled under his tongue.—New Nation.

The Governor of Texas.

Recently large numbers of unemployed workingmen who were tramping or beating their way east on the Southern Pacific railway have been arrested by the authorities of San Antonio, Tex., and fined as vagrants. Governor Hogg, learning of the brutal conduct of the authorities of San Antonio, sent the following message:

District Attorney W. R. Camp, San Antonio, Tex.:

If the published report is true that the city authorities have fined as vagrants the unemployed workingmen passing through this state from California, I shall certainly express my condemnation of such action by pardoning them when furnished with proper data and their names. Texas will not countenance the degradation of the human race by such methods. Feeding and not fining them will be the treatment of the law loving and law abiding element of this state. When men commit no greater crime than travel or tramp for lack of work, report the facts to me at once.

J. S. HOGG, Governor of Texas.

The governor of Texas must have the reputation of meaning what he says, for City Attorney Levy of San Antonio immediately made a motion before the recorder that the tramps convicted of vagrancy be at once released and be permitted to leave over the two railroads which offered transportation free.

French Workmen In Politics.

One of the French delegates said in a Boston speech that 12 years ago there were but two representatives of labor in the municipal council, and now there are 64 labor advocates sitting in that body. Therefore the municipal council is trusted by labor, while the national government is watched with suspicion.

A Colorado Programme.

Labor and reform organizations of Colorado have formed a state union, which demands, among other things of a publico-labor character, the abolition of national banks and substitution therefor of postal savings banks, government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, street railways, gas and electric lighting, waterworks, irrigation, etc., local option in taxation, woman suffrage, free schoolbooks, direct legislation, free

USEFUL HOWS.

DIRECTIONS FOR CARING FOR THE SKIN.

Other Wise Acts Will Prescribe Different Methods of Procedure—How to Rest Tired Feet.

A lady whose thick, sallow skin caused unceasing worry consulted an eminent physician as to a possible cure. His answer was more forcible than courteous, "Well, in the first place, go home and wash your face and hands clean." Horrified, she declared that she had washed them several times during the day. "What I mean is this—wash with soap thoroughly." Ah! she had never used soap on her face. When upon returning home she used the soap, then rinsed in clear water, she was quite mortified to find her face actually dirty. In obedience to the doctor's advice, this lady pursued the following course, which may prove beneficial to others: Every night just before retiring she bathed face, neck and hands thoroughly in soapsuds, using, of course, fine toilet soap; then rinsed in clear water and dried the skin on a soft Turkish towel, rubbing until quite free from moisture. If any sign of roughness or sunburn appeared, a few drops of glycerin were rubbed in.

To do away with the oily appearance the doctor prescribed this diet: Lean meats, plenty of fruit, vegetables in their season (not cooked in grease), no pastry or cake, brown sugar or molasses, but oatmeal, cracked wheat, farina and the like, sprinkled sparingly with white granulated sugar. Three times a day she stirred a spoonful each of cream of tartar and sugar into a tumbler of water and drank it, in order to cool her blood. This was an agreeable medicine, both in the taking and in the effect. All heat or fat producing viands were forbidden, as well as coffee with milk, chocolate and beer. Plenty of outdoor exercise, with a veil to protect the face, this wise doctor recommended; also indoor games, such as shuttlecock and battledoor, to stir the sluggish blood. In one year the lady had a fine complexion, a clear, soft skin and a thoroughly healthful constitution. She both looked and felt years younger.

How to Ornament a Lamp Shade.

Arrange small pressed autumn leaves or ferns on the inside, sticking them with mucilage. They will show through prettily at night and will last several months. When soiled or faded, they can be soaked off and fresh ones put on.

How to Make Tea.

Housewives anxious to shine as good teamakers may like the flowery Chinese recipe engraved on many teapots used in the Celestial empire: "On a slow fire set a tripod, fill it with clear rainwater, boil it as long as would be needed to turn fish white and lobster red, throw this upon the delicate leaves of choice tea, let it remain as long as the vapor rises in a cloud. At your case drink the pure liquor, which will chase away the five causes of trouble."

How to Rest Tired Feet.

The woman who thinks she would be willing to give half her kingdom for the privilege of kicking off her shoes and letting her feet "get a breath of air" may try some of these substitutes with good effect. When the feet are very tired and hot, plunge them into a basin of cold water and keep them there until a sensation of warmth begins. Then dry them, put on fresh stockings and shoes, and you will be ready for any emergency. When hot foot baths are taken, do not try to put on shoes immediately after. A warm foot bath, with sea salt dissolved in it, is deliciously refreshing. Paddle in the water until it cools and dry with a rough towel. Sometimes a handful of alcohol will rest tired feet, and it is one of the sure preventives of a cold after getting the feet wet.

How to Clean Dresses.

To renovate the old black lace which has begun to look hopelessly gray try this plan: Brush it with a soft brush that will not tear the lace. Sponge with tepid water containing a little powdered borax. Lay on a folded flannel and press on the wrong side with a moderately warm iron. Lay over the lace, while pressing, a piece of thin black silk.

How to Avoid Wrinkles.

If you have any desire to avoid wrinkles, care not only for your skin, but your nerves; control your temper and do not try to have a too expressive and vivacious countenance. Sleep nine hours a night and an hour a day. Decline to worry. Wear smoked glasses instead of scowling fiercely at the sunlight and the water. Refuse to try to distinguish things afar off. Wash your face in warm water with pure soap once a day and rub it softly with flannel after washing. Feed it with pure, cold cream. Don't be afraid of an occasional sunburn. It smooths the face wonderfully. But, above all, be emotionless.

How to Make Glycerin Soap.

Shave fine a pound of bar soap containing olive oil and put it into a kettle containing a pint of water and the same of alcohol over the fire. When the soap is dissolved and most of the alcohol has evaporated, add a pound of glycerin, stir for a few minutes, add any desired perfume and set aside to cool.

How to Make Pressed Chicken.

Boil the chicken till tender, take out the bones and gristle, remove the skin and fat. Boil the gravy down to one cupful to a chicken. Add a little butter and season with salt and pepper. Add one-half cupful of gelatin dissolved in water. Pick, not chop, the chicken into small pieces. Heat thoroughly with the gravy, then pour into a pan and put a light weight upon it. Slice when cold.

How to Thaw Out Plants.

Darken the room as completely as possible and sprinkle with cold water in which are a few drops of camphor. Keep the room at a temperature not warmer than 47 degrees for 24 hours.

How to Drill Glass.

Glass can be drilled easily with any steel hand or machine tool that is kept constantly wet with camphor dissolved in turpentine.

How to Clear the Voice For Singing.

Gargle with borax water or let a small pinch of the borax melt gradually in the mouth and then swallow it.

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O. F. SAMPSON, Marshfield, Mass.

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.

GENTS.—About two years ago I was taken with a lame back, which at times was so bad that I was confined to my bed for days at a time. I consulted different Physicians, some pronounced it Lumbago, some Rheumatism of the Muscles, etc. I received no permanent relief from them. I got so bad I was in pain all the time. At last I thought I would try

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and if it did me no good I could get my money back. The first bottle helped me. I have taken five bottles and the pain is all gone. I feel like a new person. Truly DANA'S is "The Kind That Cures."

Respectfully, O. F. SAMPSON.

Marshfield, Mass.

GENTLEMEN.—I believe Mr. Sampson's statement is true. Respectfully yours,

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to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will teach you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Anyone anywhere can earn a great deal of money. Many have made Two Hundred Dollars a Month. No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do it easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.

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Lowell, Mass.

SUN HOUSE-LOT CONTEST.

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As the most Popular Society Officer in Lowell.

The Lowell Daily Sun will present

A Valuable House-Lot

AS A CHRISTMAS GIFT

To the Most Popular Society Officer in Lowell.

All officers of benevolent, literary, military, social, religious, political and beneficiary organizations, societies, clubs, companies or associations in this city are eligible as contestants. The officer whose name appears on the greatest number of the above coupons with be awarded the House-lot.

The lot is situated on Columbia street near Middlesex street. It contains 5000 square feet of land, is level and beautifully situated with a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 100 feet. It is designated as lot No. 61 on a plan of land owned by H. E. Shaw and J. V. Meigs, Jr. Plans showing the lot and the surroundings and giving full particulars of the contest may be obtained free at THE SUN office.

The last ballot will be painted Friday, December 15, and the polls will close at THE SUN office, at 9 o'clock, Monday evening, December 18, 1893. The final result will be announced as soon as possible after the 19th and the deed will be passed before Christmas. Vote early and as often as you please. Send ballots by messenger or mail to THE SUN office with the name, office and organization plainly written on each ballot. ☞ The vote up to date is printed on the first page.

VASES!!

—oxo—

Vases are our specialty for this week. We are offering the greatest bargains ever seen in Lowell in this line of goods. Just think of it, a Vase 9 inches high, 17 inches in circumference, and handsomely decorated, for

27c. Each, or 50c. a Pair.

The goods can be seen in one of our large show windows. Remember this sale is

For One Week Only.

Our lines of Tea, Dinner, and Toilet Sets are unsurpassed.

56-Piece Tea Set $3.25, 112-Piece Dinner Set $7.25, 10-Piece Toilet Set $2.25.

THE UNITED STATES TEA CO.,

Corner Central and Prescott Streets,

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Ladies' Hygienic Thick Sole - - Boots.

The only thick sole Boots that are Flexible, easy, warm and comfortable to the feet, all Hand Sewed.

PRICE $4.50.

Haven't you often wished for the old-fashioned Pure Gum Rubbers?

THE MARVEL RUBBER.

Is made to fill the want. Will outwear 3 pairs ordinary Rubbers. PRICE 75c

Rolled Edged Rubbers

For Boys and Girls. The kind that wear. Keep them in mind when you want Rubbers, and demand them. They will save you money.

Men's Woonsocket Rubber Boots, Best in the World, $2.75.

O'SULLIVAN BROTHERS,

Opposite the New City Hall.

Clorsonné Enamel Painting.

A new and attractive process for the artistic decoration of Terra Cotta, Plaques, Vases, Trays &c.

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A FULL LINE OF

Artists' Materials,

And every requisite for Water, Oil, China, Velvet, and Tapestry, Painting. Free lessons in Clorsonne Enamel Painting. For particulars enquire at

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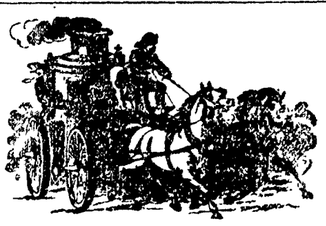

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THIS solid company, that has done business in Lowell so many years, continues to offer the BEST INSURANCE AGAINST DAMAGE BY FIRE and LIGHTNING, at the Least Possible Expense.

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AS TO IMMIGRATION.

Facts and Suggestions on This Knotty Problem.

An Important Decision Bearing on "Assisted" Immigration—Commissioner McSweeny's Suggestion to Labor Organization—Effect of Hard Times.

A recent decision made by Superintendent of Immigration Stump has settled a question that for some months has been under discussion by labor leaders and the attaches of the immigration bureau at the port of New York. The point at issue was as to the right of a resident of this country to assist a brother to come here from a foreign country to take work secured for him in advance of his coming. The case upon which the decision was made was that of an Italian who came to New York in answer to a letter from his brother, a resident of Orange, N. J. The letter stated that the writer had spoken to the foreman of a gang of workingmen and had secured a job for his brother at the wages of $1.25 per day. The letter also contained a ticket for passage from Naples to New York. These facts were stated in the affidavit of the immigrant. The board of special inquiry decided that the man could not under the law be admitted to the country, but must be returned to Italy at the expense of the steamship company which brought him over. A rehearing was had, and the board confirmed its former decision. Appeal was taken to Immigration Superintendent Stump at Washington, and the decision of the board of special inquiry was sustained.

The part of the immigration law under which this case came is as follows:

* * * It shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership or corporation in any manner whatsoever to prepay the transportation or in any way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its territories or the District of Columbia, under contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or migration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States, its territories or the District of Columbia * * * Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family to migrate from any foreign country to the United States for the purpose of settlement here.

The claim of the Italian of the right to land, as made through his attorney, was based upon the exception quoted, allowing an individual to assist "any member of his family," but the decision of the superintendent is that one's brother is not a member of his family, a family in such cases being limited to a husband, wife and their dependent children.

After the matter was fully explained to me by Deputy Immigration Commissioner Edward F. McSweeney, when I visited Ellis island, I realized the importance of this decision, which has of course become a precedent applicable to all similar cases. Under a broad definition of the word "family" those foreigners who are already residents of the country or those who may hereafter become residents could contract for employment for brothers, sisters, fathers, mothers, uncles, aunts, cousins, etc., and so assist in bringing over the whole population of their native countries if work could be found for all. Of course they could not come in gangs, but shiploads could come just the same, each individual being aided and contracted for by his brother, uncle or some other relative, and the law prohibiting the importation of aliens "assisted," or "under contract to work," would be practically a dead letter. In fact, the trick was being worked very extensively and would have been extended in its operations as soon as business begins to pick up in this country but for the timely action of the immigration officials.

Deputy Commissioner McSweeney told me of a plan which he has in mind whereby the labor organizations of the country could render incalculable assistance to the department in the enforcement of the law against immigrants under contract. Briefly stated it is this: Organized labor in any part of the country could notify the superintendent of immigration at Washington and through him the officials at the various ports of a proposed strike or lockout where foreign labor might be employed and request that a special lookout be made for immigrants bound for that region. It is not always an easy matter for the port officers to detect and detain a contract immigrant, and though they do their best under the present system and with their limited facilities their effectiveness can be greatly increased if the labor organizations will co-operate as suggested by Mr. McSweeney. That gentleman assured me that the whole department of immigration was desirous of rigidly enforcing the law, and that if such a plan as he proposed were adopted the information received from labor organizations would not only be carefully considered, but thankfully accepted.

To illustrate the idea, let us suppose that the machinists of Omaha are expecting a strike in their trade over a question of wages or any other matter. Through their national officers—or without their assistance if the time is short—the superintendent of immigration is informed of the state of affairs and requested to notify the proper officials at the various ports. Armed with this information, the inspectors at New York, for instance, will exercise especial care in the examination of all machinists who want to land and all men whose destination is Omaha or towns in that vicinity. The department has a system through which it can keep track of every immigrant who lands and can lay hands upon any one of them at any time within a year after landing. The plan proposed by Mr. McSweeney would strengthen the system, and as the labor organizations were the backers of the law prohibiting the admission of immigrants under contract they should be glad of an opportunity to assist in its enforcement. This matter should be taken up at the coming sessions of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor.

While I advocate the adoption of measures which, it appears to me, will assist in the enforcement of the law relating to contract labor, I do not want to be set down as the friend of all that is contained in our immigration laws, nor as countenancing to the slightest extent the cries for more rigid restriction of immigration. I can see a wide difference between the immigrants who leave their homes in Europe, under contracts which make of them slaves, to take the places of American workmen at reduced wages and the immigrants who come of their own free will, because they are dissatisfied with European conditions and are willing to take their chance here without the support of unfair advantages. Injustice may be done the latter class through our desire to hold the American labor market for ourselves. I freely confess that the immigration question is a hard one for me. In its consideration heart and head are more often pulling against each other than in harmony.

I witnessed several touching incidents during my short visit to Ellis island. I am told that they have nothing to do with the immigration question. I must disagree with the statement. There's where the heart enters the discussion and commands the attention of those who are not deadened to all humane instincts by a selfishness which they call "self preservation—the first law of nature." This is not intended as a criticism of the officials at the island. On the contrary, so far as I was able to see, every member of the force was respectful and considerate toward the helpless strangers upon our shores. Of course to one not accustomed to the scenes which are in substance repeated daily, the cheerfulness of the clerks, inspectors and other attaches seemed a little odd. The close attention given by those who were looking out for contract laborers reminded me of the zeal one sometimes sees displayed by the faithful challenger on election day in a close precinct.

In this connection the fact that during the past three or four months emigration has exceeded immigration is of interest. During the present calendar year immigration has been comparatively light, while emigration has suddenly reached larger proportions than at any previous time. I have not the figures, nor have I seen any that were official, but I have been informed that during the months of July, August, September and October a great many more persons have left this country in the steerage than have arrived here during the same time and in the same way. The immigration officials have not the records of emigration and depend entirely upon the steamship companies for information upon that side of the question, but enough is known to bear out the statement made above. It is the usual thing for the number of arrivals to decrease as the summer passes away and winter comes on, and it has for some years been noticed that in the fall a great many aliens, especially Italians, leave the United States and go back to their homes as soon as construction work, upon which this class is generally employed, shuts down.

That the number of those returning this year is unusally large is due to the dull times in this country. Business depression here is also the cause of the decreased immigration. Like conditions in the past have produced like results. The panic of 1837 reduced immigration, which in that year was 79,000 to 39,000 in 1838. The panic of 1857 had about the same effect. Immigration in that year amounted to 247,000, and in 1858 it was only 119,000. In 1873 and 1874 the figures were 460,000 and 313,000 respectively. There are no statistics of emigration in those years, as there are none that are reliable of the present time, but the unofficial records of steamship companies and newspaper reports show that there was extraordinary expansion in the outgoing stream. It is almost a sure thing that next year immigration will fall below what it has been in any year since 1884, and that emigration will show a large increase. Free and voluntary immigration is here meant. It is not likely that those who are specially charged with the enforcement of the contract labor law can relax their vigilance so long as the workingmen in this country are able to keep wages at a point which will be an inducement to the foreigner when coupled with a contract guaranteeing him employment on his arrival here.

By the way, it may astonish many persons to learn that France is in a position very similar to our own. There are something like 2,400,000 aliens settled in France. This is about 6 per cent of the entire population of the country. Of these aliens 350,000 are Italians, 800,000 Belgians, while from Germany, Austria, Spain and Switzerland there are an average of 100,000, and nearly every country on the globe is represented. The government of France has recently adopted measures for the discouragement of immigration, and the troubles at Aigues-Mortes a short time ago, in which a number of Italian laborers were killed, is positive evidence that the French workingmen think their interests lie in the direction of keeping out foreign competitors, especially those whose training and low standard of living enable them to work for what a Frenchman would call starvation wages.

About two years ago there was a loud cry in England against the Russian Jews, Slavs and natives of other countries of continental Europe who were swarming into London. The claim was made that these foreigners were crowding native workmen out of positions and lowering the standard of living, a claim which was easily substantiated. As I watched the inspection of the steerage passengers from a French steamer at Ellis island the other day I thought of the anti-immigration agitation in France and England. When we consider these things, we are prone to think that our Christian civilization is affected similarly to what was said of the state of Denmark. JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

AN INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

Suggestions For Remedying Present Monstrous and Unnatural Conditions.

"He that will not work neither shall he eat," was the old Scriptural curse. But what of him who would work if he could, but to whom the organization of society gives no opportunity? It is his case that constitutes the pitiful and puzzling part of the modern problem of poverty. That the world owes every man a living is a doctrine fit only for reckless agitators, but that the world owes every man a chance to earn a living may be maintained with more than a show of reason. It is a monstrous and unnatural state of things that one who is willing to work should be compelled by the arrangement of society to fold his hands and starve in idleness.

It may not be possible to abolish poverty, but it is possible to abolish the sharpest sting of poverty by absolutely insuring employment to everybody that wants it. There is scarcely a workman, whatever the present comfort of his life, who is not oppressed by the horrible nightmare of a possible loss of his situation. No faithfulness, no skill, no experience can protect him against the danger of being cast adrift with his family at the next shift of the market. He is part of the grist in the great mill of demand and supply, and when his time comes it remorselessly crushes him between its iron rollers.

Modern ingenuity is certainly equal to the task of devising a system by which everybody could be absolutely assured of employment at all times. In every important country of continental Europe men are forcibly employed by hundreds of thousands in military service. The number so compelled to work against their will is greater than the number of the involuntarily idle. If these governments were willing to divert to the improvement of the condition of their people a fraction of the effort they give to the maintenance of their military power, they could rob poverty of all its terrors.

A Populist congressman from Kansas has introduced a bill providing for the organization of the entire population of the United States into an industrial army. This of course is impracticable, at least until Mr. Bellamy acquires greater influence than he has gained yet, but there is no reason why an industrial army should not be created for the specific purpose of employing those who are unable to find work in private enterprises. In ordinary times it would not need to be very large, but in times of distress it could be expanded to meet any requirement. The pay and other advantages it offered should be less than the ordinary standard to keep it from being overrun with applicants not really in need of such a resource. It could be under military discipline and employed in the development of the national resources.

There are opportunities enough there to keep it at work for generations. Under the command of army engineers it could improve rivers and harbors, build restraining dams for hydraulic mining, construct storage reservoirs, dig irrigating canals and lay out national railroads and telegraphs. Such an army of peace would be the highest development of the American idea—the best answer of our industrial republic to the challenge of militant Europe.—San Francisco Examiner.

Don't Forget the Express Business.

There is not so much said in our reform papers about the nationalization of the express business as about some other forms of nationalization, as of the telegraphs and railroads, for instance. Of course it is in the programme, but the impositions of the telegraphs and railroads are more in the public eye and get more attention. In its way, however, the wickedness of the express business as managed by the corporations which monopolize it in this country is as sweet a morsel as satan ever rolled under his tongue.—New Nation.

The Governor of Texas.

Recently large numbers of unemployed workingmen who were tramping or beating their way east on the Southern Pacific railway have been arrested by the authorities of San Antonio, Tex., and fined as vagrants. Governor Hogg, learning of the brutal conduct of the authorities of San Antonio, sent the following message:

District Attorney W. R. Camp, San Antonio, Tex.:

If the published report is true that the city authorities have fined as vagrants the unemployed workingmen passing through this state from California, I shall certainly express my condemnation of such action by pardoning them when furnished with proper data and their names. Texas will not countenance the degradation of the human race by such methods. Feeding and not fining them will be the treatment of the law loving and law abiding element of this state. When men commit no greater crime than travel or tramp for lack of work, report the facts to me at once.

J. S. HOGG, Governor of Texas.

The governor of Texas must have the reputation of meaning what he says, for City Attorney Levy of San Antonio immediately made a motion before the recorder that the tramps convicted of vagrancy be at once released and be permitted to leave over the two railroads which offered transportation free.

French Workmen In Politics.

One of the French delegates said in a Boston speech that 12 years ago there were but two representatives of labor in the municipal council, and now there are 64 labor advocates sitting in that body. Therefore the municipal council is trusted by labor, while the national government is watched with suspicion.

A Colorado Programme.

Labor and reform organizations of Colorado have formed a state union, which demands, among other things of a publico-labor character, the abolition of national banks and substitution therefor of postal savings banks, government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, street railways, gas and electric lighting, waterworks, irrigation, etc., local option in taxation, woman suffrage, free schoolbooks, direct legislation, free

USEFUL HOWS.

DIRECTIONS FOR CARING FOR THE SKIN.

Other Wise Acts Will Prescribe Different Methods of Procedure—How to Rest Tired Feet.

A lady whose thick, sallow skin caused unceasing worry consulted an eminent physician as to a possible cure. His answer was more forcible than courteous, "Well, in the first place, go home and wash your face and hands clean." Horrified, she declared that she had washed them several times during the day. "What I mean is this—wash with soap thoroughly." Ah! she had never used soap on her face. When upon returning home she used the soap, then rinsed in clear water, she was quite mortified to find her face actually dirty. In obedience to the doctor's advice, this lady pursued the following course, which may prove beneficial to others: Every night just before retiring she bathed face, neck and hands thoroughly in soapsuds, using, of course, fine toilet soap; then rinsed in clear water and dried the skin on a soft Turkish towel, rubbing until quite free from moisture. If any sign of roughness or sunburn appeared, a few drops of glycerin were rubbed in.

To do away with the oily appearance the doctor prescribed this diet: Lean meats, plenty of fruit, vegetables in their season (not cooked in grease), no pastry or cake, brown sugar or molasses, but oatmeal, cracked wheat, farina and the like, sprinkled sparingly with white granulated sugar. Three times a day she stirred a spoonful each of cream of tartar and sugar into a tumbler of water and drank it, in order to cool her blood. This was an agreeable medicine, both in the taking and in the effect. All heat or fat producing viands were forbidden, as well as coffee with milk, chocolate and beer. Plenty of outdoor exercise, with a veil to protect the face, this wise doctor recommended; also indoor games, such as shuttlecock and battledoor, to stir the sluggish blood. In one year the lady had a fine complexion, a clear, soft skin and a thoroughly healthful constitution. She both looked and felt years younger.

How to Ornament a Lamp Shade.

Arrange small pressed autumn leaves or ferns on the inside, sticking them with mucilage. They will show through prettily at night and will last several months. When soiled or faded, they can be soaked off and fresh ones put on.

How to Make Tea.

Housewives anxious to shine as good teamakers may like the flowery Chinese recipe engraved on many teapots used in the Celestial empire: "On a slow fire set a tripod, fill it with clear rainwater, boil it as long as would be needed to turn fish white and lobster red, throw this upon the delicate leaves of choice tea, let it remain as long as the vapor rises in a cloud. At your ease drink the pure liquor, which will chase away the five causes of trouble."

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The woman who thinks she would be willing to give half her kingdom for the privilege of kicking off her shoes and letting her feet "get a breath of air" may try some of these substitutes with good effect. When the feet are very tired and hot, plunge them into a basin of cold water and keep them there until a sensation of warmth begins. Then dry them, put on fresh stockings and shoes, and you will be ready for any emergency. When hot foot baths are taken, do not try to put on shoes immediately after. A warm foot bath, with sea salt dissolved in it, is deliciously refreshing. Paddle in the water until it cools and dry with a rough towel. Sometimes a handful of alcohol will rest tired feet, and it is one of the sure preventives of a cold after getting the feet wet.

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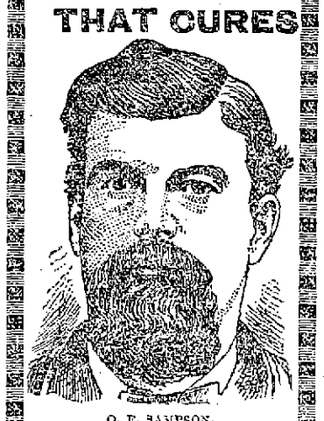
Gargle with borax water or let a small pinch of the borax melt gradually in the mouth and then swallow it.

THE KIND THAT CURES



O. F. SAMPSON, Marshfield, Mass.

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.

Gentlemen—About two years ago I was taken with a lame back, which at times was so bad that I was confined to my bed for days at a time. I consulted different Physicians, some pronounced it Lumbago, some Rheumatism of the Muscles, etc. I received no permanent aid from them. I got so bad I was in pain all the time. At last I thought I would try

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

Also, if it did me no good I could get my money back. The first bottle helped me. I have taken five bottles and the pain is all gone. I feel like a new person. Truly DANA'S is "The Kind That Cures."

Respy yours, O. F. SAMPSON.

Marshfield, Mass.

GENTLEMEN:—I believe Mr. Sampson's statement is true. Respectfully yours, LUTHER P. HATCH, Merchant.

Marshfield, Mass.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

Ask questions:

"Is it handsome, genuine, accurate?

Is it modern, with all the improvements? In all sizes and styles for everybody; the new, quick-winding Waterbury?"

Yes—to everything. A prominent publisher writes:

"You made one additional customer, and my quick-winding Waterbury is a better time-keeper than a hundred-dollar watch a friend of mine bought some months ago."

Yet the cost ranges from $15 down to $4. It has a jeweled movement, and is cased in dainty chatelaines, hunting-cases, open-faces, filled gold, coin-silver, etc. Every jeweler sells it. 38

SULPHUR BITTERS

Will cure
The worst cases
Of Skin
Disease
From a
Common Pimple
On the Face
To that awful
Disease
Scrofula.
Try a bottle
To-day.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published

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Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York city.

WE WANT YOU

to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made Two Hundred Dollars a Month. No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Ins prove your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet containing every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.

GEORGE STINSON & CO., Box No. 488, Portland, Me.

PLUMBING.

We are prepared to do all manner of PLUMBING.

To furnish Bath Rooms Water Closets, &c.,

And put the same in at reasonable prices

H. R. Barker Manufacturing Co.,

NOS. 90 AND 92 MIDDLE STREET

Lowell, Mass.

SUN HOUSE-LOT CONTEST.

One Vote for_____

Office,_____ Organization_____

As the most Popular Society Officer in Lowell.

The Lowell Daily Sun will present

A Valuable House-Lot

AS A CHRISTMAS GIFT

To the Most Popular Society Officer in Lowell.

All officers of benevolent, literary, military, social, religious, political and benefit organizations, societies, clubs, companies or associations in this city are eligible as contestants. The officer whose name appears on the greatest number of the above coupons will be awarded the House-lot.

The lot is situated on Columbia street near Middlesex street. It contains 5000 square feet of land, is level and beautifully situated with a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 100 feet. It is designated as lot No. 61 on a plan of land owned by H. E. Shaw and J. V. Mogge, Jr. Plans showing the lot and the surroundings and giving full particulars of the contest may be obtained free at THE SUN office.

The last ballot will be printed Friday, December 15, and the polls will close at THE SUN office, at 9 o'clock, Monday evening, December 18, 1893. The final result will be announced as soon as possible after the 18th and the deed will be passed before Christmas. Vote early and as often as you please. Send ballots by messenger or mail to THE SUN office with the name, office and organization plainly written on each ballot. ☞The vote up to date is printed on the first page.

VASES!!

—OXO—

Vases are our specialty for this week. We are offering the greatest bargains ever seen in Lowell in this line of goods. Just think of it, a Vase 9 inches high, 17 inches in circumference, and handsomely decorated, for

27c. Each, or 50c. a Pair.

The goods can be seen in one of our large show windows. Remember this sale is

For One Week Only.

Our lines of Tea, Dinner, and Toilet Sets are unsurpassed.

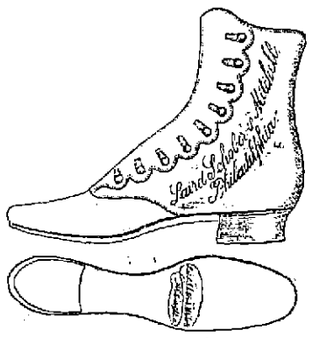
56-Piece Tea Set $3.25, 112-Piece Dinner Set $7.25, 10-Piece Toilet Set $2.25.

THE UNITED STATES TEA CO.,

Corner Central and Prescott Streets.

O'Sullivan - Brothers

Ladies' Hygienic Thick Sole - - Boots.



The only thick sole Boots that are Flexible, easy, warm and comfortable to the feet, all Hand Sewed.

PRICE $4.50.

Haven't you often wished for the old-fashioned Pure Gum Rubbers?

THE MARVEL RUBBER.

Is made to fill the want. Will outwear 3 pairs ordinary Rubbers. PRICE 75c

Rolled Edged Rubbers

For Boys and Girls. The kind that wear. Keep them in mind when you want Rubbers, and demand them. They will save you money.

Men's Woonsocket Rubber Boots, Best in the World, $2.75.

O'SULLIVAN BROTHERS,

Opposite the New City Hall.

Clorsonne Enamel Painting.

A new and attractive process for the artistic decoration of Terra Cotta, Plaques, Vases, Trays &c.

—:o:—

A FULL LINE OF Artists' Materials,

And every requisite for Water, Oil, China, Velvet, and Tapestry, Painting. Free lessons in Clorsonne Enamel Painting. For particulars enquire at

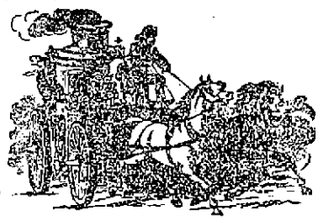
C. B. Coburn & Co.'s

35-41 Market Street.

BACHELLER, DUMAS & CO.

Paper Ruling, Book and Pamphlet Binding, Blank Books a Specialty.

18 CHURCH STREET.



FIRE INSURANCE

CHARLES COBURN, 28 Central St.

Will place your insurance in first-class stock of mutual companies at current rates. Plate glass insured against accident.

EMOVAL OF OFFICE

MERRIMACK

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

(OLD ANDOVER CO.).

THIS solid company, that has done business in Lowell so many years, continues to offer the BEST INSURANCE AGAINST DAMAGE BY FIRE and LIGHTNING, at the Least Possible Expense.

10 per cent. dividends are paid on five-year policies.

All business for this company—Renewals, Sales, Endorsements, etc.—will be promptly attended to by

Metcalf & Hazen, 75 Middlesex st.

OVER STEVENS DRUG STORE.

LOWELL AGENCY FOR

FRANK JONES' ALE.

—AND THE—

Celebrated Anheuser Busch Beer.

The Trade and Families Supplied at Lowest Prices.

Orders by mail or telephone promptly attended to.

JOHN LENNON,

Nos. 108, 110, 112, 114 MARKET STREET

TELEPHONE—No 38-3.

HAWAII

What Mr. Blount Says of the Muddle.

MINISTER STEVENS HAD MISREPRESENTED SITUATION.

The Queen's Abdication Due to America's Attitude.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—After the cabinet meeting yesterday the following letter was given out for publication by Secretary Gresham, which he had previously addressed to the president:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1893.

To the President:

SIR: The full and impartial reports submitted by Hon. James H. Blount, your special commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands, establish the facts:

Queen Liliukalani announced her intention on Saturday, Jan. 14, last to promulgate a new constitution, but the opposition of her ministers and others induced her to change her purpose and make the announcement the following day. At a meeting in Honolulu late after that day a committee of safety, consisting of 13 men, a majority of whom including five American citizens, were appointed to consider the situation, discuss ways and means for the maintenance of the public peace and the protection of life and property. This committee resolved that a provisional government be created to exist until terms of union with the United States of America had been negotiated and agreed upon.

At a mass meeting composed largely of aliens the queen and her supporters were condemned, deposed and the committee were confirmed and all its acts approved. The committee addressed a letter to John L. Stevens, the American minister at Honolulu, stating that the lives and property of the people were in peril and appealing to him and the United States for such assistance as was at his command. On receipt of this letter Mr. Stevens requested Captain Wiltse, commander of the U. S. S. Boston, to land a force for the protection of the United States legation, United States consulate and to secure the safety of American life and property.

How It Was Brought About.

The well armed force were promptly landed and marched through the quiet streets of Honolulu with two gatling guns to a public hall previously secured by Mr. Stevens for their accommodation. This hall was in plain view of the queen's palace. The governor of the island immediately addressed to Mr. Stevens a communication protesting against the act as an unwarranted invasion of Hawaiian soil and demanding that the proper authorities be ordered to permit no use of the island for drill or any other purpose. About the same time the queen's minister of foreign affairs sent a note to Mr. Stevens asking why the troop had been landed and informing him that the proper authorities were able and willing to afford full protection to the American citizens and American interests in Honolulu. Only evasive replies were sent to these communications.

While there were no manifestations of excitement or alarm in the city and the people were ignorant of the contemplated move, the committee entered the government building, after the last training that it was unguarded, and in the afternoon read a proclamation declaring that the existing government was overthrown and a provisional government established in its place "to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon."

No authority was present when the proclamation was read but during the reading 40 or 50 men, some of them indifferently armed, entered the room. The executive and advisory councils mentioned in the proclamation at once addressed a communication to Mr. Stevens informing him that the monarchy had been abrogated and a provisional government established.

Dole Was Thankful.

On receipt of this letter Mr. Stevens immediately recognized the new government. Mr. Dole replied: "I acknowledge receipt of your excellency's communication of this date recognizing the Hawaiian provisional government and expressing your approbation of the same. We have conferred with the ministers of the late government and have made demands upon the marshal to surrender the station house. We are not actually yet possessed of the station house, as night is approaching and our forces may be insufficient to maintain order, we request the immediate support of the United States forces and request the United States officers to take command of our military forces so that they may acknowledge their full protection of the city."

The station house was occupied by a well armed force under the command of resolute capable officers. The same afternoon the queen, her ministers, representatives of the previous government and others held a conference at the palace, refusing to recognize the authority or surrender to it, she was informed that the provisional government had the support of the American minister and that a company of armed men had been placed by the military to protect the government. Under these circumstances the queen then presented that any further action on her part would precipitate a conflict with that force, that she could not, without the sacrifice of many lives, withstand the military force of the United States, and that to resistance would result the loss of her life.

Believing that she would be finally considered with the power of the United States, the queen finally yielded to the force, to the provisional government, stating that she yielded under protest and only because of the military force. On the contrary, Lieut. Swinburne, with a detachment of the U. S. S. Boston, entered the United State troop quarters at Honolulu and declared that he would support the provisional government.

"Silence Gives Consent."

When this paper was signed by the queen and her ministers a number of persons including one or more representatives of the provisional government, who were present and understood its contents by their silence at least acquiesced in its statement, and when forwarded to President Dole he endorsed upon it "Received from the hand of the late cabinet this 17th day of January, 1893, without challenging the truth of any of its assertions."

In his dispatch to Mr. Foster on Jan. 19 describing the so called revolution Mr. Stevens says: "The committee on public safety forthwith took possession of the government building and treasury and installed the provisional government with the head of the respective departments. This being an accomplished fact, I promptly recognized the provisional government as the de facto government of the Hawaiian Islands."

Secretary Foster's communication of Feb. 15 to the president, laying before him the treaty of annexation, with the view to obtaining the advice and consent of the senate thereto, says: "At the time the provisional government took possession of the government building no troops or officers of the United States took any part whatever in the proceedings. No public recognition was accorded to the provisional government by the United States minister until after the queen's abdication, and when they were in effective possession of the government building, the archives, the treasury, the barracks, the police station and all the potential machinery of the government."

Similar language is found in an official letter addressed to Secretary Foster on Feb. 3 by the special commissioner sent to Washington by the provisional government to negotiate a treaty of annexation.

Against Stevens.

These statements are utterly at variance with the evidence, documentary and oral, contained in Mr. Blount's reports. They are contradicted by declarations and letters of President Dole and other annexationists, and by Mr. Stevens' own verbal admissions to Mr. Blount. The provisional government was recognized when it had little other than a paper existence and when the legitimate government was in full possession and control of the palace, the barracks and the police station.

Mr. Stevens' well-known hostility and the threatening presence of the force landed from the Boston were all that could have excited serious apprehension in the minds of the queen, her officers and loyal supporters. It is fair to assume that Minister Foster's statements were based upon information which he had received from Mr. Stevens and the special commissioners, but I am unable to see that they were deceived. The troops were landed not to protect American life and property, but to aid in overthrowing the existing government. Their very presence implied coercive measures against it.

Mr. Stevens promised the annexationists that as soon as they obtained possession of the government building and the readoption of the proclamation he would at once recognize them as the de facto government and support them by the landing of the force from our war ship in the harbor and he kept that promise. It is in evidence that the inspiration of the movement and without it the annexation party would not have exposed themselves to the consequence of failure. They relied upon no force of their own for they had no force of the name. The provisional government was established by the action of the American minister and the presence of troops landed from the Boston, and its continued existence is due to the belief that if they withdrew they would encounter the armed forces of the United States.

Wrong Should Be Righted.

Mr. Blount states that while at Honolulu he did not meet a single annexationist who expressed willingness to submit the question to a vote of the people, nor did he talk with one on that subject who did not insist that if the islands were annexed suffrage should be so restricted as to give complete control to foreign born whites, and representative annexationists have repeatedly made similar statements.

The government of Hawaii surrendered its authority under a threat of war, until such time only as the government of the United States upon the facts being presented to it, should reinstate the constitutional sovereign, and the provisional government was created "to exist until terms of union with the United States of America had been negotiated and agreed upon."

A careful consideration of the facts will, I think, convince you that the treaty, which was withdrawn from the senate for further consideration, should not be resubmitted for its action thereon.

Should not the great wrong done to a feeble, but independent, state by an abuse of the authority of the United States be undone by restoring the legitimate government? Anything short of that will not, I respectfully submit, satisfy the demands of justice. Can the United States consistently insist that other nations shall respect the independence of Hawaii while not respecting it themselves? Our government was the first to recognize the independence of the islands and should be the last to acquiesce in the loss of sovereignty over them by force and fraud.

Respectfully submitted,
WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

What Stevens Says.

ABOSTOK, Me., Nov. 11.—A reporter saw Hon. John L. Stevens, late United States minister to the Hawaiian Islands, and showed him the press dispatch announcing the report of Secretary Gresham to the president upon affairs connected with the Hawaiian revolution. Mr. Stevens read it carefully, and said:

"The position to which Secretary Gresham has seen fit to commit himself is so extraordinary, so void of a real foundation of truth, so calumnious of the living and the dead, that I have no extended reply to make at this time. I prefer to let time, events and history decide as to the issue the secretary has raised against the provisional government and the aspersions he sees fit to cast upon the deceased captain of the Boston, the officers under his command and myself.

"The way the United States minister and the officers of the Boston discharged their responsibilities at Honolulu in January last was more than covered by Secretary Bayard's instructions, approved by President Cleveland, of July 12, 1887.

"Secretary Gresham has allowed his party prejudices and animosities to raise an issue which congress, a full sifting of facts and an intelligent public opinion will determine justly."

Mrs. Lasalle Was Dead.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 11.—Dr. McDonald, the physician, who performed the operation on Mrs. Lasalle, the woman who was said to have been buried alive at Somersworth, last night said Mrs. Lasalle was dead beyond a shadow of doubt. The operation which was performed was an exceedingly delicate one. She was placed under the influence of anæsthetics, and the operation was nearly completed when she died.

Charges Were Not Sustained.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The racing board of the L. A. W. has rendered a decision to the charges made against A. A. Zimmerman by the N. C. U. of England whereby the champion was prohibited from racing during his recent trip to England. The board unanimously acquitted Zimmerman of all charges of the N. C. U.

Case Not Proven.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 11.—The trial of Dr. C. W. Ainsige and Dr. G. B. B. Larkeque, charged with conspiracy to falsely commit Jonas Greeley of this city to the insane asylum, was resumed yesterday. Judge Utley summed up fully and ended by discharging the defendants.

A Foolish Fellow.

COHOES HILL, N. Y., Nov. 11.—A prisoner named Payne, being brought from Oneonta to the Albany penitentiary by an officer, ran out of the door of the last car, jumped from the train and was killed instantly. He had been sentenced for six months.

BUSINESS IS BETTER.

Passage of the Repeal Bill Has Accomplished Good Work.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—R. G. Dun's Weekly Review of Trade says: Since the better tone there has been a distinct improvement in business and particularly in manufacturing. There is some increase in actual transactions and much more in the line of business. Men of all parties feel that there is ground for greater confidence, the silver question being put definitely out of the way and the chance of disturbing action in other respects being lessened.

In brief, the recovery which began when the silver repeal bill passed continued with increased strength. The speculative markets have not changed, though the improvement in the stock market, which was expected from the silver bill, comes slowly.

In boots and shoes the decline in splits compared with last year is only 17 per cent for the week, and more of the shops are active, the long economy in purchases having exhausted supplies of dealers.

The first week of November has passed and thousands of business men breathe more freely because the apprehended failures in dry goods have been much less numerous and less important than was feared. No doubt it is true that many concerns have been carried over by extension, but even a moderate revival of trade will enable most of them to weather the storm. A gradual improvement is seen in the market for cotton goods, with slightly better prices in print cloths and some other grades.

The volume of domestic, although smaller than a year ago, shows considerably less decrease than appeared in September or October.

Johnson's Wonderful Records.

INDEPENDENCE, Nov. 11.—Johnson finished his fast work here yesterday and added five more world's records to his list. They are the 1-8 mile, flying start, reduced from 13 3-5 seconds to 12 2-3 seconds, 1-8 mile, standing, 17 1-5 seconds, 1-3 mile, flying start, reduced from 35 1-5 seconds to 34 3-5 seconds, 100 yards, standing start, reduced from 9 4-5 seconds to 9 1-5 seconds; 100 yards, flying start, from 5 4-5 seconds to 4 3-5 seconds.

THE TARIFF

Changes Agreed Upon by Democratic Party

ACCORD WITH PLEDGES OF CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Steps to Make Up the Deficit in Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Ten days or a fortnight will probably see the new Democratic tariff bill given to the public. The Democratic members of the ways and means committee have not yet made their final revision of any of the schedules, but a number of them are decided upon for all practical purposes and will not be changed except in minor details.

The policy of a revenue tariff will be pretty closely adhered to in dealing with raw materials, and particularly mixed goods, and considerable cuts will be made on finished products.

The Democratic members decided at the outset that they would accept the declaration of the Chicago platform regarding their rule of action. That platform declared that the party "indorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption."

There are reasons for saying, therefore, that the Democratic members under this provision will embody in the bill substantially all the "pony" tariff bills which passed the house in the Fifty second congress—providing for free wool and reduced duties on woolen goods, free silver ore, reduced duties on tinplate, free cotton and free tin.

An Important Item.

The wool schedule may be slightly modified in the definitions of goods, but it is believed that the duties will remain substantially the same—the maximum being 40 per cent and the ad valorem rates below that figure being generally reduced 5 per cent.

The provision regarding silver lead ores substantially will be that enacted by the Fifty second congress—lead ore shall pay 1 1-2 cents per pound, but that ores in which the value of the silver is greater than that of the lead shall be considered silver ores and exempt from duty.

The duty on tinplate is likely to be reduced from 2.2 cents to 1 cent per pound for the present, with perhaps a reduction after a few years to the free list.

The bills which passed the house in the last congress regarding cotton bagging and binding twine made both absolutely free of duty, but there has been some opposition to those provisions on the ground that they were not in harmony with other parts of the tariff, and a moderate duty may be retained.

Block tin will probably be made free of duty, as was unanimously voted by the ways and means committee in the last congress at the demand of the tinplate manufacturers.

Coverings Count.

China ware schedules will probably be reduced 10 per cent on the existing sales of 60 per cent and 55 per cent. The McKinley bill restored the duty on coverings, which are a large element in the cost of china ware, and practically made the increase in duty much greater than the apparent change in the ad valorem rate.

The silk interests may not suffer much of a cut, and the duties may be left at 50 per cent, as under existing laws.

The iron schedule will, it is believed, give the committee a good deal of trouble because of the conflict of interests between the New England members, who desire free iron ores and free coal, and the members from northern Alabama and eastern Tennessee, who desire the retention of the duty.

The threatened deficit in the revenue will be met by an income tax, if some of the Democratic members of the house who are urging the proposition are to be believed. The pressure has been strong to impose a moderate tax on incomes above $500 in preference to putting duties back on tea, coffee or sugar. Tom Johnson of Ohio has protested very earnestly against restoring the sugar duty and has had the support of other western members in preferring a moderate income tax to a renewal of the customs duties on the necessaries of life.

To Be Figured on Later.

The exact rate of the income tax has not been determined, but it will apply to all incomes above the amount named, with certain allowances for house rent and for losses through fire or other causes. It is calculated that an immense revenue can be derived from a very small tax upon the incomes earned by professional and business men throughout the country, and this will equalize the disproportionate burden imposed upon the poor by some of the tariff duties.

The adoption of the income tax will practically settle the question of increases in the internal revenue taxes on whisky, beer and tobacco. It is possible that a very small increase will be made on whisky, but the rates on tobacco are likely to be left untouched.

Ex-Treasurer Washburn Sued.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—Four suits have been entered by the Old Colony Railroad company vs. John M. Wasaburn, its defaulting treasurer, and the sureties on his bond. Washburn is named as principal in each suit. The first two are on two bonds for $7500 each, the first dated March 2, 1886, and the second March 6, 1873. W. D. Forbes is the surety and co defendant. The last two suits are on two instruments, with the same dates and for the same amounts, the second defendant being Hon. John D. Washburn of Worcester.

Flurry In Railroad Stocks.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Statements to the effect that the New York, New Haven and Hartford road had declared open warfare upon the New York and New England company by interfering with its passenger traffic caused some excitement in Wall street. As a result, New England stock was freely sold in the market, and the price was knocked down nearly four points to 28. It rallied somewhat later in the day on denials of the report.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Indications point to a diminished cotton crop.

More English mines are to resume at the old wages.

Tomachichi Indians raided the town of Polomas, Mex.

Scores of moonshiners are to be tried at Charleston, W. Va.

A commercial treaty between Germany and Russia now seems certain.

Dennis P. Shea, who robbed the Boston postoffice, was refused a pardon.

Paris socialists will make a demonstration on the opening of the chambers.

A government agent reports plenty of gold in the Rainy River country, Minn.

German trade with Calcutta has increased, while British trade has fallen off.

Professor Bywater succeeds the late Professor Jowett as master of Balliol, Oxford university.

Three parties are hastening to the rescue of the snowbound hunters of the Bitter Root mountains.

Commissioner Lochren says he had a right to stop Judge Long's pension and that he is not answerable to any court.

John McLaughlin, aged 72, a car cleaner, employed by the Boston and Maine railroad, was run over and killed at Boston.

It is said that Louis F. Menage, president of the Guaranty Loan company of Minneapolis, robbed the firm of about $1,700,000.

The Massachusetts supreme court decided that Beverly must remain a town until the townspeople get special authority from the legislature.

RACE WAR THREATENED

Cheers of Negroes Started a Riot In a Kentucky Town.

BARDSTOWN, Ky., Nov. 11.—This town is in a state of excitement, and an occurrence of yesterday afternoon may precipitate a race war that will result in much bloodshed. For the past week the people of this and surrounding counties have been aroused to a high pitch over the testimony of one of the witnesses tending to prove innocence of the accused. The negroes have all been favorable to Evans. A crowd of them had congregated outside the courthouse. When Evans was being conducted from the courthouse to the jail by the militia they cheered him.

The streets were packed with crowds of white people. The cheering of the negroes so exasperated the whites that a fight was the result. The deputies made a charge upon the negroes and arrested three of them. Leroy Wickliffe, a negro, was badly wounded, and will probably die.

Paul Abel and another negro named Sims were arrested.

These men are desperate characters, and were badly beaten. Several negroes and one or two whites were also hurt, but their injuries are not of a serious nature.

The deputies were re-enforced by the militia and soon dispersed the mob.

More trouble may result. The negroes are considerably wrought up over the occurrence and threaten vengeance. The whites, however, largely outnumber the blacks, and an outbreak will result disastrously for the latter. The cheering of the negroes has largely intensified the feeling of the whites and there are many rumors concerning a mob to take the law into its own hands and make Evans pay the penalty for his crime. The militia are still guarding the jail.

COLONEL DIDN'T WEAKEN.

If He Had He Would Probably Have Lost His Life.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 11.—A daring attempt was made to rob the Society for Savings yesterday, which nearly resulted in the murder of Colonel Myron T. Herrick, the treasurer of the institution. A stranger entered the bank and asked for a private interview. Colonel Herrick led him into the trustees' room, the stranger closing the door behind them. The man was of medium height and build, with a sandy mustache. He was rather poorly dressed and wore a slouch hat.

He said: "I want some money, and I want you to give it to me. Now, you can go into the vault and give me $50,000. I'll go with you, and the clerks in the banking house will think you are showing me the vaults." The stranger drew a revolver and thrust the muzzle against Colonel Herrick's head. "If you don't do that," he continued, "I'll shoot you. I have a charge of dynamite in my other hand, and I'll blow us both up."

Colonel Herrick struck the man in the face and knocked him down. The robber sprang to his feet, shot at Colonel Herrick and sprang out of an open window into the street. The ball passed through the right side of the colonel's coat. The robber has not been found.

MYSTERY SOLVED.

Facts Come Out Concerning the Lynn Horsewhipping Case.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 11.—A week ago last Thursday night a woman gave a man a horsewhipping in front of the city hall in Lynn. Several persons saw the affair, but none of them knew who the folks were. It now appears that the man who received the whipping was Bernard Edenson of 2 Herschel street, and the woman who administered it to him was his wife, a daughter of Councilman Burns.

The couple have been married only about three months and Mrs. Edenson states her husband ill treated her. On the night of the affair she was riding past city hall with her father, and when she saw her husband standing on the sidewalk she could not resist the temptation to get out and give him a whipping.

Satolli to Be Made a Cardinal.

COLOGNE, Nov. 11.—The Volkszeitung announces that Mgr. Satolli, papal delegate to the United States, will be elevated to the cardinalate at the next papal consistory. The papal nuncio at The Hague will replace him as papal delegate to the United States.

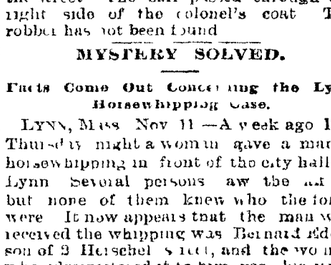
Knotty Law Points.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The suit of Moody Merrill's assignees against Mrs. Charlotte Baker, which involves the ownership of insurance policies for $35,000 on Merrill's life, will go to the supreme court upon questions of law. Such is the decision of Judge Hammond of the superior court.

Death List Swelling.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Five more deaths have resulted from the collision on the Rock Island railway. This makes 11 deaths resulting from the wreck.

GREAT CÆSAR!

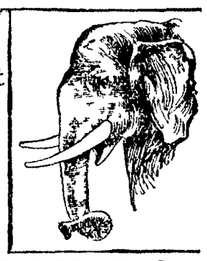


Had to "Grin and Bear It" when he had a pain. You can grin and banish it at once by using PERRY DAVIS'

Pain Killer

Sold and used everywhere. A whole medicine chest by itself. Kills every form of external or internal pain.
DOSE—A teaspoonful in half glass of water or milk (warm if convenient).

As the Elephant with his Trunk lifts Heavy Burdens, so



Ivorine WASHING POWDER

will lift heavy burdens from the overworked housekeeper. It cleans everything—clothes, floors, dishes, etc., and injures nothing.

From April 11, 1893, every package will contain a cake of pure Olive Oil Toilet Soap.

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Ct. For 70 years the makers of Yankee Shaving Soap.

Baking Tins.

We have a variety of Sponge Cake Tins which we will sell for 6 Cents, and two sizes of Bread Tins, for 7 and 8 Cents each.

The tins are of excellent material, well made and well shaped, and are good wearers. There's not a large quantity of them and we shall offer them as long as they last.

French & Puffer,

127 to 131 Central Street.

COLDSMITH, SILVER & CO'S

M.C.A. 10C. CIGARS

LEAD ALL OTHERS.

Everybody Should Try The

"108"

Havana Filled 5c. Cigar.

A Well Known Printer's Testimony.

MR. LYMAN METCALF, 46 Middle Street, one of the best known printers in Lowell, says: "Last winter I was troubled with congestion, and a distressing catarrhal trouble of the stomach. I tried two prominent Boston physicians and paid them a lot of money; but they did me no good. I was then induced by a friend to try a sample bottle of

ELLINGWOOD'S COUGH BALSAM

I felt immediate relief, and before I had finished the whole bottle I was completely cured, and the troubles have never returned. I then recommended it to a friend of mine, who was also cured of a severe throat trouble after he had used half a bottle. I have so much faith in it that I urge all who suffer with Congestion, or Lung Troubles, to try it."

Sold by all reliable druggists and grocers everywhere.

Only 25c. for a Trial Bottle.

YOUNG'S

63 Central Street,

Hosiery, Hosiery, Hosiery,

FOR

LADIES, GENTS' and CHILDREN,

At Nearly Half Price.

We have been very fortunate in securing part of a large manufacturer and jobber's stock, of First Class Winter Hosiery, at about 65c. on the dollar. To make things hum we offer the following bargains at prices no one can afford to do—for instance.

1 Lot Ladies' Heavy Fleeced Hose, 3 pairs for 25c, worth 12½c a pair.

1 Lot Childrens' All Wool Hose, large sizes, 10c a pair, regular price 15c.

1 Lot Ladies' All Wool Seamless Hose, 15c a pair, regular price 25c.

1 Lot Childrens' Heavy Ribbed Fleeced Hose, only 10c a pair.

Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Seamless Fleeced Hose worth 25c a pair, now 10c a pair.

Ladies' 29c Oxford Mixed Hose, only 20c a pair.

Childrens' fine Cashmere All Wool Hose, 20c and 25c a pair, well worth 29c and 39c.

Gents' Seamless Merino Hose, 2 pair for 25c.

Gents' Heavy Seamless Hose, 3 pair for 25c.

Gents' Superior Seamless Merino Hose, 2 pair for 35c.

Gents' finest Seamless Wool Hose, 2 pair for 45c.

Ladies' Heavy Jersey Vests and Pants, 25c each.

Ladies' Scarlet Medicated All Wool Vests and Pants 75c, worth $1.

Ladies' Heavy Fleeced Vests and Pants, 39c and 49c, worth 49c and 59c.

Childrens' Scarlet All Wool Vests 15c each, and 1000 other bargains.

YOUNG'S,

NEW NUMBER,

111 Central Street.

CLAIRVOYANT AND TEST MEDIUM.

Magnetic treatment and botanic remedies given. Sittings daily. Patients successfully treated by mail. Send leading symptoms, also send $1 for examination and prescription.

Dr. T. Perrin Armstrong, (LATE OF ENGLAND)
25 LAWRENCE ST., LOWELL, MASS.

LOWELL OPERA HOUSE.

Two Nights and Saturday Matinee.

Friday and Saturday Nov. 10 and 11.

Direct from four weeks engagement at the Columbia Theatre, Boston, W. H. POWERS' Superb Scenic Production of the Romantic Irish Drama,

GLEN DA LOUGH,

INTRODUCING

J. K. MURRAY and CLARA LANE,

The king and queen of Irish comedy. Two carloads of scenery. The best Irish dancers. The latest Irish songs. Statues of Irish celebrities.

Prices: Evening 75, 50, 35, 25, 10c. Matinee, 50, 35, 10c. Seats on sale Wednesday at 10.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

Annual Visit of the Refined Irish Comedy Actress,

Annie Ward Tiffany

In Her Musical Edition of

Lady Blarney.

Singing! Music! Great Cast! Elegant Costumes! Fun for everybody.

Prices 75, 50, 35, 25, 10 cents. Sale opens Tuesday.

OCTOBER 17 AND 18,

Friday and Saturday and Saturday Matinee.

New England's Banner Attraction. The Boston Museum's greatest success and the Bowdoin Square Theatre's record breaker.

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA,

with the only and original company, scenery and realistic effects specially engaged.

Serg't Simm's Columbian Cadets.

Twelve little Bohemian negro boys who will appear in a wonderful drill.

Prices 75, 50, 35, 25, 10 cents. Matinee 50 and 35 cents. Seats on sale Wednesday.

Music - Hall.

HAS THE UPPER HAND

In Local Theatricals

All Next Week.

N. B.—The Upper Hand is Oliver Doud Byron's Biggest Success—a Great American Melodrama.

MR. MELDON, MISS TUCKER,
MR. THOMAS, MR. WATSON.

Special engagement of little Allie Fisher, Greatest of Child Actresses.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.30.

Popular Prices, 10, 20, 30c.

BIJOU THEATRE

Tonight. Tonight.

AND BALANCE OF THE WEEK

Burgess and Green's

ENGLISH NOVELTY COMPANY.

20—First-Class Artists—20.

Including the Great

"Florentine,"

The greatest of all Skirt and Spanish Dancers, and

Look at the Prices: 10, 20, 30c.

GREAT FUN.

RETURN OF PROF. CADWELL,

Under the Auspices of the

LOWELL REFORM CLUB

FOURTH AND LAST WEEK

Wonderful and Laughable Exhibition with Hypnotized People.

COLUMBIA HALL, PALMER ST.

Every Night This Week at 8 o'clock.

Admission, 10c and 15c.

GREAT BARGAIN SALE.

Cut Prices for Cash. New Style Cheviot Suit for

$20.00.

Winter Overcoat,

$20.00.

Made to Order. A Fit or no Sale. Come and see the goods.

W. H. DAVIS,

Merchant Tailor,

56 CENTRAL STREET.

JOHN B. COLEMAN,

Fire Insurance Agent

Will write fire insurance policies in first class companies, on household furniture, dwellings, barns, etc., at lowest rates. Parties better call on Mr. Coleman before insuring elsewhere.

Both Stock and Mutual Companies represented. Room 7, Post Office Block.

THE LOWELL

Gas Light Company

OFFICE:

22 Shattuck Street, Corner Middle.

SEWALL G. MACK, President, JACOB ROGERS Treasurer, D. B. BARTLETT, Clerk.

Directors—Sewall G. Mack, L. M. Sprague, Jacob Rogers, John F. Kimball, Alex. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke.

PRICE OF GAS,

With the Discount Off for Prompt Payment, is

$1.10 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

First-class Gas Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. COKE, broken, screened and delivered at $4.50 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash.

No charge made for the use of meters.

No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar.

Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

WANT COLUMN

Advertisements inserted under this head for ONE CENT A WORD, first insertion, subsequent insertions HALF PRICE.

WANTED—Position as school teacher, satisfactory instructor by experienced young lady. H. L. SUN office.

LADIES' and gentlemen's clothing repaired cheap at Baldwin's 191 Merrimack street.

LADIES—We will do your dressmaking cheap at Baldwin's 191 Merrimack street.

TO LET—Four acres of land, good cottage house, desirable, only two miles out of city. Also several tenements in the city at hard times prices. A. L. Russell, 183 Middlesex street.

PERSONS desirous of renting a furnished room and board, apply at No. 12 Kirk street, Fifth street door.

TO LET—A flat of six rooms and bath on West street. G. D. Kimball's furniture building, 6 Merrimack and Bridge st.

LOST—A small black and tan dog in the vicinity of Jackson street. Reward at 19 Hamilton corporation.

NOTICE—The person who stole those blankets from No. 10 Chestnut square had better return them and save trouble, as they are known.

FOR SALE—A new cottage house of seven rooms, bath room, sink, hot and cold water, etc., opposite the electric power station, Middlesex street. Price only $2200. Apply to A. L. Russell, 183 Middlesex street.

FOR SALE—A good farm of 35 acres. Good house of 8 rooms and shed large barn, large hen house 4 miles from Lowell. This is a bargain. Price $2500. G. L. Hubbard, 11 Merrimack street.

IF YOU WANT to make an old suit of clothes look new have it dyed and repaired by Thomas Daley, 11 Elliot street. Send postal and I will call for your goods.

TO LET—Tenements in good location. G. D. Kimball, 6 Kunel's building.

FOR SALE—Small farm 4 miles from Lowell, 14 acres. Good two story house of 11 rooms, good barn, some fruit. Price $1500. G. L. Hubbard, 11 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE—A tenement block. Store in front, rents for $8 per month, built but a few years, 740 feet of land, near center of the city, is one of the best pieces of property on the list for investment, price $2500. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

LOT OF LAND—Located street, 100 feet lot, midway between Middlesex and West for houses. Geo. D. Kimball, room 6 Kunel's block, cor. Bridge street.

FOR SALE—A 2 story 2 tenement house, few steps from Hamilton and Appleton corporations, will rent for $24 per month, a rare opportunity for investment, price $2800. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

COTTAGE HOUSE—In Pawtuckeville, 7 rooms, conveniently arranged. Stable connection, 5000 feet of land, fruit trees in fine condition. Price $1400. Geo. D. Kimball, room 6 Kunel's block, cor. Bridge street.

FOR SALE.—A cottage of 7 rooms, near Moore street, corner lot, house in good repair, thoroughly a bargain at price $1100. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE—Small farm of 4 acres 7 miles from Lowell. Cottage house, barn and shed. Price $400. G. L. Hubbard, 11 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE.—A nice cottage house of 7 rooms and shed, all in best of condition, gas, cellar, sewer connections, concreted walks, good lot of land, room for stable, situated in one of the best locations in the Highlands. Few steps from Coral street. Price $1000. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE—A good farm of 10 acres, 4 miles from Lowell, in a village, all good land, good cottage barn and carriage house, lots of fruit trees. Price $1800 and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 11 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE—New cottage house in Pawtuckeville of 7 rooms. Large lot of land. Price $1250. G. L. Hubbard, 11 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE—At Middlesex Village, a neat cottage of 6 rooms in good repair, city water, cemented cellar, fine location, 4240 square feet of land well fenced. Price $1900. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

M. W. MILLER,

House and Fresco Painter and Paper Hanger,

82 WILLIE STREET.

Wall Papers supplied at wholesale rates. Get my prices before going elsewhere.

J. J. CLUIN,

Optician,

Cor. Central and Prescott Streets.

SCOTT & O'DAY,

Plumbers and Sanitary Engineers.

Steam, Gas and Water Piping.

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

21 SOUTH STREET,

Near Middlesex.

FRED H. FISHER,

Undertaker and Funeral Director.

All orders promptly attended to.

Warerooms, 34 Moody Street.
Residence, 311 Merrimack Street.
Livery stable, 661 Lord Street.

JAMES MEEK,

HAY, GRAIN AND POULTRY FOOD.

Little Store Middle cor. Adams.

LOWEST PRICES. TELEPHONE 1067.

Are You Thinking of Going Housekeeping?

If so call on VICTOR PIHL, 167 Central Street, where you will find a complete assortment of crockery, tin ware, etc., at lowest living prices. Also agent for the celebrated Gurney Stoves and Ranges.

VICTOR PIHL, 167 CENTRAL ST.,

For a well stocked and carefully selected stock of drugs, to purchase a fine line of Toilet Articles, visit the

Ward One Drug Store,

W. H. SHEEHAN, PROP.

246 Market, Cor. of Adams Street.

Farrell & Conaton

55 Dutton Street.

Practical Plumbers AND Sanitary Engineers.

Also Steam, Gas and Water Fitters. We also carry a large line of Gas Fixtures at lowest price.

LETTERHEADS and ENVELOPES of all kinds printed at this office.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

HAWAII

What Mr. Blount Says of the Muddle.

MINISTER STEVENS HAD MISREPRESENTED SITUATION.

The Queen's Abdication Due to America's Attitude.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—After the cabinet meeting yesterday the following letter was given out for publication by Secretary Gresham, which he had previously addressed to the president:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1893.

To the President:

SIR—The full and impartial reports submitted by Hon. James H. Blount, your special commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands, establish the facts:

Queen Liliukalani announced her intention on Saturday, Jan. 14, 1893, to proclaim a new constitution, but the opposition of her ministers and others induced her to change her purpose and make public announcement of the fact. At a meeting in Honolulu late after that day a so-called committee, consisting of 13 men, a majority of whom, including five Americans, were aliens, was appointed "to consider the situation and devise ways and means for the maintenance of the public peace and the protection of life and property." This committee resolved that a provisional government be created "to exist until terms of union with the United States of America had been negotiated and agreed upon."

At a mass meeting composed largely of aliens, the queen and her supporters were condemned and denounced, and the committee was continued and all its acts approved. The committee addressed a letter to John L. Stevens, the American minister at Honolulu, stating that the lives and property of the people were in peril and appealing to him and the United States for such assistance as was at his command. On receipt of this letter, Mr. Stevens requested Captain Wiltse, commander of the U. S. S. Boston, to land a force for the protection of the United States legation, United States consulate and to secure the safety of American life and property.

How It Was Brought About.

The well-armed troops were promptly landed and marched through the quiet streets of Honolulu with two gatling guns to a public hall, previously secured by Mr. Stevens for their accommodation. This hall was in plain view of the queen's palace. The governor of the island immediately addressed to Mr. Stevens a communication protesting against the act as an unwarranted invasion of Hawaiian soil, and reminding him that the proper authorities had never denied permission to the naval affairs of the land for drill or any other proper purpose. About the same time the queen's minister of foreign affairs sent a note to Mr. Stevens asking why the troops had been landed, and informing him that the proper authorities were able and willing to afford full protection to the American legation and American interests in Honolulu. Only evasive replies were sent to these communications.

While there were no manifestations of excitement or alarm in the city, and the people were ignorant of the contemplated move, the committee entered the government building, after first ascertaining that it was unguarded, and one of their number read a proclamation declaring that the existing government was overthrown and a provisional government established in its place, "To exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon."

No audience was present when the proclamation was read, but during the reading 40 or 50 men, some of them indifferently armed, entered the room. The executive and advisory councils mentioned in the proclamation at once addressed a communication to Mr. Stevens informing him that the monarchy had been abrogated and a provisional government established.

Dole Was Thankful.

On receipt of this letter Mr. Stevens immediately recognized the new government.

Mr. Dole replied: "I acknowledge receipt of your valued communication of this date recognizing the Hawaiian provisional government, and express deep appreciation of the same. We have conferred with the ministers of the late government and have made demands upon the marshal to surrender the station house. We are not actually yet in possession of the station house, but, as night is approaching and our forces may be insufficient to maintain order, we request the immediate support of the United States forces and request the United States officers to take command of our military forces, so that they may acknowledge their full protection of the city."

The station house was occupied by a well-armed force under the command of resolute, capable officers. The same afternoon, the queen, her ministers, representatives of the provisional government and others held a conference at the palace; refusing to recognize the new authority or surrender to it, she was informed that the provisional government had the support of the American minister and, if necessary, could be maintained by the military force of the United States, then present; that any demonstration on her part would precipitate a conflict with that force; that she could not with hope of success engage in war with the United States, and that resistance would result in a useless sacrifice of life.

Believing that her case was to be fairly considered by the President of the United States, the queen finally yielded and sent to the provisional government the paper stating that she yielded, under protest, to the superior force of the United States of America, whose minister plenipotentiary, John L. Stevens, had caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would support the provisional government.

"Silence Gives Consent."

When this paper was signed by the queen and her ministers a number of persons, including one or more representatives of the provisional government, who were present and understood its contents, by their silence at least acquiesced in its statements, and when forwarded to President Dole he endorsed upon it "Received from the hands of the late cabinet this 17th day of January, 1893," without challenging the truth of any of its assertions.

In his dispatch to Mr. Foster, on Jan. 18, describing the so-called revolution, Mr. Stevens says: "The committee on public safety forthwith took possession of the government building and treasury and installed the provisional government with the head of the respective departments. This being an accomplished fact, I promptly recognized the provisional government as the de facto government of the Hawaiian Islands."

Secretary Foster's communication of Feb. 15 to the president, laying before him the treaty of annexation, with the view to obtaining the advice and consent of the senate thereto, says: "At the time the provisional government took possession of the government building no troops or officers of the United States took any part whatever in the proceedings. No public recognition was accorded to the provisional government by the United States minister until after the queen's abdication, and when they were in effective possession of the government building, the archives, the treasury, the barracks, the police station and all the potential machinery of the government."

Similar language is found in an official letter addressed to Secretary Foster on Feb. 3 by the special commissioner sent to Washington by the provisional government to negotiate a treaty of annexation.

Against Stevens.

These statements are utterly at variance with the evidence, documentary and oral, contained in Mr. Blount's reports. They are contradicted by declarations and letters of President Dole and other annexationists, and by Mr. Stevens' own verbal admissions to Mr. Blount. The provisional government was recognized when it had little other than a paper existence and when the legitimate government was in full possession and control of the palace, the barracks and the police station.

Mr. Stevens' well-known hostility and the threatening presence of the force landed from the Boston were all that could have excited serious apprehension in the minds of the queen, her officers and loyal supporters. It is fair to say that Secretary Foster's statements were based upon information which he had received from Mr. Stevens and the special commissioners, but I am unable to see that they were deceived. The troops were landed not to protect American life and property, but to aid in overthrowing the existing government. Their very presence implied coercive measures against it.

Mr. Stevens promised the annexationists that as soon as they obtained possession of the government building and the recognition of the proclamation he would at once recognize them as the de facto government and support them by the landing of the force from our warship then in the harbor, and he kept that promise. This assurance was the inspiration of the movement and without it the annexationists would not have exposed themselves to the consequences of failure. They relied upon no military force of their own, for they had none worthy of the name. The provisional government was established by the action of the American minister and the presence of troops landed from the Boston, and its continued existence is due to the belief that the Hawaiians thought if they made an effort to overthrow it they would encounter the armed forces of the United States.

Wrong Should Be Righted.

Mr. Blount states that while at Honolulu he did not meet a single annexationist who expressed willingness to submit the question to a vote of the people, nor did he talk with one on that subject who did not insist that if the islands were annexed suffrage should be so restricted as to give complete control to foreigners or whites, and representative annexationists have repeatedly made similar statements.

The government of Hawaii surrendered its authority under a threat of war, until such time only as the government of the United States, upon the fact being presented to it, should reinstate the constitutional sovereign, and the provisional government was created "to exist until terms of union with the United States of America had been negotiated and agreed upon."

A careful consideration of the facts will, I think, convince you that the treaty, which was withdrawn from the senate for further consideration, should not be resubmitted for its action thereon.

Should not the great wrong done to a feeble, but independent, state by an abuse of the authority of the United States be undone by restoring the legitimate government? Anything short of that will not, I respectfully submit, satisfy the demands of justice. Can the United States consistently insist that other nations shall respect the independence of Hawaii while not respecting it themselves? Our government was the first to recognize the independence of the Islands and should be the last to acquire sovereignty over them by force and fraud. Respectfully submitted,

WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

What Stevens Says.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 11.—A reporter saw Hon. John L. Stevens, late United States minister to the Hawaiian Islands, and showed him the press dispatch announcing the report of Secretary Gresham to the president upon affairs connected with the Hawaiian revolution. Mr. Stevens read it carefully, and said:

"The position to which Secretary Gresham has seen fit to commit himself is so extraordinary, so void of a real foundation of truth, so calumnious of the living and the dead, that I have no extended reply to make at this time. I prefer to let time, events and history decide as to the issue the secretary has raised against the provisional government and the aspersions he sees fit to cast upon the deceased captain of the Boston, the officers under his command and myself.

"The way the United States minister and the officers of the Boston discharged their responsibilities at Honolulu in January last was more than covered by Secretary Bayard's instructions, approved by President Cleveland, of July 12, 1887.

"Secretary Gresham has allowed his party prejudices and animosities to raise an issue, which congress, a full sifting of facts and an intelligent public opinion will determine justly."

Mrs. Lasalle Was Dead.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 11.—Dr. McDonald, the physician who performed the operation on Mrs. Lasalle, the woman who was said to have been buried alive at Somersworth, last night said Mrs. Lasalle was dead beyond a shadow of doubt. The operation which was performed was an exceedingly delicate one. She was placed under the influence of anesthetics, and the operation was nearly completed when she died.

Charges Were Not Sustained.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The racing board of the L. A. W. has rendered a decision to the charges made against A. A. Zimmerman by the N. C. U. of England whereby the champion was prohibited from racing during his recent trip to England. The board unanimously acquitted Zimmerman of all charges of the N. C. U.

Case Not Proven.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 11.—The trial of Dr. C. W. Amerige and Dr. G. B. B. Larkeque, charged with conspiracy to falsely commit Jonas Greeley of this city to the insane asylum, was resumed yesterday. Judge Utley summed up fully and ended by discharging the defendants.

A Foolish Fellow.

COHOES KILL, N. Y., Nov. 11.—A prisoner named Payne, being brought from Oneonta to the Albany penitentiary by an officer, ran out of the door of the last car, jumped from the train and was killed instantly. He had been sentenced for six months.

BUSINESS IS BETTER.

Passage of the Repeal Bill Has Accomplished Good Work.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—R. G. Dun's Weekly Review of Trade says: Since the election there has been a distinct improvement in business and particularly in manufacturing. There is some increase in actual transactions and much more in the tone of business. Men of all parties feel that there is ground for greater confidence, the silver question being put definitely out of the way and the chance of disturbing action in other respects being lessened.

In brief, the recovery which began when the silver repeal bill passed continued with increased strength. The speculative markets have not changed, though the improvement in the stock market, which was expected from the silver bill, comes slowly.

In boots and shoes the decline in splits compared with last year is only 17 per cent for the week, and more of the shops are active, the long economy in purchases having exhausted supplies of dealers.

The first week of November has passed and thousands of business men breathe more freely because the apprehended failures in dry goods have been much less numerous and less important than was feared. No doubt it is true that many concerns have been carried over by extension, but even a moderate revival of trade will enable most of them to weather the storm. A gradual improvement is seen in the market for cotton goods, with slightly better prices in print cloths and some other grades.

The volume of domestic, although smaller than a year ago, shows considerably less decrease than appeared in September or October.

Johnson's Wonderful Records.

INDEPENDENCE, Nov. 11.—Johnson finished his fast work here yesterday and added five more world's records to his list. They are the 1-8 mile, flying start, reduced from 13 3-5 seconds to 12 2-3 seconds; 1-8 mile, standing, 17 1-5 seconds; 1-3 mile, flying start, reduced from 35 1-5 seconds to 34 3-5 seconds; 100 yards, standing start, reduced from 9 4-5 seconds to 9 1-5 seconds; 100 yards, flying start, from 5 4-5 seconds to 4 3-5 seconds.

THE TARIFF

Changes Agreed Upon by Democratic Party

ACCORD WITH PLEDGES OF CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Steps to Make Up the Deficit in Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Ten days or a fortnight will probably see the new Democratic tariff bill given to the public. The Democratic members of the ways and means committee have not yet made their final revision of any of the schedules, but a number of them are decided upon for all practical purposes and will not be changed except in minor details.

The policy of a revenue tariff will be pretty closely adhered to in dealing with raw materials, and particularly mixed goods, and considerable cuts will be made on finished products.

The Democratic members decided at the outset that they would accept the declaration of the Chicago platform regarding their rule of action. That platform declared that the party "indorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption."

There are reasons for saying, therefore, that the Democratic members under this provision will embody in the bill substantially all the "pony" tariff bills which passed the house in the Fifty-second congress—providing for free wool and reduced duties on woolen goods, free silver ore, reduced duties on tinplate, free cotton and free tin.

An Important Item.

The wool schedule may be slightly modified in the definitions of goods, but it is believed that the duties will remain substantially the same—the maximum being 40 per cent and the ad valorem rates below that figure being generally reduced 5 per cent.

The provision regarding silver lead ores substantially will be that enacted by the Fifty-second congress—lead ore shall pay 1 1-2 cents per pound, but that ores in which the value of the silver is greater than that of the lead shall be considered silver ores and exempt from duty.

The duty on tinplate is likely to be reduced from 2.2 cents to 1 cent per pound for the present, with perhaps a reduction after a few years to the free list.

The bills which passed the house in the last congress regarding cotton bagging and binding twine made both absolutely free of duty, but there has been some opposition to those provisions on the ground that they were not in harmony with other parts of the tariff, and a moderate duty may be retained.

Block tin will probably be made free of duty, as was unanimously voted by the ways and means committee in the last congress at the demand of the tinplate manufacturers.

Coverings Count.

China ware schedules will probably be reduced 10 per cent on the existing rates of 60 per cent and 55 per cent. The McKinley bill restored the duty on coverings, which are a large element in the cost of china ware, and practically made the increase in duty much greater than the apparent change in the ad valorem rate.

The silk interests may not suffer much of a cut, and the duties may be left at 50 per cent, as under existing laws.

The iron schedule will, it is believed, give the committee a good deal of trouble because of the conflict of interests between the New England members, who desire free iron ores and free coal, and the members from northern Alabama and eastern Tennessee, who desire the retention of the duty.

The threatened deficit in the revenue will be met by an income tax, if some of the Democratic members of the house who are urging the proposition are to be believed. The pressure has been strong to impose a moderate tax on incomes above $2500 in preference to putting duties back on tea, coffee or sugar. Tom Johnson of Ohio has protested very earnestly against restoring the sugar duty and has had the support of other western members in preferring a moderate income tax to a renewal of the customs duties on the necessaries of life.

To Be Figured on Later.

The exact rate of the income tax has not been determined, but it will apply to all incomes above the amount named with certain allowances for house rent and for losses through fire or other causes. It is calculated that an immense revenue can be derived from a very small tax upon the incomes earned by professional and business men throughout the country, and this will equalize the disproportionate burden imposed upon the poor by some of the tariff duties.

The adoption of the income tax will practically settle the question of increases in the internal revenue taxes on whisky, beer and tobacco. It is possible that a very small increase will be made on whisky, but the rates on tobacco are likely to be left untouched.

Ex-Treasurer Washburn Sued.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—Four suits have been entered by the Old Colony Railroad company vs. John M. Washburn, its defaulting treasurer, and the sureties on his bond. Washburn is named as principal in each suit. The first two are on two bonds for $7500 each, the first dated March 2, 1869, and the second March 6, 1878. W. D. Forbes is the surety and co-defendant. The last two suits are on two instruments, with the same dates and for the same amounts, the second defendant being Hon. John D. Washburn of Worcester.

Flurry In Railroad Stocks.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Statements to the effect that the New York, New Haven and Hartford road had declared open warfare upon the New York and New England company by interfering with its passenger traffic caused some excitement in Wall street. As a result, New England stock was freely sold in the market, and the price was knocked down nearly four points to 28. It rallied somewhat later in the day on denials of the report.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Indications point to a diminished cotton crop.

More English mines are to resume at the old wages.

Tomachi Indians raided the town of Polomas, Mex.

Scores of moonshiners are to be tried at Charleston, W. Va.

A commercial treaty between Germany and Russia now seems certain.

Dennis P. Shea, who robbed the Boston postoffice, was refused a pardon.

Paris socialists will make a demonstration on the opening of the chamber.

A government agent reports plenty of gold in the Rainy River country, Minn.

German trade with Calcutta has increased, while British trade has fallen off.

Professor Bywater succeeds the late Professor Jowett as master of Balliol, Oxford university.

Three parties are hastening to the rescue of the snowbound hunters of the Bitter Root mountains.

Commissioner Lochren says he had a right to stop Judge Long's pension and that he is not answerable to any court.

John McLaughlin, aged 72, a car cleaner, employed by the Boston and Maine railroad, was run over and killed at Boston.

It is said that Louis F. Monage, president of the Guaranty Loan company of Minneapolis, robbed the firm of about $1,700,000.

The Massachusetts supreme court decided that Beverly must remain a town until the townspeople get special authority from the legislature.

RACE WAR THREATENED.

Cheers of Negroes Started a Riot In a Kentucky Town.

BARDSTOWN, Ky., Nov. 11.—This town is in a state of excitement, and an occurrence of yesterday afternoon may precipitate a race war that will result in much bloodshed. For the past week the people of this and surrounding counties have been aroused to a high pitch over the testimony of one of the witnesses tending to prove innocence of the accused. The negroes have all been favorable to Evans. A crowd of them had congregated outside the courthouse. When Evans was being conducted from the courthouse to the jail by the militia they cheered him.

The streets were packed with crowds of white people. The cheering of the negroes so exasperated the whites that a fight was the result. The deputies made a charge upon the negroes and arrested three of them. Leroy Wickliffe, a negro, was badly wounded, and will probably die.

Paul Abel and another negro named Sims were arrested.

These men are desperate characters, and were badly beaten. Several negroes and one or two whites were also hurt, but their injuries are not of a serious nature.

The deputies were re-enforced by the militia and soon dispersed the mob.

More trouble may result. The negroes are considerably wrought up over the occurrence and threaten vengeance. The whites, however, largely outnumber the blacks, and an outbreak will result disastrously for the latter. The cheering of the negroes has largely intensified the feeling of the whites and there are many rumors concerning a mob to take the law into its own hands and make Evans pay the penalty for his crime. The militia are still guarding the jail.

COLONEL DIDN'T WEAKEN.

If He Had He Would Probably Have Lost His Life.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 11.—A daring attempt was made to rob the Society for Savings yesterday, which nearly resulted in the murder of Colonel Myron T. Herrick, the treasurer of the institution. A stranger entered the bank and asked for a private interview. Colonel Herrick led him into the trustees' room, the stranger closing the door behind them. The man was of medium height and build, with a sandy mustache. He was rather poorly dressed and wore a slouch hat.

He said: "I want some money, and I want you to give it to me. Now, you can go into the vault and give me $50,000. I'll go with you, and the clerks in the banking house will think you are showing me the vaults." The stranger drew a revolver and thrust the muzzle against Colonel Herrick's head. "If you don't do that," he continued, "I'll shoot you. I have a charge of dynamite in my other hand, and I'll blow us both up."

Colonel Herrick struck the man in the face and knocked him down. The robber sprang to his feet, shot at Colonel Herrick and sprang out of an open window into the street. The ball passed through the right side of the colonel's coat. The robber has not been found.

MYSTERY SOLVED.

Facts Come Out Concerning the Lynn Horsewhipping Case.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 11.—A week ago last Thursday night a woman gave a man a horsewhipping in front of the city hall in Lynn. Several persons saw the affair, but none of them knew who the folks were. It now appears that the man who received the whipping was Bernard Edenson of 2 Herschel street, and the woman who administered it to him was his wife, a daughter of Councilman Burns.

The couple have been married only about three months, and Mrs. Edenson states her husband ill-treated her. On the night of the affair she was riding past city hall with her father, and when she saw her husband standing on the sidewalk she could not resist the temptation to get out and give him a whipping.

Satolli to Be Made a Cardinal.

COLOGNE, Nov. 11.—The Volkszeitung announces that Mgr. Satolli, papal delegate to the United States, will be elevated to the cardinalate at the next papal consistory. The papal nuncio at The Hague will replace him as papal delegate to the United States.

Knotty Law Points.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The suit of Moody Merrill's assignees against Mrs. Charlotte Baker, which involves the ownership of insurance policies for $35,000 on Merrill's life, will go to the supreme court upon questions of law. Such is the decision of Judge Hammond of the superior court.

Death List Swelling.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Five more deaths have resulted from the collision on the Rock Island railway. This makes 11 deaths resulting from the wreck.

GREAT CÆSAR!

Had to "Grin and Bear It" when he had a pain. You can grin and banish it at once by using PERRY DAVIS'

Pain Killer

Sold and used everywhere. A whole medicine chest by itself. Kills every form of external or internal pain.
DOSE—A teaspoonful in half glass of water or milk (warm if convenient).

As the Elephant with his Trunk lifts Heavy Burdens, so

Ivorine WASHING POWDER

will lift heavy burdens from the overworked housekeeper. It cleans everything—clothes, floors, dishes, etc., and injures nothing.

From April 1, 1893, every package will contain a Cake of pure Citco Oil Toilet Soap.

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Ct. For 50 years the makers of Yankee Shaving Soap.

Baking Tins.

We have a variety of Sponge Cake Tins which we will sell for 6 Cents, and two sizes of Bread Tins, for 7 and 8 Cents each.

The tins are of excellent material, well made and well shaped, and are good wearers. There's not a large quantity of them and we shall offer them as long as they last.

French & Puffer,

127 to 131 Central Street.

COLDSMITH, SILVER & CO'S

M.C.A.

10c. CIGARS

LEAD ALL OTHERS.

Everybody Should Try The

"108"

Havana Filled 5c. Cigar.

A Well Known Printer's Testimony.

MR. LYMAN METCALF, 46 Middle Street, one of the best known printers in Lowell, says: "Last winter I was troubled with congestion, and a distressing catarrhal trouble of the stomach. I tried two prominent Boston physicians and paid them a lot of money; but they did me no good. I was then induced by a friend to try a sample bottle of

ELLINGWOOD'S COUGH BALSAM

I felt immediate relief, and before I had finished the whole bottle I was completely cured, and the troubles have never returned. I then recommended it to a friend of mine, who was also cured of a severe throat trouble after he had used half a bottle. I have so much faith in it that I urge all who suffer with Congestion, or Lung Troubles, to try it."

Sold by all reliable druggists and grocers everywhere.

Only 25c. for a Trial Bottle.

YOUNG'S

63 Central Street,

Hosiery, Hosiery, Hosiery,

....FOR....

LADIES, GENTS' and CHILDREN,

At Nearly Half Price.

We have been very fortunate in securing part of a large manufacturer and jobber's stock, of First Class Winter Hosiery, at about 65c. on the dollar. To make things hum we offer the following bargains at prices no one can afford to do—for instance.

1 Lot Ladies' Heavy Fleeced Hose, 2 pairs for 25c, worth 12 1-2c a pair.

1 Lot Childrens' All Wool Hose, large sizes, 10c a pair, regular price 15c.

1 Lot Ladies' All Wool Seamless Hose, 15c a pair, regular price 25c.

1 Lot Childrens' Heavy Ribbed Fleeced Hose, only 10c a pair.

Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Seamless Fleeced Hose worth 25c a pair, now 19c a pair.

Ladies' 29c Oxford Mixed Hose, only 20c a pair.

Childrens' fine Cashmere All Wool Hose, 20c and 25c a pair, well worth 29c and 39c.

Gents' Seamless Merino Hose, 2 pair for 25c.

Gents' Heavy Seamless Hose, 3 pair for 25c.

Gents' Superior Seamless Merino Hose, 2 pair for 35c.

Gents' finest Seamless Wool Hose, 2 pair for 45c.

Ladies' Heavy Jersey Vests and Pants, 25c each.

Ladies' Scarlet Medicated All Wool Vests and Pants 75c, worth $1.

Ladies' Heavy Fleeced Vests and Pants, 39c and 49c, worth 49c and 59c.

Childrens' Scarlet All Wool Vests 15c each, and 1000 other bargains.

YOUNG'S,

NEW NUMBER,

111 Central Street.

CLAIRVOYANT AND TEST MEDIUM.

Magnetic treatment and botanic remedies given. Sittings daily. Patients successfully treated by mail. Send leading symptoms; also send $1 for examination and prescription.

Dr. T. Perrin Armstrong, (LATE OF ENGLAND.)

25 LAWRENCE ST., LOWELL, MASS.

LOWELL OPERA HOUSE.

Two Nights and Saturday Matinee.

Friday and Saturday Nov. 10 and 11.

Direct from four weeks engagement at the Columbia Theatre, Boston, W. H. POWERS' Superb Scenic Production of the Romantic Irish Drama,

GLEN DA LOUGH,

INTRODUCING

J. K. MURRAY and CLARA LANE,

The king and queen of Irish comedy. Two carloads of scenery. The best Irish dancers. The latest Irish songs. Statues of Irish celebrities.

Prices: Evening, 75, 50, 35, 25, 10c. Matinee, 50, 35, 10c. Seats on sale Wednesday at 10.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

Annual Visit of the Refined Irish Comedy Actress,

Annie Ward Tiffany

In Her Musical Edition of

Lady Blarney.

Singing! Music! Great Cast! Elegant Costumes! Fun for everybody.

Prices 75, 50, 35, 25, 10 cents. Sale opens Tuesday.

OCTOBER 17 AND 18,

Friday and Saturday and Saturday Matinee.

New England's Banner Attraction. The Boston Museum's greatest success and the Bowdoin Square Theatre's record breaker.

HANDS across THE SEA,

with the only and original company, scenery and realistic effects specially engaged.

Serg't Simn's Columbian Cadets.

Twelve little Bohemian negro boys who will appear in a wonderful drill.

Prices 75, 50, 35, 25, 10 cents. Matinee 50 and 35 cents. Seats on sale Wednesday.

Music - Hall.

HAS THE UPPER HAND

In Local Theatricals

All Next Week.

N. B.—"The Upper Hand" is Oliver Doud Byron's Biggest Success—a 5 act American Melodrama.

Mr. MELNOR, Miss TUCKER, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. WATSON.

Special engagement of little Allie Fisher, Greatest of Child Actresses.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.30.

Popular Prices, 10, 20, 30c.

BIJOU THEATRE

Tonight. Tonight.

AND BALANCE OF THE WEEK.

Burgess and Green's

ENGLISH NOVELTY COMPANY.

20—First-Class Artists—20.

Including the Great

"Florentine,"

The greatest of all Skirt and Spanish Dancers, and

Look at the Prices: 10, 20, 30c.

GREAT FUN.

RETURN OF PROF. CADWELL,

Under The Auspices of The

LOWELL REFORM CLUB

FOURTH AND LAST WEEK.

Wonderful and Laughable Exhibition with Hypnotized People.

COLUMBIA HALL, PALMER ST.

Every Night This Week at 8 o'clock.

Admission, 10c and 15c.

GREAT BARGAIN SALE.

Cut Prices for Cash. New Style Cheviot Suit for

$20.00.

Winter Overcoat, $20.00.

Made to Order. A Fit or no Sale. Come and see the goods.

W. H. DAVIS,

Merchant Tailor,

36 CENTRAL STREET.

JOHN B. COLEMAN,

Fire Insurance Agent

Will write fire insurance policies, in first-class companies, on household furniture dwelling houses, barns, etc., at lowest rates. Parties better call on Mr. Coleman before insuring elsewhere.

Both Stock and Mutual Companies represented. Room 7, Post Office Block.

THE LOWELL

Gas Light Company

OFFICE:

22 Shattuck Street, Corner Middle.

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS Treasurer; D. B. BARTLETT, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, John F. Kimball, Alex. G. Cummock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke.

PRICE OF GAS,

With the Discount Off for Prompt Payment, is

$1.10 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

First-class Gas Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. COKE, broken, screened and delivered at $4.50 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash.

No charge made for the use of meters.

No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar.

Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

WANT COLUMN

Advertisements inserted under this head for ONE CENT A WORD, first insertion; subsequent insertions HALF PRICE.

WANTED—Position as cashier or saleslady in store by experienced young lady. H. S. SUN office.

LADIES' and gentlemen's clothing repaired cheap at Baldwin's 491 Merrimack street.

LADIES—We will do your family mending cheap at Baldwin's, 491 Merrimack street.

TO LET—Four acres of land, good cottage house and stable, only two miles out for $10. Also several tenements in the city at hard times prices. A. L. Russell, 183 Middlesex street.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining unfurnished rooms can do so by applying to No. 40 Bridge street the next week. A good opportunity to get large rooms for dress making purposes.

TO LET—A flat of six rooms and bath on Westford st. G. D. Kimball, 6 Runels building, cor. Merrimack and Bridge st.

LOST—A small black and tan dog in the vicinity of Jackson street. Reward at 19 Hamilton corporation.

NOTICE—The person that stole those blankets from No. 10 Chestnut square had better return them and save trouble as they are known.

FOR SALE—A new cottage house of seven rooms, bath room, pantry, hot and cold water, etc., opposite the electric power station, Middlesex street. Price only $2200; Apply to A. L. Russell, 183 Middlesex street.

FOR SALE—A good farm of 36 acres. Good house of 8 rooms and shed, large barn, large hen house, 3 miles from Lowell. This is a bargain. Price $2200. G. L. Hubbard, 11 Merrimack street.

IF YOU WANT to make an old suit or overcoat look now have it cleansed and repaired by Thomas Daley, 91 Fifth street. Send postal and I will call for your goods.

TO LET—Tenements in good location. G. D. Kimball, 6 Runel's building.

FOR SALE.—Small farm, 6 miles from Lowell, 12 1-4 acres. Good two-story house of 9 rooms, good barn, some fruit. Price $1900. G. L. Hubbard, 11 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE.—A 4-tenement block. Store in one, rents for $28 per month, built but a few years, 2740 feet of land, near center of the city and one of the best pieces of property on our list for investment, price $2500. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

LOT OF LAND—Foster street, 75x100 feet. Lies midway between Middlesex and Westford streets. Geo. D. Kimball, room 6 Runels block, cor. Bridge street.

FOR SALE.—A 2-story 2-tenement house, few steps from Hamilton and Appleton corporations, will rent for $25 per month, a rare opportunity for investment, price $2800. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

COTTAGE HOUSE—In Pawtuckeville, 7 rooms conveniently arranged. Stable connection; 2600 feet of land; fruit trees in prime condition. Price $2200. Geo. D. Kimball, room 6 Runels block, cor. Bridge street.

FOR SALE.—A cottage of 7 rooms, near Moore street, corner lot, house in good repair throughout, a bargain at price $1600. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE.—Small farm of 4 acres, 7 miles from Lowell. Cottage house, barn and shed. Price $400. G. L. Hubbard, 11 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE—A nice cottage house of 7 rooms and shed all in best of condition, gas, cemented cellar, sewer connections, concrete walks, good lot of land room for stable, situated in one of the best locations in the Highlands. Few steps from Coral street—Price $1900. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE.—A good farm of 40 acres, 8 miles from Lowell, in a village, all good land, good cottage, barn and carriage house, lots of fruit trees. Price $1600 and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 11 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE—New cottage house in Pawtuckeville of 7 rooms. Large lot of land. Price $1250. G. L. Hubbard, 11 Merrimack street.

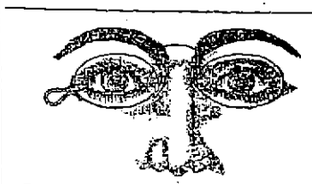
FOR SALE—At Middlesex Village, a neat cottage of 7 rooms in good repair, city water, cemented cellar, fine location, 4240 square feet of land, well fenced. Price $1900. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

M. W. MULLER,

House and Fresco Painter and Paper Hanger,

82 WILLIE STREET.

Wall Papers supplied at wholesale rates. Get my prices before going elsewhere.



J. J. CLUIN,

Optician,

Cor. Central and Prescott Streets.

SCOTT & O'DAY,

Plumbers and Sanitary Engineers.

Steam, Gas and Water Piping.

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

21 SOUTH STREET,

Near Middlesex.

FRED H. ETHIER,

Undertaker and Funeral Director.

All orders promptly attended to.

Warerooms, 333 Moody Street.
Residence, 411 Moody Street.

Livery Stable, 64 Ford Street.

JAMES MEEK,

HAY, GRAIN AND POULTRY FOOD.

Little Stone Mill foot of Anne St.

LOWEST PRICES. TELEPHONE 855.

Are You Thinking of Going Housekeeping?

If so call on VICTOR PIHL, 167 Central Street, where you can find everything that is needed in a well regulated house at prices which defy competition. Goods sold on easy terms, at lowest living prices. The best bargains in the city.

VICTOR PIHL, 167 CENTRAL ST.,

For a well stocked and carefully selected stock of drugs, likewise a fine line of Toilet Articles, visit the

Ward One Drug Store,

W. H. SEUFRAN, PROP.

246 Market, Cor. of Adams Street.

Farrell & Conaton

85 Dutton Street.

Practical Plumbers AND Sanitary Engineers.

Also Steam, Gas and Water Fitters. We also carry a large line of Gas Fixtures at lowest price.

LETTERHEADS and ENVELOPES of all kinds printed at the SUN office.

LOWELL DAILY SUN.

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.

SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.

Issued Daily; Sundays excepted.

Per Year, $3.00 - - - Per Month, 25c.

City delivery and postage free.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

WITH THE republican victory came the cold weather.

IN ORDER to give their ante election claims some aspect of verification, the republicans will make a great effort to improve business.

WHO ARE the common people mentioned at the Dummer street hearing on Monday evening? If there are common people the are also uncommon people. Who are they?

THE CITIZEN has blossomed into an eight page paper and has donned a brand new dress. It is much improved in appearance and THE SUN congratulates it on this step onward.

CAN RUSSIA claim the Siberian refugees now in this country under the provisions of the treaty recently signed? It would be an outrage to hand them over to go back again to tortures even worse than those from which they fled in the Siberian mines.

THE LAWRENCE Tribune has this to say of our sister city down the river:

"We desire to call attention of the state democratic authorities to the fact that Lawrence is steadfast in the democratic faith, while Lowell deserts the party and gives a plurality for the republican candidate. Two members of the staff and other favors do not seem to have increased the democratic sentiment in Lowell. Perhaps when next the democrats are successful, Lawrence will not be forgotten, when favors are to be distributed."

The overturn was not much greater in Lowell than in Lawrence. The latter city has a democratic majority nearly twice as large as that of Lowell. The fact that Mr. Greenhalge is a Lowell man who has always been popular had some effect in reducing the democratic vote. Lowell has some ray of consolation in having elected her senator, whereas, Lawrence, a democratic city, did not save even Senator Carter's head.

THE DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE.

A new method of disposing of swill has been expounded to the people of Lowell, and it seems to be favorably considered. The crematory went up in smoke and the city must bear the loss. Is the crematic system a failure, or is the cremator not worth rebuilding? The new system proposed would extract oil from the garbage and bake the residue into cakes. Thus, it is said, the noxious odors would be destroyed but would they? Were such a garbage cooking plant established, it would probably be quite as offensive as the cremator or the erstwhile swill repository at Aiken street bridge. If the cremator system can be successfully and economically worked there is no reason why it should be abandoned.

NOVEL METHOD OF MAKING NOMINATIONS.

The city of Lawrence is to take a novel method of selecting candidates for municipal honors, and one which will be sure to result in the selection of the strongest men.

There will be what might be termed an informal ballot for candidates for mayor and aldermen. The voting will be by the Australian system and every candidate who is supported by five voters can have his name on the list. This will relieve the democratic city committee of the disagreeable work of making the choice. The result will be watched with interest. How can republicans be kept from entering such a caucus.

The possibility of non-democrats voting is the chief objection to this method. To legalize the work of the caucus the city committee will nominate the candidates receiving the highest number of votes for the various offices for which nominations are to be made.

OUTLOOK FOR DECEMBER.

There is a lesson to be learned by democrats from the result of Tuesday's election. It is this: If they expect to win in the city election they will be obliged to put up none but the strongest men the party can furnish. It will be utterly useless to nominate weak men. Candidates who might pull through in an ordinary year cannot do so this year. There are many candidates for aldermanic nomination who would defeat the party that would undertake to nominate them. Candidates themselves should realize that it is an off year and they should not for that reason be anxious to foist themselves upon a party that will scarcely have recovered from a crashing defeat. From all appearance it will be a good year for candidates to keep out of politics if they do not want their political aspirations nipped in the bud. A great deal of responsibility will this year rest on the democratic city committee in making the nominations. It will have to select the strongest men in the city in order to win a victory. The democratic city committee cannot be blamed for the defeat of Tuesday. That was due to causes as far beyond its control as are the changes of the weather; but it will not be so in the city election. It is fair to presume that a city having a democratic majority of from 500 to 700 should elect its candidates without much difficulty. That can be done if the right men are nominated but it should be remembered that a party after such a crushing defeat should put up none but the very best timber for an aldermanic board.

W. F. Courtney, Esq., will doubtless be the nominee for the mayoralty and unless a good, clean, strong ticket be put up behind him he will be again defeated. This is the chief thing to be guarded against and only the best of judgment on the part of the committee and self sacrifice on the part of many young aspirants will be instrumental in securing the triumph of the party in December.

SUNBEAMS.

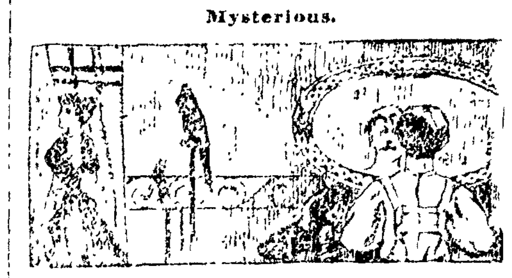
A Romantic Bundle.

"Do you love me?" said the paper bag to the sugar.

"I'm just wrapped up in you," replied the sugar.

"You sweet thing!" murmured the paper bag.—Truth.

Mysterious.



Mrs. Goslick—Aren't you almost ready, Henry?

Mr. Goslick—No; this razor is as dull as a hoe.

Mrs. G.—How strange! It cut beautifully when I sharpened my pencil with it this morning.—Brooklyn Life.

IT WAS NO USE.

And Realizing It Was Hopeless He Finally Succumbed.

The cable car was going at full speed. It is the manner of this sort of vehicle that it does not gain acceleration gradually after starting, but goes on the jump at the end of the first dozen feet.

At this critical moment a young colored man dashed across the street and swung himself upon the grip car. Just at the same instant a shriek was heard, and a comely woman of African descent and robust physique made a sprint after the traction train. Though the latter was by this time going at about 20 miles an hour, she made a grab at the rail on the last platform and became a passenger by sheer force of muscle and athletic dexterity.

It did not take her half a minute to make her way forward to the grip car and take the seat beside the young colored man, who was much astonished to see her. Said he:

"Whar you gwine?"

"Gwine whar I gwine," she replied loftily and with an air of assumed indifference.

"Whar's dat?"

"Wid you."

"Whuffo?"

"Just 'cause."

"'Cause why?"

"'Cause I feel like it."

"Well, I don't want you follerin me."

"Alexander Nebuchadnezzar Thompson, I'm gwine to keep my eyes on you."

"I ain't gwine to have it," protested the colored man. "You git right offen dis car, now I tell you."

"Pooh!" responded the young woman contemptuously.

"You hear what I say!"

"Yeppy."

"Ain't you gwine to mind?"

"Not if dis lady knows herself."

"You gotter."

"I won't."

The young man looked disgusted. After spending a minute or two in reflection, an idea struck him, and he said triumphantly:

"You cain't ride, 'cause you ain't got no money."

"You kin pay my fare."

"I won't do it."

"Alexander Nebuchadnezzar, you'ze a low down man. If I'd knowed you 'fore I married you as I do now, you'd have had to git some other lady fer a wife."

"Stop yer foolishness an git off de car," he replied sullenly.

"I ain't a-gwine to."

"Then you'll git put off."

Just then the conductor came forward to take up the fares in the grip car. The colored man refused to pay for the woman, who addressed an eloquent appeal to the knight of the bell punch.

"This yere is my husband," she said. "I'se got a s'picion dat he's got a meetin on hand wif anudder woman. He got on de car to git rid of me, and I follered to keep an eye on him. I s'pose you're a gemman, and you wouldn't chuck a lady off."

The conductor had a heart, as was evident when he replied:

"Stay on. I'll pay your fare myself."

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MRS. LUCINDA STEARNS.

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$3 A MONTH, ALL DISEASES.

Drs. Pearson and Carroll

Permanent Offices at

161 CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL

Consultation and Examination Free.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 12 a.m., 2 to 4, and 6.30 to 8.30 p. m., except Thursday evening; Sundays 9 to 11.30 a. m.

TOYS.

A complete line constantly in stock, embracing best foreign and domestic makes, including

Velocipedes,

Tricycles,

Express Wagons,

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Hair Horses and

Iron Toys of all sorts

For Sale By

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D. F. NEGUS, No. 36 Central Street, Lowell, Mass. Dentist.

JOHN H. McCABE, 624 Central Street. Baritone Soloist and Teacher of Singing and Piano.

BOOT'S CIGAR STORE, No. 7 Merrimack Street. Finest Line of Pipes in the City.

PHILIP J. FARLEY, Room 11 Barristers' Hall. Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

JAMES F. McELHOLM, No. 40 Central Street, Bells, Speaking Tubes and Annunciators Cheap. Estimates giving on Electric Lighting.

JAMES F. CORBETT, Room 12, Post Office Block, Counsellor at Law. Take the Elevator.

JOHN A. McQUADE, Room 11, Mansur Block, Central St., Constable and Collecting Agency, And Auctioneer.

K. H. BANCROFT & CO., Room 1, Shattuck's New Block, Electrical Supplies, Electrical Repairing Of all kinds. Telephone 39-6, Prescott Street, Lowell, Mass.

P. J. HOAR, Room 19 P. O. Block Attorney at Law.

DR. T. F. CUFF, 51 Central, Cor. Market, Mansur Blk Surgeon Dentist.

JOSEPH W. LEACH, Room 12, Shedd's Block Soloist and Teacher of Singing.

JOHN W. McEVOY, 31 Central St., Opp. American House, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

James F. O'Donnell.

Practical Undertaker

ALWAYS ON TIME; CARRIAGES FURNISHED.

Corner Market and Worthen Sts.

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HARDWARE STORE,

Is the most Centrally Located in the city, with a

Full and Complete Line of Goods

AT LOWEST PRICES.

RUNELS' BL'G,

COR. MERRIMACK AND BRIDGE

LOOK!!!

Vaseline 5c. Bottle. 25c. lb.

25c. Pint Bottle Best Ammonia 10c.

10c. Cake of Soap 4c., 35c. dozen.

Tooth Brushes from 5c. to 50c. Each.

ALLAN FRAZER,

Odd Fellows' Block, Middlesex Street

G. W. Harrington & Bro.,

Manufacturers of the Finest Carbonated Soda Beverages in the City. The choicest line of

Lager and Stock Ales

In the city. Family Trade a Specialty. Order by Telephone 318-4.

Cor. Winter & Davis St.

ATTENTION!

Democrats, Republicans, Populists, and Prohibitionists.

In fact everybody take notice that the cheapest place to buy dry goods is at

DRAIN'S,

57 Gorham Street.

MULLIN & WINSLOW,

Dealers In

COAL

At Summer Prices

408 Gorham Street.

Telephone 21-6.

Cool AND Days

Colder Nights

Forecast the wintry blasts when you should be enjoying the heat and comfort of a furnace.

Give us your orders early. Call and see our improved

Coal-Saving Ranges and Stoves, Gas and Kerosene Stoves, Parlor Stoves, Kitchen Utensils.

W. A. Mack & Co.,

25 SHATTUCK STREET.

DON'T BE WITHOUT T.

MOORS' DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.

Sure cure for all Summer Complaints: Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Sold at Moors' Pharmacy,

Gorham, Cor. Appleton St.

Arthur M. Bertrand,

(Successor to F. W. Sargeat,)

MERCHANT TAILOR.

FINE TAILORING A SPECIALTY.

14 Middle Street, Lowell, Mass.

Repairing and Pressing Neatly Done

J. D. GRANT'S

STOCK OF

Wedding - Rings

Is the largest in the city. Don't fail to see them before you purchase one

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COAL.

BUY NOW,

FROM THE

WM. KITTREDGE CO'S

H. K. GATES, Agent.

Office: 38 MIDDLE STREET.

Yard: Foot of POND STREET.

M. O'FLANAVAN & CO.,

79 AND 81 MARKET STREET.

We are sole agents for the Gov. Winthrop B. Ranges and Winthrop Parlor which is superior to anything ever put on the market. Our stock is selected from the best patterns in the stove ... prices that cannot be beat. Please call and examine before purchasing. Repairs for all Stoves furnished. Piping and Plumbing promptly attended to.

TEETH

$5.00 to $8.00 a Set.

THESE ARE THE BEST TEETH MADE.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

Extracting Teeth 25c.

Open Evenings.

CHAS. R. WOOD, D. D. S.

13 KIRK ST.,

Rooms 8 and 9 Bon Marche Building.

A Stylish Suit of Clothes.

We have the best collection of stylish cloths to be found in Lowell, and we have one of the best cutters in New England, whose trade has been acquired in some of the largest and most fashionable tailoring establishments in Boston and New York.

We Know We Can Fit You

To your satisfaction. Ladies are just as anxious to have perfect fitting garments as Gentlemen. Last season we received several orders for Ladies' garments and we gave such perfect satisfaction that this season we are giving special attention to this branch of work. We guarantee a perfect fit with every order.

Call and See Goods and Get Prices.

J. H. PINDER,

No. 115 Central St.

UP ONE FLIGHT.

To All Whom It May Concern.

There are undoubtedly many people who feel at some time or another unwell, not really sick but very ... Now, what such persons need at such times, is not medicine, nor a high-priced prescription, but what is needed is something gentle, but stimulant, something to assist and at the same time enrich the blood; nature will do the rest. And the best medical authorities agree there is nothing better than pure wine.

Therefore no family should be without it when it can be bought at such low prices as the following. Size of bottle, 5 to a gallon, Port or Sherry.

SINGLE BOTTLES, Port or Sherry,			35c.
TWO	"	"	70c.
THREE	"	"	$1.00
FOUR	"	"	$1.25
FIVE	"	"	$1.50

JOHN WARBURTON,

Sole Agent for Lowell,

Globe Hotel, City

N. B.—Goods Delivered Free.

LOWELL

HOUSEKEEPERS

Are learning of the Merits of Our

FLOUR.

Likewise they are continuing to trade with us for good Groceries, Provisions, and all the delicacies in their season.

Our prices are at "Hard Pan" figures. Trade with us.

McDonald Bros.,

27 TO 38 FLETCHER STREET.

Peter Davey, No. 46 Market Street.

Baby Carriages.

A Complete New Line

—OF—

BABY CARRIAGES!

The designs are novel and artistic, attractive in appearance; stronger and more desirable in every way than any ever offered to the people of this city and at prices that will suit everybody.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

Before buying elsewhere and compare our prices with other dealers and you will be convinced that for Durability, Beauty, Style and Low Prices we can't be beaten.

UNDERTAKING In All Its Branches Promptly Attended to NIGHT OR DAY. UNDERTAKING

Peter Davey,

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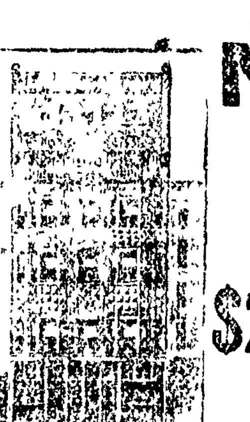

Now is Your Time

Hundreds are Availing Themselves of

DR. WILSON'S OFFER OF

$2 A MONTH FOR TREATMENT

And Medicine Included,

To Those Commencing Before November 14th.

DR. WILSON makes this offer—First, to help the needy through the hard times. Secondly, to protect the afflicted from wicked pretenders and extortionists that are as ignorant of medicine as they are of professional ethics and truth.

Nasal and Throat Catarrh Cured for $1.00.

DR. WILSON'S Specifics Cure every disease curable. He has the largest stock of any practising physician in America. His skill and establishment is the pride of Lowell and vicinity.

No Matter what your Disease may be, Children Included. Come One. Come All.

DR. W. WILSON'S Matchless Skill, Success and Fidelity are known to everybody. AS A SPECIALIST he is eminently successful in all complicated, lingering diseases the family physicians have no time to investigate.

Hundreds of testimonials are on file at the office from patients in every station of life, THAT DISLIKE TO HAVE THEIR NAMES IN THE PAPERS.

FREE EXAMINATIONS from 9 a.m. to 8.30 p. m., Sunday Excepted.

Come Early and prevent the rush.

Dr. W. Wilson's Dispensary

14 Central Street, Swan's Building.

An Election | HOUSE PAINTING, PAPER HANGING, GLAZING, GRAINING, KALSOMINING, At LOW RATES. So Says A.L. KITTREDGE & CO. 122 Central Street. | Of Good Ideas.

D. L. Page Co.

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CONFECTIONERS.

Caterers, Bakers.

TEETH

$5 TO $10 A SET.

NO OF SEE FOR LATE ...

DID

You know that the best place in Lowell to buy Overcoats, Ulsters, full or partial Suits, Underwear, Boots, Shoes and Hats, is at McDonald Brothers' double stores, 492 to 496 Merrimack street, opposite Tremont. They have a complete stock of new, bright and stylish goods that were bought for spot cash, and now that

THE - ELECTION

Is over, they desire to call your attention to the fact that they want money and will fit you out with a complete suit at a price that will surprise you. You can save dimes on every dollar expended as their store and you can be suited with a suit at a price that will

SUIT - YOU

Remember the Place,

McDonald Bros.,

492, 494, 496 Merrimack St.,

Opposite - Tremont.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY.

LOWELL, MASS.

Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies

ESTABLISHED 1852. - - - CHARTERED 1865.

This school continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known. For particulars address: The Superior.

E. E. HILL,

297 Central Street, Opp. Church

Wishes to call the attention of the citizens to a ... complete line of ... RUBBERS at prices which will ... Call and examine our $2.00 BOOTS before you purchase elsewhere.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOWELL DAILY SUN.

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.

SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.

Issued Daily; Sundays excepted.

Per Year, $3.00 - - - Per Month, 25c.

City delivery and postage free.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

WITH THE republican victory came the cold weather.

IN ORDER to give their ante-election claims some aspect of verification, the republicans will make a great effort to improve business.

WHO ARE the common people mentioned at the Dummer street hearing on Monday evening? If there are common people the are also uncommon people. Who are they ?

THE CITIZEN has blossomed into an eight page paper and has donned a brand new dress. It is much improved in appearance and THE SUN congratulates it on this step onward.

CAN RUSSIA claim the Siberian refugees now in this country under the provisions of the treaty recently signed? It would be an outrage to hand them over to go back again to tortures even worse than those from which they fled in the Siberian mines.

THE LAWRENCE Tribune has this to say of our sister city down the river:

"We desire to call attention of the state democratic authorities to the fact that Lawrence is steadfast in the democratic faith, while Lowell deserts the party and gives a plurality for the republican candidate. Two members of the staff and other favors do not seem to have increased the democratic sentiment in Lowell. Perhaps when next the democrats are successful, Lawrence will not be forgotten, when favors are to be distributed."

The overturn was not much greater in Lowell than in Lawrence. The latter city has a democratic majority nearly twice as large as that of Lowell. The fact that Mr. Greenhalge is a Lowell man who has always been popular had some effect in reducing the democratic vote. Lowell has some ray of consolation in having elected her senator, whereas, Lawrence, a democratic city, did not save even Senator Carter's head.

THE DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE.

A new method of disposing of swill has been expounded to the people of Lowell, and it seems to be favorably considered. The crematory went up in smoke and the city must bear the loss. Is the crematic system a failure, or is the cremator not worth rebuilding? The new system proposed would extract oil from the garbage and bake the residue into cakes. Thus, it is said, the noxious odors would be destroyed but would they? Were such a garbage cooking plant established, it would probably be quite as offensive as the cremator or the erstwhile swill repository at Aiken street bridge. If the cremator system can be successfully and economically worked there is no reason why it should be abandoned.

NOVEL METHOD OF MAKING NOMINATIONS.

The city of Lawrence is to take a novel method of selecting candidates for municipal honors, and one which will be sure to result in the selection of the strongest men.

There will be what might be termed an informal ballot for candidates for mayor and aldermen. The voting will be by the Australian system and every candidate who is supported by five voters can have his name on the list. This will relieve the democratic city committee of the disagreeable work of making the choice. The result will be watched with interest. How can republicans be kept from entering such a caucus.

The possibility of non-democrats voting is the chief objection to this method. To legalize the work of the caucus the city committee will nominate the candidates receiving the highest number of votes for the various offices for which nominations are to be made.

OUTLOOK FOR DECEMBER.

There is a lesson to be learned by democrats from the result of Tuesday's election. It is this: If they expect to win in the city election they will be obliged to put up none but the strongest men the party can furnish. It will be utterly useless to nominate weak men. Candidates who might pull through in an ordinary year cannot do so this year. There are many candidates for aldermanic nomination who would defeat the party that would undertake to nominate them. Candidates themselves should realize that it is an off year and they should not for that reason be anxious to foist themselves upon a party that will scarcely have recovered from a crushing defeat. From all appearance it will be a good year for candidates to keep out of politics if they do not want their political aspirations nipped in the bud. A great deal of responsibility will this year rest on the democratic city committee in making the nominations. It will have to select the strongest men in the city in order to win a victory. The democratic city committee cannot be blamed for the defeat of Tuesday. That was due to causes as far beyond its control as are the changes of the weather; but it will not be so in the city election. It is fair to presume that a city having a democratic majority of from 500 to 700 should elect its candidates without much difficulty. That can be done if the right men are nominated but it should be remembered that a party after such a crushing defeat should put up none but the very best timber for an aldermanic board.

W. F. Courtney, Esq., will doubtless be the nominee for the mayoralty and unless a good, clean, strong ticket be put up behind him he will be again defeated. This is the chief thing to be guarded against and only the best of judgment on the part of the committee and self sacrifice on the part of many young aspirants will be instrumental in securing the triumph of the party in December.

SUNBEAMS.

A Romantic Bundle.

"Do you love me?" said the paper bag to the sugar.

"I'm just wrapped up in you," replied the sugar.

"You sweet thing!" murmured the paper bag.—Truth.

Mysterious.

Mrs. Goslick—Aren't you almost ready, Henry?

Mr. Goslick—No; this razor is as dull as a hoe.

Mrs. G.—How strange! It cut beautifully when I sharpened my pencil with it this morning.—Brooklyn Life.

IT WAS NO USE.

And Realizing It Was Hopeless He Finally Succumbed.

The cable car was going at full speed. It is the manner of this sort of vehicle that it does not gain acceleration gradually after starting, but goes on the jump at the end of the first dozen feet.

At this critical moment a young colored man dashed across the street and swung himself upon the grip car. Just at the same instant a shriek was heard, and a comely woman of African descent and robust physique made a sprint after the traction train. Though the latter was by this time going at about 20 miles an hour, she made a grab at the rail on the last platform and became a passenger by sheer force of muscle and athletic dexterity.

It did not take her half a minute to make her way forward to the grip car and take the seat beside the young colored man, who was much astonished to see her. Said he:

"Whar you gwine?"

"Gwine whar I gwine," she replied loftily and with an air of assumed indifference.

"What's dat?"

"Wid you."

"Whuffo?"

"Just 'cause."

"'Cause why?"

"'Cause I feel like it."

"Well, I don't want you follerin me."

"Alexander Nebuchadnezzar Thompson, I'm gwine to keep my eyes on you."

"I ain't gwine to have it," protested the colored man. "You git right offen dis car, now I tell you."

"Pooh!" responded the young woman contemptuously.

"You hear what I say!"

"Yeppy."

"Ain't you gwine to mind?"

"Not if dis lady knows herself."

"You gotter."

"I won't."

The young man looked disgusted. After spending a minute or two in reflection, an idea struck him, and he said triumphantly:

"You cain't ride, 'cause you ain't got no money."

"You kin pay my fare."

"I won't do it."

"Alexander Nebuchadnezzar, you'ze a low down man. If I'd knowed you 'fore I married you as I do now, you'd have had to git some other lady fer a wife."

"Stop yer foolishness an git off de car," he replied sullenly.

"I ain't a-gwine to."

"Then you'll git put off."

Just then the conductor came forward to take up the fares in the grip car. The colored man refused to pay for the woman, who addressed an eloquent appeal to the knight of the bell punch.

"This yere is my husband," she said. "I'se got a s'picion dat he's got a meetin on hand wif anudder woman. He got on de car to git rid of me, and I follered to keep an eye on him. I s'pose you're a gemman, and you wouldn't chuck a lady off."

The conductor had a heart, as was evident when he replied:

"Stay on. I'll pay your fare myself."

This happy turn of events caused the young woman to giggle consummately. The man, on the other hand, expressed his disgust with vague and semiarticulate mutterings. All of this had happened while the car was going three blocks.

Just as the cable train was traveling at its most rapid gait between two corners, the recalcitrant husband jumped to his feet without warning and leaped off the car. Evidently he supposed that his wife would not dare to imitate the maneuver, but he reckoned without his host. With a flying bound she sprang off and after him. In 20 seconds she had caught him and grabbed him by the arm.

"Now, you fool nigger," she exclaimed, "just come straight home wid me."

"I'm a-comin," rejoined the man sulkily, evidently recognizing the situation as hopeless from his point of view. And the two walked away arm in arm.—Washington Post.

How to Make a Library Attractive.

A good cartridge paper, in a soft, light olive, a clear gray blue or gray, is one of the best medium priced coverings that can be selected for a library wall. Red—which is ideal as an evening color, and also for its daytime warmth—can only be safely used in a very sunny or a well lighted room. Otherwise it absorbs too much light. Certain shades of old red and old pink have not, however, that drawback. The dull colored tapestry papers with much blue and green make a quaintly effective background in a library, but they, too, require a bright room. If a library is little used as a daytime workshop and is well lighted in the evening, any color that is not too delicate may be chosen.

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Mrs. Lucinda Stearns resides at 58 Massachusetts corp. In describing her case to the writer she said:

"The catarrh had undermined my entire system. It had affected my stomach so that I had no appetite, no strength. I was short of breath. Had a terrible burning sensation in the pit of my stomach; sometimes it would extend all over my whole body.

"I used to have dizzy spells and for a few minutes I would not be able to see: would have to sit down to keep from falling. I was so nervous I could not stand any excitement at all. For years I suffered terribly with chronic diarrhoea which no words can describe. Rest poor, often disturbed by bad dreams. My mouth became dreadfully sore from canker.

I tried innumerable doctors and lots of patent medicines, but got no relief. I was

MRS. LUCINDA STEARNS.

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FROM BUSINESS MEN.

A. G. NORCROSS, 38 Stackpole street, a prominent resident and member of the G. A. R.: "Drs. Pearson and Carroll cured me of a serious catarrhal trouble after all other means failed. I am more than glad to add my testimony to their skillful work."

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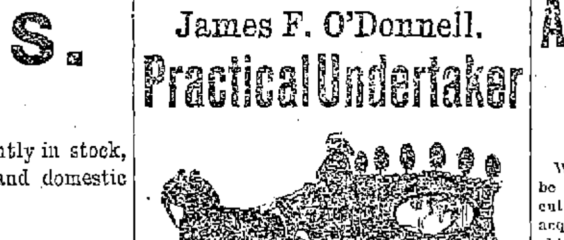

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ROGER LAROQUE

An Interesting Story of Mistaken Identity.

By JULES MARY.

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This tory will be Continued in Each Saturday Issue

CHAPTER XVI.

Some days after this scene Raymond went to the White House. He would not have gone had it not been for the horrible fear which possessed him. He wanted to know the truth. Laroque had been for some weeks in Paris, on what errand we shall soon know. Suzanne was alone except for her domestics, and she soon remarked his pallor and drawn features.

"What has happened? Have you any trouble?" asked she, when the first greetings were over.

"No, I am perplexed, and need an indication which I hoped you might be able to furnish me."

"What is it?"

"Have you, for instance, an old photograph of your father, taken before this trial? Of course, I scarcely expect that I can succeed, but if I could, it would assist me very much in my search."

"I have one. My uncle chose from our album, when my father took me away to America, a picture of both my father and mother, and I had a locket in which I hid my father's picture behind that of my mother. If you will wait a moment I will bring it."

One look only did Raymond give it, and he knew that the photograph which his mother had burned was that of Roger Laroque. And why had she written those three dates that were so fatal to Roger? It was a mystery he shrank from penetrating.

Suzanne could see all her pretty girlish arts, but Raymond could only respond by a forced smile now. It was as if he was in torment, and much as he loved her, he only wanted to fly, to hide in some inky pit, so foul and awful that nothing could ever come there to unearth his shame, and he tried with white lips that could hardly frame words to excuse himself that he might be alone.

After the silent, uncomfortable dinner, where each one of the three was absorbed in dismal reflections, Raymond followed his mother to her room while Pierre went out, and when there he said:

"I don't know why, but the sad story of that poor young man of the photograph haunts me. To almost realize his hopes and then see them snatched away, I think he did well to die."

"Why do you say this in such a tone, Raymond?"

"What did you say his name was?" said Raymond, without answering his mother's question.

"Ah—Jean! Jean De Noirville. He was a distant relation of your father's, and he married a young girl named Clare Verbun, but they are both dead."

Raymond remained silent, mentally comparing this story with the one told him weeks ago. He almost laughed at the absurdity of it, and she thought he believed it.

"In putting my father's papers in order I found his last speech, and in several places I found the name of Roger Laroque. It seems that I can remember dimly of seeing such a man, or of hearing you mention him. Did you ever know him?"

"Yes," said she, faintly. "He—he was a great friend of your father's and saved his life in the war, but I think you never saw him, as you were away at school during the time when he visited our house."

"And I fancied that photograph to be his, particularly on account of those three dates which were so fatal to him."

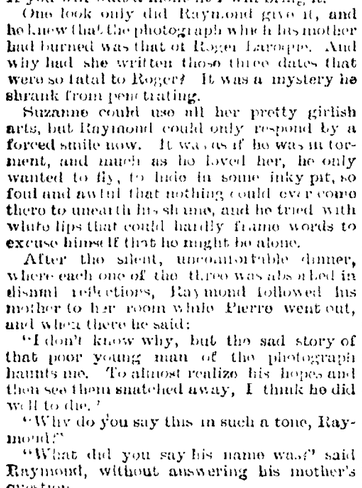
"It was a simple coincidence."

"Are you sure, mother, that that is not a portrait of Laroque?"

"Do you suppose I would lie? Why should I? For what reason? I wrote those dates. Suppose they were the three fatal epochs in Roger's life, for what reason would I have placed them there? Answer me that."

"What I have said has not common sense, I admit," said he. "Don't notice them as other than preoccupations of a mind disturbed and perplexed with presentiments of coming evil."

"Raymond, you should not give way to these fears. You inflict great pain upon me and I am not very well. You ought to spare me all strong emotions, my son. See what a state I am in."



"My son, see what a state I am in."

She was indeed an object of pity; her poor members trembled and shook with nervous tension. She had hoped that Raymond would console her with a kind word, but his lips remained closed.

"It was she! She lied to me! She would lie to me again. Why? I must know, and I will know."

And Julia, who understood, closed her weary eyes, wishing to hide the phantom that stood between her and her idolized son.

Raymond passed his days and nights in consulting and studying the case of Roger Laroque. He weighed the testimony word by word as if his own life trembled in the balance. That which drew his attention was that suddenly, in the very midst of his most eloquent plea, his father had fallen and Roger, who had sustained his innocence until then, rose and said:

"Search no more, I am guilty."

Raymond found a friend of his father's who had witnessed this tragic end, and he told Raymond of the letter that he had seen handed to Lucien, who had at first appeared much affected by its contents, but he afterward had rallied and continued his plea until death overtook him there. Perhaps this letter was the key to the whole mystery. As Raymond sat thinking on this subject a thought flashed into his mind.

"He wore his gown. I have it here. Who knows but that letter is in the pocket?"

That black silk gown had been laid away among the legal papers, and Raymond had taken it and folded it tenderly and brought it with him to his little apartment in Paris. He now unfolded it and felt in the pocket, which was made deep and wide to hold papers of moment. There in the bottom, crushed as that dead hand had crushed it in shame and dishonor, was the note which had killed Lucien as surely as if it had been real poison, instead of the treachery of those he loved loved.

Long hours this poor boy sat with this awful proof before his aching eyes.

"Mother, oh, my mother!" he groaned. He had loved his mother so. Now he found that she had been a criminal. She was THE WOMAN!

It was all clear now. Had she loved Roger at the date of the trial she would have come forward and proved him innocent; but she did not, and that proved that this was vengeance. And the dates of the events in that vengeance had been written on his mutilated photograph by the hand that prepared this vengeance. Laroque had told the truth. Julia was the guilty one, and he saw all that life held that was precious to him slipping away, and Suzanne was lost to him forever!

It was not alone because he loved his native country that Laroque had returned to France. He wished to clear his name from the false charge of murder. He was now in Paris searching, searching everywhere, everything and every place which could give him the least idea of what could be the solution of this mystery. He haunted the club where he won the 50,000 francs, but all to no purpose, and at last he saw that he should need the services of two expert detectives. He remembered the names and reputations of Tristot and Pivolot, and he decided upon employing them. Having now as a starting point the explanation that Suzanne had given him, he wanted to find the man who had so resembled him as to deceive his own wife and child.

So he presented himself at the pretty and tasteful abode of these two famous detectives, and told them that he wished to engage their services in a difficult and delicate matter, which should be largely paid for.

"You already know something of this matter," said Roger, "and you will remember it well when I tell you that it relates to the murder of Laronette, and the condemnation of Roger Laroque for the crime he did not commit."

"But he confessed himself guilty."

"Because the shadow of the crime he did commit lay heavier on him than the one he did not. Listen now until you hear the truth of this affair from beginning to end, and then I would like your opinion."

Roger then began at the beginning and told all we know, even giving the name of Julia De Noirville, and when he had finished his auditors, accustomed as they were to strange tales, looked completely dumfounded.

"But how do you know all of this?"

"Because I am Roger Laroque, and I have come to vindicate my name at the risk of my life. I trust in your honor, and place my life and that of my child in your hands."

The two detectives looked at each other in silence, and then as by one common accord they rose and offered Roger their hands, which he took with a grateful heart. He knew he had found friends. Tristot spoke:

"We must put aside as impossible the actual guilt of Mme. De Noirville, though she may have inspired it or have been an accomplice in some way, but if we find any indication of her guilt we shall follow her up in private until you give us other orders. Now remains the club. Did you know all the players there that night? It may be that there was present an ancient or new lover of Mme. De Noirville. Think well."

"I cannot imagine of any person who could have held such a position. The only peculiar incident was that my friend the Baron De Cey spoke to someone, thinking it me, calling him by my name and touching his shoulder. I noticed the man, as De Cey told me laughingly of the incentre. He was large, tall, dark and wore his hair and beard as I did. His eyes, however, were different and the eyebrows bushy. In the evening or in the day one could easily mistake this man for me at the first glance. He had recently been received into the club, and I do not remember to have seen him there before, and as you can imagine I never went there after. His name is Luversan."

"He is a banker or broker or something of that sort, is he not, Tristot?" said Pivolot.

"Had this man any good reason to hate you?"

"None that I know of."

"That we must find out. We will look up this Luversan, as well as begin again from the beginning, this time with a view to find the real man, not to search proofs against an innocent one."

"I thank you with all my heart," said Roger, "more for my daughter's sake than my own. I wish her to be able to bear her own name until the day she takes that of an honorable and noble man who loves her and whom she loves. As to myself, I should not care so much, but would accept my fate as my expiation for the wrong I did."

"You would be wrong, sir, for while you were away, even now, do you know what your workmen call you? 'Roger the Shameful.'"

"Alas!" said Roger, with a sob which he vainly tried to repress.

Roger went home to await the result of the search Tristot and Pivolet were to make. Several days passed without a sign or word, when one morning a telegram caused him to present himself at their home.

"We have not altogether lost our time," said they, "and we have not accomplished much either. Still here is what we have discovered. We find that Luversan is not the real name of him who bears it, but Mathias Zaber is."

At this name Roger started and his heart beat quicker than usual. He remembered well that name and the man.

Did he not fight around Orleans? Had he not caught him in the very act of treason? Roger remembered distinctly the letter vowing vengeance that had been left for him after this man's escape. If that was the same man he knew now the motive, but how had Julia known him?

Roger reflected a moment. "Do nothing more until you see me again, except to find out all you can about Luversan's financial position."

"What do you think of doing?" asked Tristot.

"I hardly know yet myself, but I will keep you informed. I must think this matter over alone a day or so."

In two days Roger returned to them and said:

"I have a plan; it is so wild and strange that I do not want to say anything about it, even to you, until I see whether or no I can carry it out. I beg of you to give me a letter of the most earnest kind to one of your friends in the exchange who knows Luversan. It is necessary that the friend to whom you shall send me shall repose unlimited confidence in me."

Tristot gave him a letter to a banker, M. Andrimaud, saying:

"Whatever you ask of him he will do."

When he presented himself at the banker's house the latter received Roger with extreme consideration, and asked in what manner he could serve him.

"What I ask is a very simple affair, as far as it appears on the surface. You know a broker by the name of Luversan?"

"Yes."

"Enough to bring me into contact with him socially?"

"Yes; I will give a bachelors' dinner and invite him here, if that will suit you, next Monday at 7."

The dinner was given. Luversan was there, as also was Roger, and the acquaintance was made. The two men were polite to each other, but there was nothing more than the ordinary exchange of courtesies. Roger watched Luversan attentively. "Is he the assassin?" he thought.

After dinner the guests began a general conversation, and Laroque talked freely of his enormous fortune, which he had made by his inventions. The banker, instructed by Roger what part to take, had introduced him as the millionaire partner of an extremely large house in America.

Luversan was far from suspecting that this man could be Laroque. Indeed, he had almost forgotten his very existence, after he had heard of Roger's supposed tragic death. He did not appear to take much interest in Forney's stories about his fabulous wealth, yet he thought:

"This man is rich and an imbecile. He knows nothing of Paris. He is like all the great savants and inventors, no more than a big baby. He may be of great use to me if I manage him right."

Roger read his thought and a ray of gladness penetrated his heart.

"At last," said he, "at last!"

Laroque and Luversan met every day after this at the exchange. At the end of a fortnight they were on friendly terms, and that which Roger had foreseen took place. Luversan proposed to Roger a plan of speculation which required a considerable sum of money. Roger, for form's sake, affected to examine into it, and pretended to hesitate, but finally consented.

Luversan launched the speculation, which consisted in the discovery and working of a petroleum mine in Guatemala. Placed on the market in the grandest style, it was not long before the shares were all bought up. The affair had succeeded so well in its beginning that Luversan, now having the means and a certain new consideration in the exchange, speculated wildly until, in the very height of its success, this Guatemala petroleum mine was threatened with a disaster so great that it would swallow up all he had in the world and leave him after so many years a bankrupt man. And this is how it happened. Roger had been to the banker and said:

"Sir, on the recommendation of Tristot you placed yourself at my disposal. I have to ask you to render me a service. Will you do it without question?"

After hearing the service desired, the banker hesitated. Laroque continued:

"You shall know all later. I have nothing hidden from Tristot. I am trying to penetrate a mystery of the gravest importance, in which my honor is at stake, and I will consecrate my whole fortune to it if necessary."

"But if you are mistaken?"

"I will then, if I have injured him, repair his credit. Now, then, can you ruin Luversan financially? Here are funds to use to buy all you can get of the Guatemala petroleum stock. Buy it and throw it into the market suddenly, so as to create a panic in that stock, and sustain it until Luversan is in the most critical position. In addition to this sum is as much more as you may desire. Use the money without counting."

The banker then said:

"You wish Luversan to apply to you for aid?"

"That is it, precisely," answered Roger. In the meantime, though he saw no more of the banker for two weeks, he watched Luversan closely. He grew restless and nervous and pale, and at last came to Roger one day, saying desperately, "We are ruined, or least I am, for you are rich, and this petroleum affair will not cause you great trouble. But the whole exchange seems to be set against me. I hide nothing from you, for you are also interested in this. It was my duty to tell you."

"What!" said Roger, as though astonished. "Such a fine prospect of dividends so soon to have failed now! I don't see through it. Explain."

Luversan told him of what we already know, and then he stopped suddenly in his walk and said:

"You hear, it is my ruin, if you do not help me. I must have money."

"Naturally," said Roger coolly.

"Can I count upon you or not?"

"Well," said Roger, "a burnt cat dreads the fire. I am the burnt cat."

Luversan bit his lips till they bled.

"But, I tell you, I am lost if you do not help me."

Roger did not refuse absolutely, but replied "I must reflect. This is a serious matter and requires a large sum, according to what you say. No matter how rich I might be I don't like to lose money. I had confidence in you and know little of those matters, and I must reflect before I decide to put more money into what seems to me a bottomless hole."

"But there is no time for reflection. You must decide quickly."

"Even if I do decide to let you have this money, it would take me three or four days. How much do you want?"

"Nearly a million."

"That is a good deal. How soon do you need it?"

"In four days at the latest."

"You can come to my country place, Ville d'Avray, where I have rented a little house. I shall make that my home hereafter, and then we shall see."

"What is the number or name of your cottage."

"The first one you meet will tell you. It is in the Rue de Paris, the last house on the right hand side. I live all alone. I believe the last owner was killed there ten or a dozen, maybe twenty years ago, and so the name of the victim was by common consent given to the house. They call it the Maison Larouette."

Luversan sat down suddenly and his face showed that the shot told.

"So, then, Saturday, at what hour?

"Whatever hour suits you after 8 in the evening, as I shall be busy during the day."

Luversan took his departure, restless and uneasy, but this he attributed to the anxiety about the money.

About this time the excellent old farmer Dubois and his wife, who had taken Henriette into their hearts and home, as if she had been a precious gift from heaven, received a letter from a lawyer in Paris which informed them that they had fallen heir to some property near Ville d'Avray and requested their presence. After much consultation with the cure, who read their letter to them and explained the nature of it and advised them generally, they made their preparations for departure, and as they did not know how long it might take them to receive their inheritance, they made their arrangements to take Henriette or Marie, with them. Their trip took but a few hours on the train, and before dark on the day of their departure they reached Ville d'Avray and engaged a carriage at the station to take them to the farmhouse, where their presence was expected by the servants in charge, and they went on through the quaint, quiet streets till they passed through Rue de Paris, and on out into the country. As they drove along Henriette seemed to grow uneasy, and to look about her as children do sometimes when aroused from sleep, and her little hands clasped and unclasped nervously, and her breath came quickly, and her color changed every moment. She appeared so uneasy that the old lady took her hand and said:

"Don't be frightened. We will soon be there, and when we have finished this miserable business, we will go back as quick as we can to our own valley. I won't let anything hurt you. Don't fret, dear little Marie."

"I have seen nothing; I know nothing at all," said Henriette, in her low voice.

The three descended at the pretty farmhouse and took up their abode there; but Henriette could not be kept indoors, and the good old lady put herself out of breath several times running after her, as she seemed by a subtle instinct to be drawn toward the town, and her inquiet mood was very remarkable in one who for so many years had been so mild and tractable.

Eight days after the discovery of the letter in his father's pocket Raymond went back to Meridon farm. He wanted to see his mother to question her and render more evident the very truth itself. And Suzanne, it was over a month since he had seen her. And he thought of her night and day, until thought itself was agony, for he remembered the promise he had made her:

"I will save your father, in continuing the labor of mine, and I will render him his honorable name."

Now, if she asked him, what could he say? And if the young girl avoided speaking on the subject, what would she think of his silence? He thought then that he would avoid seeing her.

From the station he walked to the farm, hoping to tranquilize himself, but every stone spoke to him, every leaf upon the now budding trees whispered messages from her, and his heart ached with its weight of unmerited shame. He saw something white flash through the trees. He plunged deeper in the forest; but too late. Suzanne saw him and flew to meet him.

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.

OUT OF DOOR SKETCHES.

An Easy Lesson at the Best Season For Beginners.

Few amateurs take up the study of painting without the idea of eventually sketching in the open air. The late summer and autumn is the best time to work, as the scenery is then more varied than earlier in the year. A gray day is preferable for the beginner to a sunny one, objects being much more distinct than if obscured by a heat mist.

If when sketching you intend to give your whole mind to the work, and if time is of value to you, do not set out with poor material. A cheap, shaky easel should be avoided. Do not have a three legged stool, as it cramps the limbs, besides interfering with your rising to step back from your picture as frequently as desirable, a thing which students are apt to forget.

The wish to put detail into any part of a tree or foreground often confuses a beginner. A small brush may be used, but the color must not be applied in dots and spots or the result will be weak and without form or color. Variety of color and form is essential in all detail work.

Unless you are a first rate draftsman, familiar with the theory of composition, avoid trying to improve on nature. Do not be too anxious to choose an easy subject for landscape work, as you therefore betray lack of talent and self reliance.

A picture should never look labored. If it be overworked, it will have a heavy, lifeless appearance.

It is wrong to say that we paint things as we see them. Did we do so, we should have to compete with nature. Flat and simple parts may be rendered realistically, but no painter can model the larger forms with equal force; therefore all the lesser details must harmonize with the larger. Details may enliven, but they do not produce a graceful picture.

The choice of material often puzzles the beginner. To begin, The Art Amateur, authority for the foregoing useful items, advises that water colors are infinitely better suited for sketching than oils. If for no other reason, they should be used on account of the facility with which the sketches can be carried, and also because so much paraphernalia is not necessary. A Whatman sketching block, a water bottle with a tin cup, a box of colors, a pencil and a few brushes is all that is absolutely necessary. An easel and stool can perfectly well be done without if the student does not wish to be burdened with them.

SHE WAS JUST BETWEEN.

And So a Period of Great Depression Was Full Upon Her.

I helloed the cabin, and a tall, woebegone woman about 40 years of age came out to the brush fence and said:

"Stranger, I reckon yo' want a drink of water, but the onery hogs ar' wallerin in our drinkin pond, and I can't git yo' any fur an hour or two."

"How about a bite to eat?" I asked.

"Stranger, I reckon yo' ar' hungry, but the meal and 'lasses gin out last night, and I've been chawin roots all day."

"Any corn for my horse?"

"Stranger, I reckon a peck o' corn would do the critter good, but we hain't had that much on hand fur the last five y'ars."

"You don't happen to have a sip of whisky in the cabin?" I persisted, thinking I might mix it with swamp water on a pinch.

"Stranger, I reckon a cup of corn juice would freshen ye up, but it's scarcer than gold about yere. The nighest I kin cum to it is smellin of a jug which held some a y'ar ago."

"You seem to be in hard luck around here," I said, as I got ready to go on.

"Stranger, I reckon yo' ar' right," she replied as she placed one of her bare feet on a log and extracted a sliver. "'Deed, but I orter explained things to yo' in the start. I'm sorter betwixt and between, yo' see."

"How do you mean?"

"Wall, I buried my critter of a husband two weeks ago, and it'll be two weeks to cum afore it'll look fashionable fur me to take critter No. 2. This sorter leaves me between coon meat and sassafras coffee, and betwixt mourain for Dan and sparkin with Tom. Do yo' foller me?"

"I do, and also appreciate the situation of affairs and am sorry to have troubled you."

"Stranger, I reckoned as much. Shake! If yo' return this way, drap in on me. If that critter of a Tom goes back on his word, it's your next chance, and I'll take yo' without axin any hard questions. Keep to the right arter you cross the branch, and as yo' rise the hill look out that old Barker doan' shute yo' fur a revenue ossifer."—Detroit Free Press.

An Adjustable Dream.

An Irish earl and his lady were riding out one morning, and meeting one of their tenantry gave her a kindly greeting.

"And sure I had a drame about yer honor last night sending me a pound of tobaccy and yer leddyship a pound of tay, and it's joyful I am to tell ye this morning," said the accustomed beneficiary.

"But, my good woman," replied the earl, "dreams go by the contrary."

"Indade, then, yer honor is to send the tay and her ladyship the tobaccy," was the quick witted reply.—New York Ledger.

The Correct Thing.

"Now I'll give ye a motto for the business yer goin inter," said the old thief to the young one.

Young Thief—Well, what is it?

Old Thief—Take things easy.—Tit-Bits.

Its Advantage.

"The great advantage a prize fight has over a yacht race," said Uncle Allen Sparks, who was in a reflective mood, "is that there is never a lack of wind to make it go."—Chicago Tribune.

THE HOUSEHOLD

PRETTY EXAMPLES OE A DAINTY TEA TABLE.

Method of Renovating Clothing—Effective and Inexpensive—Sago Pudding in Two Styles.

Many attractive novelties appear in dainty napery for the coming season, and pretty designs and arrangements are specially noticeable in tea cloths, doilies, sideboard cloths, etc. Among new tea cloths is one of white linen, embroidered at the corners in white and pale blue flax. The design consists of sprays of white clematis. The tea doily is hemstitched and has the initial of the owner embroidered on one corner. Another tea cloth is of cornflower blue linen, on which a graceful design of daisies, grass and dragon flies is carried out in white flax. The effect is excellent.

Tea cloths and doilies of brilliant coloring are quite popular, as, for example, a yellow tea cloth, with a border of nasturtiums in cut or Roman embroidery, carried out in shades of apricot, pink and green. The graceful leaf edge is buttonholed, and the doilies match. The combination of colors is artistic and delicate.

In simpler style is an attractive tea cloth of white linen, with a border of geranium pink lawn; sprays of white chrysanthemums tied with pink ribbon are embroidered in the corners. The same design is also worked most effectively in white and blue on a prettily hemstitched cover of white fancy damask.

Among the more elaborate tea cloths is "The Poppy," worked on rose pink linen, with hemstitched border, the design being poppies interwoven with ribbon, carried out in various shades of rose pink and dull green flax. The doilies that are used with this cover are in the form of a large, open poppy, handsomely embroidered to match.

One more cloth, also elaborate, has a center of ivory silk brocade, edged with a deep, handsome border of plain silk to match. Peeping out from the border are bunches of trailing California clematis, embroidered in pale yellow, green and orange silks. The effect is most novel.

Celery on Toast.

In preparing celery for the table much of the fresh, tender, green part is thrown away. An exchange gives a recipe for making a most appetizing dish with it. Wash these waste portions and cut in pieces about three-fourths of an inch long and put it in a saucepan with a little water to boil, letting it simmer for an hour and a half or two hours, adding a pinch of salt. Let the water boil nearly out, then add a little cream, a small piece of butter and a little flour or cornstarch wet with water. The cornstarch is much more delicate, although some people seem to prefer flour. When done this should be like a thick batter. Slices of toast may be prepared and the hot celery put upon them, a large spoonful to a slice. A tiny bit of butter and the least possible dash of pepper may be added; then send to the table and serve immediately.

Good For Cleaning White Furs.

The fact that white furs are now all the fashion gives interest to this recipe: Heat bran in a clean saucepan until it is very hot, keeping it continually stirred to prevent it burning or discoloring. Shake the fur well and spread it on the floor or a table, rub the hot bran thoroughly into it with the hand, shake it again, apply more hot bran, rubbing all over and very hard; as the bran appears to be dirty, shake it off and add fresh. After a few applications the fur will look fresh and clean; brush it well when done to remove all the bran.

Sago Pudding In Two Styles.

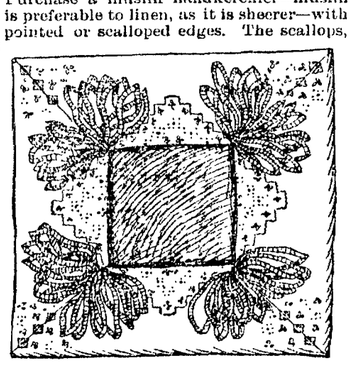
The "old man of Tobago," who lived upon sago, might have had his pudding in one of two ways, says Good Housekeeping. First boil a cupful of sago in a quart of water. Pour it over apples that have been pared and stewed a little, and bake half an hour. Or if his doctor forbade apples, he might have had 4 spoonfuls of sago boiled in a pint and a half of new milk, sweetened and flavored with cinnamon and baked slowly.

Renovating a Coat.

To remove the shiny look from black coat collars, elbows, seams, etc., where the nap of the cloth is not worn off entirely, ammonia water is excellent. But if the whole coat needs a thoroughly good cleaning, use strong black coffee to which has been added a few drops of ammonia, and sponge with a piece of black woolen cloth.

Effective and Inexpensive.

The prettiest kind of a sachet can be made out of a handkerchief, and will house in the sweetest fashion the squares of linen and lace which the fair owner desires to invest with her favorite perfume. Here is how you go about the making of the unique mouchoir case, as told in Golden Days: Purchase a muslin handkerchief—muslin is preferable to linen, as it is sheerer—with pointed or scalloped edges. The scallops,



A HANDKERCHIEF SACHET.

provided the handkerchief is laid evenly, will meet, and it is these lapping bits that you are to catch together with needle and thread. Seven points from each corner will be enough. This will leave several scallops at each end free.

Now take the quarter of a yard of china silk reserved for the pad, and having previously cut a cheesecloth cover, in which has been placed cotton batting and powder, draw the silken case over it. It is well to sew up the piece of silk on the wrong side, leaving one end open, so that when turned the pad may be easily inserted. This pad, having been previously measured to fit the bottom of the ready stitched kerchief, may be slipped within, thus providing a tinted background for the white cover. When once the pad is inside, turn back and press down the four unconfined corners. Next perch between each turned down portion a fluffy knot of feather edged Tom Thumb ribbon, matching in hue the silken pad. It takes one bolt of ribbon to successfully furnish the garnitures. All told, the sachet will cost 25 cents for the handkerchief, 15 cents for silk, 20 cents for ribbon and 10 cents for sachet powder.

The Sagacious Porter.

Palace Car Porter (out west)—Don' gub me no fee, sah, till we gets to de end ob de trip.

Passenger—Very well. Just as you prefer.

Porter—Yes, sah. You see, dese train robbers always goes fer me fust, an ef I ain't got nuffin dey say de passengers ain't got nuffin an goes off.—New York Weekly.

CURIOSITY SHOP.

A FEW QUAINT TRADITIONS OF THE CUP THAT CHEERS.

Characteristic Sayings of Children—The Fabian Policy—Photographs Taken On Shipboard.

If, while the tea is being made, the lid, which has been removed to pour in the water, is forgotten, it is a sure sign that some one will "drop in to tea." If a single person happens to have two spoons in his or her saucer it is a prediction that the fortunate (or unfortunate?) drinker of that particular cup will be married within a year from that date. If you put cream into your cup before the sugar it will "cross your love," so be very careful. If a tea stalk floats in the cup it is called a "beau," and when this is seen unmarried women should stir their tea very quickly round and round and then hold the spoon upright in the center of the cup. If the "beau" is attracted to the spoon and clings to it, he will be sure to call very shortly if not that same evening, but if the stalk goes to the side of the cup he will not come.

If you want to know how many years will elapse before you may expect to be married, balance your spoon on the edge of your cup, first noting that it is perfectly dry. Fill another spoon partly with tea, and holding it above the balanced spoon let the drops of the tea gather to the tip of the spoon and gently fall into the bowl of the one below. Count the drops required to overbalance it—each one stands for a year. It is a sign of fair weather if the cluster of small air bubbles formed by the sugar collect and remain in the center of the cup. If they rush to the sides, it will surely rain before night.

When toast is made, three or four thin slices of bread must be cut the whole length of the loaf and placed one over the other. This done they must all be cut in half by one sweep of the knife. If this is done by a young woman, and the slices are not severed clean through to the plate, she will not be married within the year. If the bread parts in two even heaps, she might as well order her trousseau. On no account must she take the last piece of toast or bread on the plate unless she wishes to be an old maid, says The Jewelers' Circular in concluding this bit of tea cup lore.

Children's Characteristic Sayings.

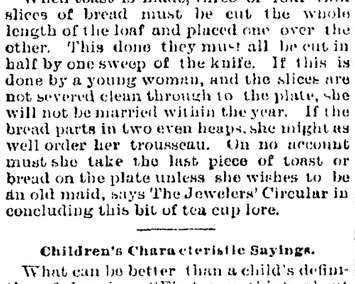
What can be better than a child's definition of drawing—"First you think about something, and then you draw a line round your think?" The stories about children are innumerable, but owing to a singularly undiscriminating quality in the minds of parents they are often as foolish as not. Sometimes their utterances betray character, as of the little boy who, when the tiger's growls behind the sofa had become too realistic for human endurance, burst forth with "Mother, mother, don't growl so loud, it frightens granny," or of the self-conscious infant who rushed to leave the lionhouse at the Zoo because he said, "the lion is peeping at baby," as if that wide-eyed majesty were conscious of anything nearer than some Libyan desert visible to his mental gaze. Often they are questions to confound the wise. "Mother, does any one have tomorrow before us? And will they use today when we've done with it?"—has a flavor of oriental wisdom about it.

The Fabian Policy.

The policy of wearing out the enemy in war by delays, misleading movements, feints of attack, etc., while avoiding open battle, is called the "Fabian policy," from the following circumstance: Fabius Maximus was a Roman general in the second Punic war. Having been appointed just after the Roman army had suffered severe defeat at Lake Thrasymene, he perceived that his disheartened troops and bands of raw recruits could not oppose successfully a trained army flushed with victory and led by their great commander, Hannibal. He therefore avoided pitched battles, moved his camp from highland to highland, and tired out the enemy with marches and countermarches. This he continued until thwarted in his calculations by the impatience of the Roman senate.

Photograph Taken on Shipboard.

Of this curious photograph of the moon during an eclipse, Popular Science News says that it owes its remarkable appearance to the fact that it was taken on shipboard. The rolling and pitching of the



THE MOON DURING AN ECLIPSE.

vessel caused the image of the moon to move in an irregular path over the surface of the sensitive plate, producing the result shown in the engraving.

It has been suggested that by a method similar to this the movements of a vessel can be accurately and permanently registered, and in certain cases might be of value in determining their extent and direction in the case of new vessels or during storms of unusual violence. The sharp line of demarkation between the sea and sky in this picture is due to the phosphorescent illumination of the water, which was very brilliant at the time the photograph was taken.

Cloture.

Cloture is the parliamentary closing of a debate in order to secure a vote upon a bill before a legislative assembly. An exchange explains that it is a French measure—the word is also French—and it was introduced into the house of commons in 1893. It is similar in result to the "previous question." The Anglicized form of the word is "closure." The French pronunciation is klo-toor. The English pronunciation is klo-tur, according to Webster, the u having the sound of u in "ball."

Electrotyping.

A trade journal states that electrotyping was first successfully practiced in 1837 and was considered a triumph of chemical and mechanical skill, requiring the utmost nicety for its execution.

Dryden's Poetical Philosophy.

Want is a bitter and a hateful good
Because its virtues are not understood,
Yet many things impossible to thought
Have been by need to full perfection brought.
The daring of the soul proceeds from thence,
Sharpness of wit and active diligence.
Prudence at once and fortitude it gives,
And if in patience taken mends our lives.

Different Kinds of Dust.

Peablossom—Uncle Mose, does you beleebe we is all made ob dust?

Uncle Mose—Sutinly we is.

Peablossom—Den de cullured folks mus' be made of coal dust.

Uncle Mose—De Lor! I nebber thunk ob dat, but I reckon we is.

Peablossom—How erbout de yaller niggers?—Texas Siftings.

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Boston and Maine.

WESTERN DIVISION

On and after Sept. 24, 1893, TRAINS LEAVE CENTRAL STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, 9.45, 6.30, 8.10, 9.25, 10.55 a. m.; 12.20 12.15, 3.30, 4.45, 6.15, 6.55, 9.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.20 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.35, 7.30, 9 m.

For Lawrence, 6.30, 9.25, 10.55 a. m.; 12.20, 1, 3.05, 3.30, 5.00, 6.15, 6.55, 9.25, 11.30 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.20 a. m.; 12.05, 5.35, 7.30 p. m.

For Haverhill, 6.30, 9.25 a. m.; 12.20, 1, 3.05 3.30, 5.00, 6.15, 6.55, 9.25, 11.30 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.20 a. m., 12.05, 5.35, 7.30 p. m.

For Salem and Lynn, 12.20, 5.00 p. m.

For Newburyport, 12.20, 3.00, 5.30, 6.15 p. m.

For Exeter, Dover and Somersworth, 8.30 a. m.; 12.20, 1, 3.30, 5.00 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.35 p. m.

For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 1.00, 3.30 p. m.

For Salmon Falls, Saco and Portland 8.30 a. m.; 1, 5.00, 5.00 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.45 p. m.

For Augusta, Bath, Lewiston, 8.3. a. m.; 1.00, 5.00 p. m.

For Bangor: Belfast, Waterville, Skowhegan, Rockland and Farmington, 8.30 a. m., 5.00 p.m.

For St. John N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal Quebec, 8.30 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

For Eastport and St. John's (per steamer), on Mondays and Fridays at 1 p. m.

For Mt. Desert, Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.00.

Southern Division.

Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell,

For Boston—5.45, 6.30, ¶6.53, 7.01, *7.18, *7.27, *7.48, *8.57, 9.28, *9.35, *9.38, 11.03, 11.44 a. m., *12.17, 1.38, 2.13, *3.03, 4.02, 4.33, *5.33, *5.43, *6.28, 7.52, p. m. SUNDAYS, *7.17, *7.27, *7.48, *8.38, *9.20 a. m.; §4.25, 6.03 p. m.

or Woburn, 6.30, §7.01, 7.35, *7.45, 11.00 a.m.; 1.35, 4.05, *5.33, p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a. m. §4.25, §6.03, p.m.

*Express. §Northern Depot only. ¶Via Bedford.

For Lawrence — 6.30, 10.00, 11.00 a. m. 1.25, 2.10, 4.45, 5.50 p. m. SUNDAYS 9.15 a. m., 7.15 p. m.

For Salem and Way Stations—§7.38 a. m.; 1.25, 5.50 p. m. Via South Lawrence 6.30 a. m.

¶ Time below is from Northern depot.

For Ayer Junction and Way Stations—7.15 a. m.; 12.00, 5.10 and 5.49 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p. m.

For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.14 a. m.; 12.57, 3.43, 5.42 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.

For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene—9.14 a. m. and 3.43 p. m.

For Nashua, Manchester and Concord 7.43, 9.14, 9.45, 12.11 a.m.; 12.57, 1.47, 3.43, (5.04 Nashua only), 5.42, 6.22, 8.13, 8.43 p.m. SUNDAYS 10.09, a. m. to Nashua only), 2.20, 6.00 8.13, 8.43 p. m.

For Penacook, Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.14, 9.45, 12.11, a. m.; 1.47, (5.42 Franklin only), 6.22 p. m.

For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—9.45 a.m.; 1.47p. m.

For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville, via Wells River—9.45 a.m.; 1.47 and 18.43.

For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.45 a. m.; 12.11, 18.13 p. m.

For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.45 a. m.; 18.43 p. m.

For Quebec Express via White River Junction—1.47 8.13, p. m., daily except Sunday.

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ROGER LAROQUE

An Interesting Story of Mistaken Identity.

By JULES MARY.

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This tory will be Continued in Each Saturday Issue

CHAPTER XVI.

Some days after this scene Raymond went to the White House. He would not have gone had it not been for the horrible fear which possessed him. He wanted to know the truth. Laroque had been for some weeks in Paris, on what errand we shall soon know. Suzanne was alone except for her domestics, and she soon remarked his pallor and drawn features.

"What has happened? Have you any trouble?" asked she, when the first greetings were over.

"No, I am perplexed, and need an indication which I hoped you might be able to furnish me."

"What is it?"

"Have you, for instance, an old photograph of your father, taken before this trial? Of course, I scarcely expect that I can succeed, but if I could, it would assist me very much in my search."

"I have one. My uncle chose from our album, when my father took me away to America, a picture of both my father and mother, and I had a locket in which I bid my father's picture behind that of my mother. If you will wait a moment I will bring it."

One look only did Raymond give it, and he knew that the photograph which his mother had burned was that of Roger Laroque. And why had she written those three dates that were so fatal to Roger? It was a mystery he shrank from penetrating.

Suzanne could use all her pretty girlish arts, but Raymond could only respond by a forced smile now. It was as if he was in torment, and much as he loved her, he only wanted to fly, to hide in some inky pit, so foul and awful that nothing could ever come there to unearth his shame, and he tried with white lips that could hardly frame words to excuse himself that he might be alone.

After the silent, uncomfortable dinner, where each one of the three was absorbed in dismal reflections, Raymond followed his mother to her room while Pierre went out, and when there he said:

"I don't know why, but the sad story of that poor young man of the photograph haunts me. To almost realize his hopes and then see them snatched away, I think he did well to die."

"Why do you say this in such a tone, Raymond?"

"What did you say his name was?" said Raymond, without answering his mother's question.

"Ah—Jean! Jean De Noirville. He was a distant relation of your father's, and he married a young girl named Claire Verban, but they are both dead."

Raymond remained silent, mentally comparing this story with the one told him weeks ago. He almost laughed at the absurdity of it, and she thought he believed it.

"In putting my father's papers in order I found his last speech, and in several places I found the name of Roger Laroque. It seems that I can remember dimly of seeing such a man, or of hearing you mention him. Did you ever know him?"

"Yes," said she, faintly. "He—he was a great friend of your father's and saved his life in the war, but I think you never saw him, as you were away at school during the time when he visited our house."

"And I fancied that photograph to be his, particularly on account of those three dates which were so fatal to him."

"It was a simple coincidence."

"Are you sure, mother, that that is not a portrait of Laroque?"

"Do you suppose I would lie? Why should I? For what reason? I wrote those dates. Suppose they were the three fatal epochs in Roger's life, for what reason would I have placed them there? Answer me that."

"What I have said has not common sense, I admit," said he. "Don't notice them as other than preoccupations of a mind disturbed and perplexed with presentiments of coming evil."

"Raymond, you should not give way to these fears. You inflict great pain upon me and I am not very well. You ought to spare me all strong emotions, my son. See what a state I am in."

"My son, see what a state I am in."

She was indeed an object of pity; her poor members trembled and shook with nervous tension. She had hoped that Raymond would console her with a kind word, but his lips remained closed.

"It was she! She lied to me! She would lie to me again. Why? I must know, and I will know."

And Julia, who understood, closed her weary eyes, wishing to hide the phantom that stood between her and her idolized son.

Raymond passed his days and nights in consulting and studying the case of Roger Laroque. He weighed the testimony word by word as if his own life trembled in the balance. That which drew his attention was that suddenly, in the very midst of his most eloquent plea, his father had fallen and Roger, who had sustained his innocence until then, rose and said:

"Search no more, I am guilty."

Raymond found a friend of his father's who had witnessed this tragic end, and he told Raymond of the letter that he had seen handed to Lucien, who had at first appeared much affected by its contents, but he afterward had rallied and continued his plea until death overtook him there. Perhaps this letter was the key to the whole mystery. As Raymond sat thinking on this subject a thought flashed into his mind.

"He wore his gown. I have it here. Who knows but that letter is in the pocket?"

That black silk gown had been laid away among the legal papers, and Raymond had taken it and folded it tenderly and brought it with him to his little apartment in Paris. He now unfolded it and felt in the pocket, which was made deep and wide to hold papers of moment. There in the bottom, crushed as that dead hand had crushed it in shame and dishonor, was the note which had killed Lucien as surely as if it had been real poison, instead of the treachery of those he best loved.

Long hours this poor boy sat with this awful proof before his aching eyes.

"Mother, oh, my mother!" he groaned. He had loved his mother so. Now he found that she had been a criminal. She was THE woman!

It was all clear now. Had she loved Roger at the date of the trial she would have come forward and proved him innocent; but she did not, and that proved that this was vengeance. And the dates of the events in that vengeance had been written on his mutilated photograph by the hand that prepared this vengeance. Laroque had told the truth. Julia was the guilty one, and he saw all that life held that was precious to him slipping away, and Suzanne was lost to him forever!

It was not alone because he loved his native country that Laroque had returned to France. He wished to clear his name from the false charge of murder. He was now in Paris searching, searching everywhere, everything and every place which could give him the least idea of what could be the solution of this mystery. He haunted the club where he won the 50,000 francs, but all to no purpose, and at last he saw that he should need the services of two expert detectives. He remembered the names and reputations of Tristot and Pivolot, and he decided upon employing them. Having now as a starting point the explanation that Suzanne had given him, he wanted to find the man who had so resembled him as to deceive his own wife and child.

So he presented himself at the pretty and tasteful abode of these two famous detectives, and told them that he wished to engage their services in a difficult and delicate matter, which should be largely paid for.

"You already know something of this matter," said Roger, "and you will remember it well when I tell you that it relates to the murder of Laroulette, and the condemnation of Roger Laroque for the crime he did not commit."

"But he confessed himself guilty."

"Because the shadow of the crime he did commit lay heavier on him than the one he did not. Listen now until you hear the truth of this affair from beginning to end, and then I would like your opinion."

Roger then began at the beginning and told all we know, even giving the name of Julia De Noirville, and when he had finished his auditors, accustomed as they were to strange tales, looked completely dumfounded.

"But how do you know all of this?"

"Because I am Roger Laroque, and I have come to vindicate my name at the risk of my life. I trust in your honor, and place my life and that of my child in your hands."

The two detectives looked at each other in silence, and then as by one common accord they rose and offered Roger their hands, which he took with a grateful heart. He knew he had found friends. Tristot spoke:

"We must put aside as impossible the actual guilt of Mme. De Noirville, though she may have inspired it or have been an accomplice in some way, but if we find any indication of her guilt we shall follow her up in private until you give us other orders. Now remains the club. Did you know all the players there that night? It may be that there was present an ancient or new lover of Mme. De Noirville. Think well."

"I cannot imagine of any person who could have held such a position. The only peculiar incident was that my friend the Baron De Cey spoke to some one, thinking it me, calling him by my name and touching his shoulder. I noticed the man, as De Cey told me laughingly of the incontre. He was large, tall, dark and wore his hair and beard as I did. His eyes, however, were different and the eyebrows bushy. In the evening or in the day one could easily mistake this man for me at the first glance. He had recently been received into the club, and I do not remember to have seen him there before, and as you can imagine I never went there after. His name is Luversan."

"He is a banker or broker or something of that sort, is he not, Tristot?" said Pivolot.

"Had this man any good reason to hate you?"

"None that I know of."

"That we must find out. We will look up this Luversan, as well as begin again from the beginning, this time with a view to find the real man, not to search proofs against an innocent one."

"I thank you with all my heart," said Roger, "more for my daughter's sake than my own. I wish her to be able to bear her own name until the day she takes that of an honorable and noble man who loves her and whom she loves. As to myself, I should not care so much, but would accept my fate as my expiation for the wrong I did."

"You would be wrong, sir, for while you were away, even now, do you know what your workmen call you? 'Roger the Shameful.'"

"Alas!" said Roger, with a sob which he vainly tried to repress.

Roger went home to await the result of the search Tristot and Pivolot were to make. Several days passed without a sign or word, when one morning a telegram caused him to present himself at their home.

"We have not altogether lost our time," said they, "and we have not accomplished much either. Still here is what we have discovered. We find that Luversan is not the real name of him who bears it, but Mathias Zaber is."

At this name Roger started and his heart beat quicker than usual. He remembered well that name and the man.

Did he not fight around Orleans? Had he not caught him in the very act of treason? Roger remembered distinctly the letter vowing vengeance that had been left for him after this man's escape. If that was the same man he knew now the motive, but how had Julia known him?

Roger reflected a moment. "Do nothing more until you see me again, except to find out all you can about Luversan's financial position."

"What do you think of doing?" asked Tristot.

"I hardly know yet myself, but I will keep you informed. I must think this matter over alone a day or so."

In two days Roger returned to them and said:

"I have a plan; it is so wild and strange that I do not want to say anything about it, even to you, until I see whether or no I can carry it out. I beg of you to give me a letter of the most earnest kind to one of your friends in the exchange who knows Luversan. It is necessary that the friend to whom you shall send me shall repose unlimited confidence in me."

Tristot gave him a letter to a banker, M. Audrimaud, saying:

"Whatever you ask of him he will do."

When he presented himself at the banker's house the latter received Roger with extreme consideration, and asked in what manner he could serve him.

"What I ask is a very simple affair, as far as it appears on the surface. You know a broker by the name of Luversan?"

"Yes."

"Enough to bring me into contact with him socially?"

"Yes; I will give a bachelors' dinner and invite him here, if that will suit you, next Monday at 7."

The dinner was given. Luversan was there, as also was Roger, and the acquaintance was made. The two men were polite to each other, but there was nothing more than the ordinary exchange of courtesies. Roger watched Luversan attentively. "Is he the assassin?" he thought.

After dinner the guests began a general conversation, and Laroque talked freely of his enormous fortune, which he had made by his inventions. The banker, instructed by Roger what part to take, had introduced him as the millionaire partner of an extremely large house in America.

Luversan was far from suspecting that this man could be Laroque. Indeed, he had almost forgotten his very existence, after he had heard of Roger's supposed tragic death. He did not appear to take much interest in Forney's stories about his fabulous wealth, yet he thought:

"This man is rich and an imbecile. He knows nothing of Paris. He is like all the great savants and inventors, no more than a big baby. He may be of great use to me if I manage him right."

Roger read his thought and a ray of gladness penetrated his heart.

"At last," said he, "at last!"

Laroque and Luversan met every day after this at the exchange. At the end of a fortnight they were on friendly terms, and that which Roger had foreseen took place. Luversan proposed to Roger a plan of speculation which required a considerable sum of money. Roger, for form's sake, affected to examine into it, and pretended to hesitate, but finally consented.

Luversan launched the speculation, which consisted in the discovery and working of a petroleum mine in Guatemala. Placed on the market in the grandest style, it was not long before the shares were all bought up. The affair had succeeded so well in its beginning that Luversan, now having the means and a certain new consideration in the exchange, speculated wildly until, in the very height of its success, this Guatemala petroleum mine was threatened with a disaster so great that it would swallow up all he had in the world and leave him after so many years a bankrupt man. And this is how it happened. Roger had been to the banker and said:

"Sir, on the recommendation of Tristot you placed yourself at my disposal. I have to ask you to render me a service. Will you do it without question?"

After hearing the service desired, the banker hesitated. Laroque continued:

"You shall know all later. I have nothing hidden from Tristot. I am trying to penetrate a mystery of the gravest importance, in which my honor is at stake, and I will consecrate my whole fortune to it if necessary."

"But if you are mistaken?"

"I will then, if I have injured him, repair his credit. Now, then, can you ruin Luversan financially? Here are funds to use to buy all you can get of the Guatemala petroleum stock. Buy it and throw it into the market suddenly, so as to create a panic in that stock, and sustain it until Luversan is in the most critical position. In addition to this sum is as much more as you may desire. Use the money without counting."

The banker then said:

"You wish Luversan to apply to you for aid?"

"That is it, precisely," answered Roger. In the meantime, though he saw no more of the banker for two weeks, he watched Luversan closely. He grew restless and nervous and pale, and at last came to Roger one day, saying desperately, "We are ruined, or least I am, for you are rich, and this petroleum affair will not cause you great trouble. But the whole exchange seems to be set against me. I hide nothing from you, for you are also interested in this. It was my duty to tell you."

"What!" said Roger, as though astonished. "Such a fine prospect of dividends so soon to have failed now! I don't see through it. Explain."

Luversan told him of what we already know, and then he stopped suddenly in his walk and said:

"You hear, it is my ruin, if you do not help me. I must have money."

"Naturally," said Roger coolly.

"Can I count upon you or not?"

"Well," said Roger, "a burnt cat dreads the fire. I am the burnt cat."

Luversan bit his lips till they bled.

"But, I tell you, I am lost if you do not help me."

Roger did not refuse absolutely, but replied "I must reflect. This is a serious matter and requires a large sum, according to what you say. No matter how rich I might be I don't like to lose money. I had confidence in you and know little of those matters, and I must reflect before I decide to put more money into what seems to me a bottomless hole."

"But there is no time for reflection. You must decide quickly."

"Even if I do decide to let you have this money, it would take me three or four days. How much do you want?"

"Nearly a million."

"That is a good deal. How soon do you need it?"

"In four days at the latest."

"You can come to my country place, Ville d'Avray, where I have rented a little house. I shall make that my home hereafter, and then we shall see."

"What is the number or name of your cottage?"

"The first one you meet will tell you. It is in the Rue de Paris, the last house on the right hand side. I live all alone. I believe the last owner was killed there ten or a dozen, maybe twenty years ago, and so the name of the victim was by common consent given to the house. They call it the Maison Laroulette."

Luversan sat down suddenly and his face showed that the shot told.

"So, then, Saturday, at what hour?

"Whatever hour suits you after 8 in the evening, as I shall be busy during the day."

Luversan took his departure, restless and uneasy, but this he attributed to the anxiety about the money.

About this time the excellent old farmer Dubois and his wife, who had taken Henriette into their hearts and home, as if she had been a precious gift from heaven, received a letter from a lawyer in Paris which informed them that they had fallen heir to some property near Ville d'Avray and requested their presence. After much consultation with the cure, who read their letter to them and explained the nature of it and advised them generally, they made their preparations for departure, and as they did not know how long it might take them to receive their inheritance, they made their arrangements to take Henriette, or Marie, with them. Their trip took but a few hours on the train, and before dark on the day of their departure they reached Ville d'Avray and engaged a carriage at the station to take them to the farmhouse, where their presence was expected by the servants in charge, and they went on through the quaint, quiet streets till they passed through Rue de Paris, and on out into the country. As they drove along Henriette seemed to grow uneasy, and to look about her as children do sometimes when aroused from sleep, and her little hands clasped and unclasped nervously, and her breath came quickly, and her color changed every moment. She appeared so uneasy that the old lady took her hand and said:

"Don't be frightened. We will soon be there, and when we have finished this miserable business, we will go back as quick as we can to our own valley. I won't let anything hurt you. Don't fret, dear little Marie."

"I have seen nothing; I know nothing at all," said Henriette, in her low voice.

The three descended at the pretty farmhouse and took up their abode there; but Henriette could not be kept indoors, and the good old lady put herself out of breath several times running after her, as she seemed by a subtle instinct to be drawn toward the town, and her inquiet mood was very remarkable in one who for so many years had been so mild and tractable.

Eight days after the discovery of the letter in his father's pocket Raymond went back to Meridon farm. He wanted to see his mother to question her and render more evident the very truth itself. And Suzanne, it was over a month since he had seen her. And he thought of her night and day, until thought itself was agony, for he remembered the promise he had made her:

"I will save your father, in continuing the labor of mine, and I will render him his honorable name."

Now, if she asked him, what could he say? And if the young girl avoided speaking on the subject, what would she think of his silence? He thought then that he would avoid seeing her.

From the station he walked to the farm, hoping to tranquilize himself, but every stone spoke to him, every leaf upon the new budding trees whispered messages from her, and his heart ached with its weight of unmerited shame. He saw something white flash through the trees. He plunged deeper in the forest; but too late. Suzanne saw him and flew to meet him.

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.

OUT OF DOOR SKETCHES.

An Easy Lesson at the Best Season For Beginners.

Few amateurs take up the study of painting without the idea of eventually sketching in the open air. The late summer and autumn is the best time to work, as the scenery is then more varied than earlier in the year. A gray day is preferable for the beginner to a sunny one, objects being much more distinct than if obscured by a heat mist.

If when sketching you intend to give your whole mind to the work, and if time is of value to you, do not set out with poor material. A cheap, shaky easel should be avoided. Do not have a three legged stool, as it cramps the limbs, besides interfering with your rising to step back from your picture as frequently as desirable, a thing which students are apt to forget.

To wish to put detail into any part of a tree or foreground often confuses a beginner. A small brush may be used, but the color must not be applied in dots and spots or the result will be weak and without form or color. Variety of color and form is essential in all detail work.

Unless you are a first rate draftsman, familiar with the theory of composition, avoid trying to improve on nature. Do not be too anxious to choose an easy subject for landscape work, as you therefore betray lack of talent and self reliance.

A picture should never look labored. If it be overworked, it will have a heavy, lifeless appearance.

It is wrong to say that we paint things as we see them. Did we do so, we should have to compete with nature. Flat and simple parts may be rendered realistically; but no painter can model the larger forms with equal force; therefore all the lesser details must harmonize with the larger. Details may enliven, but they do not produce a graceful picture.

The choice of material often puzzles the beginner. To begin, The Art Amateur, authority for the foregoing useful items, advises that water colors are infinitely better suited for sketching than oils. If for no other reason, they should be used on account of the facility with which the sketches can be carried, and also because so much paraphernalia is not necessary. A Whatman sketching block, a water bottle with a tin cup, a box of colors, a pencil and a few brushes is all that is absolutely necessary. An easel and stool can perfectly well be done without if the student does not wish to be burdened with them.

SHE WAS JUST BETWEEN.

And So a Period of Great Depression Was Full Upon Her.

I belloed the cabin, and a tall, woebegone woman about 40 years of age came out to the brush fence and said:

"Stranger, I reckon yo' want a drink of water, but the onery hogs ar' wallerin in our drinkin pond, and I can't git yo' any fur an hour or two."

"How about a bite to eat?" I asked.

"Stranger, I reckon yo' ar' hungry, but the meal and 'lasses gin out last night, and I've been chawin roots all day."

"Any corn for my horse?"

"Stranger, I reckon a peck o' corn would do the critter good, but we hain't had that much on hand fur the last five y'ars."

"You don't happen to have a sip of whisky in the cabin?" I persisted, thinking I might mix it with swamp water on a pinch.

"Stranger, I reckon a cup of corn juice would freshen ye up, but it's scarcer than gold about yere. The highest I kin cum to it is smellin of a jug which held some a y'ar ago."

"You seem to be in hard luck around here," I said, as I got ready to go on.

"Stranger, I reckon yo' ar' right," she replied as she placed one of her bare feet on a log and extracted a sliver. "'Deed, but I orter explained things to yo' in the start. I'm sorter betwixt and between, yo' see."

"How do you mean?"

"Wall, I burled my critter of a husband two weeks ago, and it'll be two weeks to cum afore it'll look fashionable fur me to take critter No. 2. This sorter leaves me between coon meat and sassafras coffee, and betwixt mournin for Dan and sparkin with Tom. Do yo' foller me?"

"I do, and also appreciate the situation of affairs and am sorry to have troubled you."

"Stranger, I reckoned as much. Shake! If yo' return this way, drap in on me. If that critter of a Tom goes back on his word, it's your next chance, and I'll take yo' without axin any hard questions. Keep to the right arter you cross the branch, and as yo' rise the hill look out that old Barker doan' shute yo' fur a revenue ossifer."—Detroit Free Press.

An Adjustable Dream.

An Irish earl and his lady were riding out one morning, and meeting one of their tenantry gave her a kindly greeting.

"And sure I had a drame about yer honor last night sending me a pound of tobacco and yer leddyship a pound of tay, and it's joyful I am to tell yo this morning," said the accustomed beneficiary.

"But, my good woman," replied the earl, "dreams go by the contrary."

"Indade, then, yer honor is to send the tay and her ladyship the tobaccy," was the quick witted reply.—New York Ledger.

The Correct Thing.

"Now I'll give ye a motto for the business yer goin inter," said the old thief to the young one.

Young Thief—Well, what is it?

Old Thief—Take things easy.—Tit-Bits.

Its Advantage.

"The great advantage a prize fight has over a yacht race," said Uncle Allen Sparks, who was in a reflective mood, "is that there is never a lack of wind to make it go."—Chicago Tribune.

THE HOUSEHOLD

PRETTY EXAMPLES OF A DAINTY TEA TABLE.

Method of Renovating Clothing—Effective and Inexpensive—Sago Pudding in Two Styles.

Many attractive novelties appear in dainty napery for the coming season, and pretty designs and arrangements are specially noticeable in tea cloths, doilies, sideboard cloths, etc. Among new tea cloths is one of white linen, embroidered at the corners in white and pale blue flax. The design consists of sprays of white clematis. The tea doily is hemstitched and has the initial of the owner embroidered on one corner. Another tea cloth is of cornflower blue linen, on which a graceful design of daisies, grass and dragon flies is carried out in white flax. The effect is excellent.

Tea cloths and doilies of brilliant coloring are quite popular, as, for example, a yellow tea cloth, with a border of nasturtiums in cut or Roman embroidery, carried out in shades of apricot, pink and green. The graceful leaf edge is buttonholed, and the doilies match. The combination of colors is artistic and delicate.

In simpler style is an attractive tea cloth of white linen, with a border of geranium pink lawn, sprays of white chrysanthemums tied with pink ribbon are embroidered in the corners. The same design is also worked most effectively in white and blue on a prettily hemstitched cover of white fancy damask.

Among the more elaborate tea cloths is "The Poppy," worked on rose pink linen, with hemstitched border, the design being poppies interwoven with ribbon, carried out in various shades of rose pink and dull green flax. The doilies that are used with this cover are in the form of a large, open poppy, handsomely embroidered to match.

One more cloth, also elaborate, has a center of ivory silk brocade, edged with a deep, handsome border of plain silk to match. Peeping out from the border are bunches of trailing California clematis, embroidered in pale yellow, green and orange silks. The effect is most novel.

Celery on Toast.

In preparing celery for the table much of the fresh, tender, green part is thrown away. An exchange gives a recipe for making a most appetizing dish with it. Wash these waste portions and cut in pieces about three-fourths of an inch long and put it in a saucepan with a little water to boil, letting it simmer for an hour and a half or two hours, adding a pinch of salt. Let the water boil nearly out, then add a little cream, a small piece of butter and a little flour or cornstarch wet with water. The cornstarch is much more delicate, although some people seem to prefer flour. When done this should be like a thick batter. Slices of toast may be prepared and the hot celery put upon them, a large spoonful to a slice. A tiny bit of butter and the least possible dash of pepper may be added; then send to the table and serve immediately.

Good For Cleaning White Furs.

The fact that white furs are now all the fashion gives interest to this recipe: Heat bran in a clean saucepan until it is very hot, keeping it continually stirred to prevent it burning or discoloring. Shake the fur well and spread it on the floor or a table, rub the hot bran thoroughly into it with the hand, shake it again, apply more hot bran, rubbing all over and very hard; as the bran appears to be dirty, shake it off and add fresh. After a few applications the fur will look fresh and clean; brush it well when done to remove all the bran.

Sago Pudding In Two Styles.

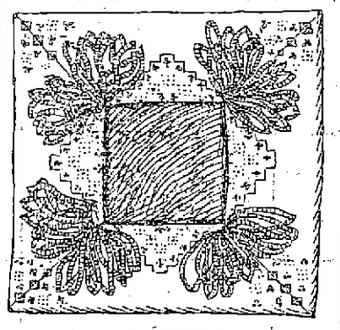
The "old man of Tobago," who lived upon sago, might have had his pudding in one of two ways, says Good Housekeeping. First boil a cupful of sago in a quart of water. Pour it over apples that have been pared and stewed a little, and bake half an hour. Or if his doctor forbade apples, he might have had 4 spoonfuls of sago boiled in a pint and a half of new milk, sweetened and flavored with cinnamon and baked slowly.

Renovating a Coat.

To remove the shiny look from black coat collars, elbows, seams, etc., where the nap of the cloth is not worn off entirely, ammonia water is excellent. But if the whole coat needs a thoroughly good cleaning, use strong black coffee to which has been added a few drops of ammonia, and sponge with a piece of black woolen cloth.

Effective and Inexpensive.

The prettiest kind of a sachet can be made out of a handkerchief, and will house in the sweetest fashion the squares of linen and lace which the fair owner desires to invest with her favorite perfume. Here is how you go about the making of the unique mouchoir case, as told in Golden Days: Purchase a muslin handkerchief—muslin is preferable to linen, as it is sheerer—with pointed or scalloped edges. The scallops,



A HANDKERCHIEF SACHET.

provided the handkerchief is laid evenly, will meet, and it is these lapping bits that you are to catch together with needle and thread. Seven points from each corner will be enough. This will leave several scallops at each end free.

Now take the quarter of a yard of china silk reserved for the pad, and having previously cut a cheesecloth cover, in which has been placed cotton batting and powder, draw the silken case over it. It is well to sew up the piece of silk on the wrong side, leaving one end open, so that when turned the pad may be easily inserted. This pad, having been previously measured to fit the bottom of the ready stitched kerchief, may be slipped within, thus providing a tinted background for the white cover. When once the pad is inside, turn back and press down the four unconfined corners. Next perch between each turned down portion a fluffy knot of feather edged Tom Thumb ribbon, matching in hue the silken pad. It takes one bolt of ribbon to successfully furnish the garnitures. All told, the sachet will cost 25 cents for the handkerchief, 15 cents for silk, 20 cents for ribbon and 10 cents for sachet powder.

The Sagacious Porter.

Palace Car Porter (out west)—Don' gub me no fee, sah, till we gets to de end ob de trip.

Passenger—Very well. Just as you prefer.

Porter—Yes, sah. You see, dese train robbers always goes fer me fust, an ef I ain't got nuffin dey say de passengers ain't got nuffin an goes off.—New York Weekly.

CURIOSITY SHOP.

A FEW QUAINT TRADITIONS OF THE CUP THAT CHEERS.

Characteristic Sayings of Children—The Fabian Policy—Photographs Taken On Shipboard.

If, while the tea is being made, the lid, which has been removed to pour in the water, is forgotten, it is a sure sign that some one will "drop in to tea." If a single person happens to have two spoons in his or her saucer it is a prediction that the fortunate (or unfortunate?) drinker of that particular cup will be married within a year from that date. If you put cream into your cup before the sugar it will "cross your love," so be very careful. If a tea stalk floats in the cup it is called a "beau," and when this is seen unmarried women should stir their tea very quickly round and round and then hold the spoon upright in the center of the cup. If the "beau" is attracted to the spoon and clings to it, he will be sure to call very shortly if not that same evening, but if the stalk goes to the side of the cup he will not come.

If you want to know how many years will elapse before you may expect to be married, balance your spoon on the edge of your cup, first noting that it is perfectly dry. Fill another spoon partly with tea, and holding it above the balanced spoon let the drops of the tea gather to the tip of the spoon and gently fall into the bowl of the one below. Count the drops required to overbalance it—each one stands for a year. It is a sign of fair weather if the cluster of small air bubbles formed by the sugar collect and remain in the center of the cup. If they rush to the sides, it will surely rain before night.

When toast is made, three or four thin slices of bread must be cut the whole length of the loaf and placed one over the other. This done they must all be cut in half by one sweep of the knife. If this is done by a young woman, and the slices are not severed clean through to the plate, she will not be married within the year. If the bread parts in two even heaps, she might as well order her trousseau. On no account must she take the last piece of toast or bread on the plate unless she wishes to be an old maid, says The Jewelers' Circular in concluding this bit of tea cup-lore.

Children's Characteristic Sayings.

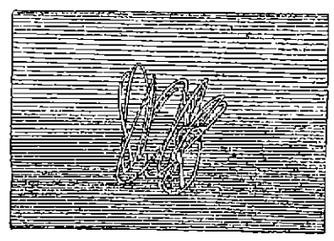
What can be better than a child's definition of drawing—"First you think about something, and then you draw a line round your think?" The stories about children are innumerable, but owing to a singularly undiscriminating quality in the minds of parents they are often as foolish as not. Sometimes their utterances betray character, as of the little boy who, when the tiger's growls behind the sofa had become too realistic for human endurance, burst forth with "Mother, mother, don't growl so loud, it frightens granny," or of the self-conscious infant who rushed to leave the lionhouse at the Zoo because he said, "the lion is peeping at baby," as if that wide-eyed majesty were conscious of anything nearer than some Libyan desert visible to his mental gaze. Often they are questions to confound the wise. "Mother, does any one have tomorrow before us? And will they use today when we've done with it?"—has a flavor of oriental wisdom about it.

The Fabian Policy.

The policy of wearing out the enemy in war by delays, misleading movements, feints of attack, etc., while avoiding open battle, is called the "Fabian policy," from the following circumstance: Fabius Maximus was a Roman general in the second Punic war. Having been appointed just after the Roman army had suffered severe defeat at Lake Thrasymene, he perceived that his disheartened troops and bands of raw recruits could not oppose successfully a trained army flushed with victory and led by their great commander, Hannibal. He therefore avoided pitched battles, moved his camp from highland to highland, and tired out the enemy with marches and countermarches. This he continued until thwarted in his calculations by the impatience of the Roman senate.

Photograph Taken on Shipboard.

Of this curious photograph of the moon during an eclipse, Popular Science News says that it owes its remarkable appearance to the fact that it was taken on shipboard. The rolling and pitching of the



THE MOON DURING AN ECLIPSE.

vessel caused the image of the moon to move in an irregular path over the surface of the sensitive plate, producing the result shown in the engraving.

It has been suggested that by a method similar to this the movements of a vessel can be accurately and permanently registered, and in certain cases might be of value in determining their extent and direction in the case of new vessels or during storms of unusual violence. The sharp line of demarkation between the sea and sky in this picture is due to the phosphorescent illumination of the water, which was very brilliant at the time the photograph was taken.

Cloture.

Cloture is the parliamentary closing of a debate in order to secure a vote upon a bill before a legislative assembly. An exchange explains that it is a French measure—the word is also French—and it was introduced into the house of commons in 1882. It is similar in result to the "previous question." The Anglicized form of the word is "closure." The French pronunciation is klo-toor. The English pronunciation is klo-tur, according to Webster, the u having the sound of u in "bull."

Electrotyping.

A trade journal states that electrotyping was first successfully practiced in 1837 and was considered a triumph of chemical and mechanical skill, requiring the utmost nicety for its execution.

Dryden's Poetical Philosophy.

Want is a bitter and a hateful good
Because its virtues are not understood,
Yet many things impossible to thought
Have been by need to full perfection brought.
The daring of the soul proceeds from thence,
Sharpness of wit and active diligence.
Prudence at once and fortitude it gives,
And if in patience taken mends our lives.

Different Kinds of Dust.

Peablossom—Uncle Mose, does you beleebe we is all made ob dust?

Uncle Mose—Sutinly we is.

Peablossom—Den de cullured folks suss' be made of coal dust.

Uncle Mose—De Lor! I nebber thunk ob dat, but I reckon we is.

Peablossom—How erbout de yaller niggers?—Texas Siftings.

True economy doesn't buy what it doesn't need. Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick-Headache, do not need a dollar's worth of doctor, but a quarter's worth of

Beecham's Pills

(Worth a Guinea a Box.)

Price 25 cents. (Tasteless)

Boston and Maine.

WESTERN DIVISION

On and after Sept. 24, 1893,

TRAINS LEAVE CENTRAL STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 6.50, 8.10, 9.35, 10.55 a. m.; 12.22, 12.45, 3.30, 4.10, 4.45, 6.15, 6.55, 9.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.20 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.30, 7.30 p. m.

For Lawrence, 8.30, 9.35, 10.55 a. m.; 12.20, 1, 3.05, 3.30, 5.00, 6.15, 6.55, 9.25, 11.30 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.20 a. m.; 12.05, 5.35, 7.30 p. m.

For Haverhill, 8.30, 9.35 a. m.; 12.22, 1, 3.05 3.30, 5.00, 6.15, 6.55, 9.25, 11.30 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.20 a. m., 12.05, 5.35, 7.30 p. m.

For Salem and Lynn, 12.20, 5.00 p. m.

For Newburyport, 12.20, 3.05, 3.30, 6.15 p. m.

For Exeter, Dover and Somersworth, 8.30 a. m.; 12.20, 1, 3.30, 5.00 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.35 p. m.

For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 1.00, 3.30 p. m.

For Salmon Falls, Saco and Portland 8.30 a. m.; 1, 3.30, 5.00 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.35 p. m.

For Augusta, Bath, Lewiston, 8.30 a. m.; 1.00, 5.00 p. m.

For Bangor, Belfast, Waterville, Skowhegan, Rockland and Farmington, 8.30 a. m., 5.00 p.m.

For St. John N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal Quebec, 8.30 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

For Eastport and St. John's (per steamer), on Mondays and Fridays at 1 p. m.

For Mt. Desert, Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.00.

Southern Division.

Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell,

For Boston—5.45, 6.30, ¶6.50, *7.45, *8.50, ¶9.25, *9.50, 11.00 a. m.; *12.10, 1.35, 2.10, ¶3.00, 4.30, *5.40 p. m. SUNDAYS, ¶7.45, 8.45, *9.15 a. m.

Trains leave Middlesex Street, Lowell, as follows:

For Boston.—5.48, 6.34, ¶6.53, 7.01, *7.18, *7.27, *7.48, *8.57, 9.28, *9.35, *9.38, 11.03, 11.44 a. m., *12.11, 1.08, 2.13, ¶3.03, 4.02, 4.33, *5.33, ¶5.43, *6.28, 7.52, p. m. SUNDAYS, *7.17, *7.27, ¶7.48, *8.48, ¶9.20 a. m.; §4.25, 6.03 p. m.

For Woburn, 6.30, ¶7.01, 7.45, *7.45, 11.00 a. m.; 1.35, 4.30, *5.33, p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a. m. §4.25, §6.03, p. m.

*Express. §Northern Depot only. ¶Via Bedford.

For Lawrence — 6.30, 10.00, 11.00 a. m. 1.25, 2.10, 3.45, 5.50 p. m. SUNDAYS 9.15 a. m., 7.15 p. m.

For Salem and Way Stations—§7.38 a. m.; 1.25, 5.50 p. m. Via South Lawrence 6.30 a. m.

☞Time below is from Northern depot.

For Ayer Junction and Way Stations—7.15 a. m.; 12.00, 5.10 and 5.49 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p. m.

For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.14 a. m.; 12.57, 3.43, 7.42 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.

For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene—9.14 a. m. and 3.43 p. m.

For Nashua, Manchester and Concord 7.43, 9.14, 9.35, 12.11 a. m.; 12.57, 1.47, 3.43, (5.04 Nashua only), 5.42, 6.22, 8.43, 8.53 p.m. SUNDAYS 10.00, a. m. to Nashua only), 5.00, 6.00 8.43, 8.43 p. m.

For Pennacook, Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.14, 9.46, 12.11, a. m.; 1.47, (5.42 Franklin only), ¶8.43 p. m.

For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—9.45 a.m.; 1.47 p. m.

For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville, via Wells River—9.45 a.m.; 1.47, and ¶8.43.

For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.45 a. m.; 12.11, ¶8.13 p. m.

For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.45 a. m.; ¶8.43 p. m.

Quebec Express via White River Junction—1.47 8.13, p. m., daily except Sunday.

☞Daily for Montreal.

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Close Out Our Immense Stock

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If so, you will Want a

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Wooden Building.

P. F. DEVINE, Prop.

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NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Mate Leroy Discusses the Revival of Ancient Styles.

A Notable Bridal Costume Described—Popular Dancing Gowns—Of Hats and Bonnets There is an Indefinite Variety—Robes For Christenings.

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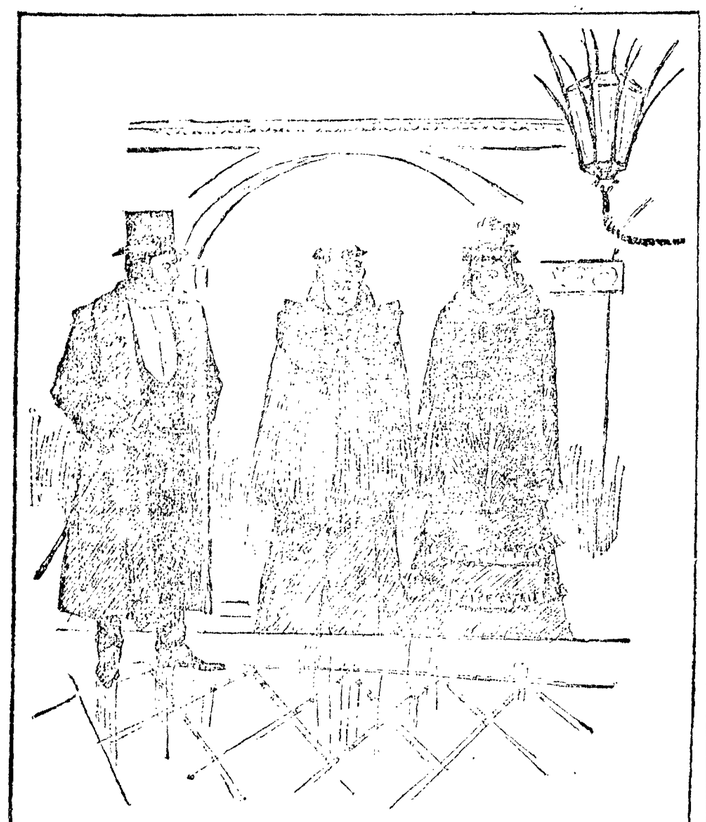
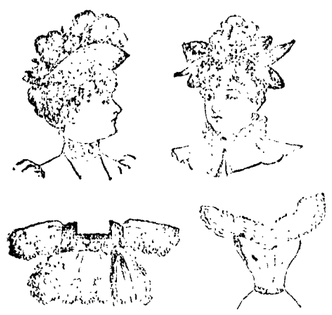


NEW STYLISH FUR COATS.

The overcoat shown above is made of soft black chinchilla, lined with such fur as the wearer can afford. The illustration shows one lined and trimmed with Alaska sable. Beaver facings and cuffs are favorites. The military cape in the center is of monkey skin, with astrakhan collar. That on the right is a seal military cape, with astrakhan yoke and seal shell collar.

So far this season there have not been many social gatherings that have brought out any very special toilets except a couple of weddings, and these have been marked by their quiet elegance rather than public display. Indeed, the fashion for very grand weddings and very grand funerals has nearly passed away, and the best families make each as quiet and simple as possible. The wedding ceremony is nearly as sad as a funeral, since it generally leaves a vacant space in a home.

One recent wedding was that of the daughter of Lieutenant de Long, who perished on the frozen Lena. The young bride



NEW HATS AND WAIST TRIMMING FOR EVENING DRESS.

wore a plain white satin gown, with a point lace veil pinned to her hair under a bunch of orange blossoms. Every bride of the family for six generations has worn this veil. This is as it should be, but when a bride's great-great-grandmother was dressed in a plain muslin gown and had no veil to wear, and perhaps even never heard of one, the bride must often wear what she can afford. The Wottons are an old and wealthy family, and the bride's mother was a Wotton.

What we see most now in the principal stores are elegant long wraps, mantles and cloaks and walking gowns, but there are in course of preparation many beautiful dinner, reception and evening dresses and dancing gowns for young ladies. I notice that all the ladies on the shady side of 50 look at these dresses for dancing with misty eyes and faraway smiles, and a dreamy expression on their faces. For these are almost the counterparts of those they used to wear when they were girls, and perhaps they wore gowns exactly like this or that one when "dear John" or Robert or Tom proposed. Ah, me! It is a long time ago, and now the granddaughter, who is just out, is going to wear this gown.

I hardly think fashion ever repeated itself so emphatically as it is doing now. We have much to be thankful for, however, in that we are having the prettiest styles in a century. I saw one pale pink silk tissue frock, with the skirt gathered to the round waist, and cut dancing length. Around the bottom were two straight gathered ruffles, with Spanish heading, and each was bordered with two rows narrow scarlet velvet ribbon. The waist was what used to be called an "infant waist," but which is now styled "bebe waist." The sleeves were one with the bertha, which went around the low neck, the latter being cut heart shaped in front. The bertha consisted of a gathered ruffle and two velvet ribbon set on in the same way as the ruffles were. There was a full ruching of crepe lisse all around the neck. A belt of scarlet velvet was tied in loops, with two long ends hanging in the back.

I saw another pretty ball dress, the skirt dancing length, and made of white tarlatan. The foundation was completely covered with bias ruffles edged with white satin feather edge ribbon a quarter of an inch wide. This had the effect in gas light of silver on the tarlatans. There was a baby waist and puffed sleeves, finished with a two edged ruffle of the same bordered with the ribbon. Around the waist and tied in a large bow, with ends reaching to the bottom of the dress, was a wide cheney ribbon, costing $3 a yard. But this sash of course may do duty on half a dozen dresses. Among the outfits for dancing gowns and evening dresses for young ladies I found many postiche berthas, and they are intended to put on any waist where the neck is cut low and the sleeves short. One very pretty one was square, with a border of mazarine blue velvet, with a bow and long ends at the left side. To this velvet ribbon is affixed a fall of fine white lace, both back and front, and on each shoulder is another, which forms a cap, to fall over the short sleeve of the dress. This could be worn over a high necked gown also, to brighten it up and give it a festive appearance.

The most of the dancing dresses are trimmed with artificial flowers, but ribbon is also seen on many, mostly in narrow

ELEGANT VISITING COSTUMES.

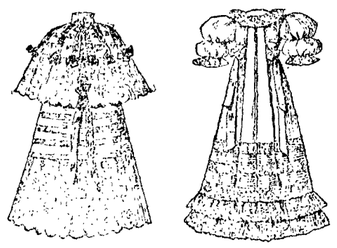
widths. Lace ruffles and festoons are seen on some. One gown of white crape had a bertha made of silver bullion fringe, set on slightly, pointed front and back. Another dress of fine organdie lawn had a bertha made of a fringe of crystal beads. Crystal pendant beads, satin and pearl beads are all seen on dancing dresses. Before I leave the dancing gowns I must mention a black tulle gown over black taffeta. The tulle was thickly spangled with imitation diamonds, and by gas light this makes one think of the princess in the fairy tale who had a dress "all covered with stars." The waist was fulled and shirred to a point, and this was outlined by a string of these sparkling stones, and around the neck was another line. The sleeves were juive shape and looked beautifully studded as they were. Though these stones were imitations it must have cost much money to buy so many, but the dress was regal. A white, pale pink, or blue crepe lisse or chiffon would be beautiful after this model.

As to hats and bonnets, "you pays your money and you takes your choice." There is an infinite variety, no two alike. I noticed one at a grand opening of finely braided wool, in which there must have been eight or ten strands, each of a different color, all mixed so that no one predominated. It was like heather mixture cloth. On the top, above the high, turned up brim, there were three rich plumes in resada shades, and mingled with these and tucked up under the brim were quantities of pink roses with faded foliage. It was immensely becoming. Another model hat for a young lady was a royal faience blue velvet with a wide flexible brim, which was turned up both back and front and fastened to the crown. Directly on top of the crown was a large bow of changeable ribbon, blue and crimson, and there were three plumes, two blue and one crimson, or I should really call it magenta, as that is the name of that very ugly tint of crimson.

These hats naturally are for young ladies. Matrons may wear hats, but bonnets are really more suitable, and bonnets are nearly all the teentiest, tiniest bits of millinery ever seen. They are scarcely larger than the tea caps and consist mostly of a bit of jet, and a scrap of lace, and a light aigrette. It cannot be denied that they are really elegant, but there are some large poke bonnets, with queer little crowns and odd looking ornaments of flowers and other things, and there are some faces that look lovely and bewitching in these quaint shapes that would look almost ugly with a small bonnet. The shirred velvet bonnets or the bonnets with soft crowns are very handsome and elegant. In a word, there is a bonnet for every style of face.

I was favored by permission to see two newly imported gowns, which are for sisters, both married, but both leaders of style here. One was of dull purple cloth fine as satin. The skirt was cut plain, seven gored and touched the ground. It was very slightly draped across the front and shirred full in the back. Around the skirt were five rows of black velvet of graduated widths. The sleeves were of velvet, plain on the forearm and with three sharply defined puffs. There was a draped belt of black velvet and two pointed bands on the right side of the waist. The other gown was also of cloth, slate gray, empress shape and dead fine, and this had two bias bands of black velvet. There was a mantle with this of black velvet lined with changeable silk, gray and garnet. The cape to this mantle was shirred to fit, and one portion stands up to form a collar. The wrap to wear with the other gown was a sealskin military cape.

These short sealskin garments bid fair to entirely, or almost entirely, take the place of any other seal garment. It is a melancholy fact that a sealskin coat or jacket does not last well in spite of the best care. It wears away under the sleeves and along the front, but with the capes there is not the same difficulty. The cape hangs loose and free, and though it is not as warm



CHRISTENING ROBE AND CLOAK.

as a jacket, the knowledge that all that money is not thrown away keeps a woman's heart so warm that her body and arms do not feel cold. I read of a man who asked his wife if a velvet dress she had donned in the middle of summer was not uncomfortably warm.

"It fits me, doesn't it? And I look nice in it? Well, then, it is perfectly comfortable," the woman replied. It is that way with a fur cape. A woman knows it to be becoming and that the garment looks rich, and what, then, is a little cold?

One who has these capes would do well to put a warm flannel or quilted waist under her dress, and if she cannot afford a pair of seal long cuffs such as are now stylish she can at least have a pair of chamois sleeves to slip on under her waist and fasten to the shoulder with a safety pin. This keeps the arms and wrists warm, and no one knows it but herself.

Babies are being born into this world of sorrow every day, and being christened soon after. I came across a place a few days since where a specialty is made of getting up handsome baptismal robes for those able to pay big prices for them. All the work on them is done by hand, machine stitching not being deemed delicate enough for the tender little bodies. I asked to be shown a complete outfit, and saw first a tiny silken shirt, knitted and therefore elastic and soft. Next there was a "barrie coat" of knitted wool, with a band of silk with buttons and elastic bands for the button holes, so that the babe need not suffer from pins or tight clothes.

After this was a long petticoat of soft flannel, with buttons and elastic straps for the button holes also, and then a fine cambric petticoat. Both were embroidered, and then came the robe. This had one yard and a quarter in the length of the skirt. At the bottom set over the hem were two ruffles of fine lace, then came an insertion to match, then five narrow tucks, another row of insertion, five more tucks, and these were headed with insertion. The robe was of fine nainsook. There were two plaits extending loosely from the neck, and two bows and ends of ribbon at the sides. The sleeves were puffed and finished with lace. The cloak was of white cashmere, with a deep flounce of silk embroidery at the bottom and around the cape. A row of tiny bows surrounded this cape, and bows and ends finished the front. White lace insertion was laid around the cloak and cape at equal distances all the way up. There was a mite of a hood of cashmere and lace to go with it. Pink ribbons are for girls and blue for boys. Loving mothers prefer making the garments for the little strangers, and for them these have been described.

MATE LEROY.

The Holy Ghost Plant.

In Mexico, Central and South America and in some parts of Cuba and Jamaica a rare and beautiful plant called the "Holy Ghost plant" grows in great profusion. This plant, also known as "the botanical dove," is called the "Holy Ghost plant" on account of the flower, which has the appearance of a dove with expanded wings hovering over the stalk. The entire flower, which is pure white, opens from the end of a long green stem and is very fragrant.

General Mahone In Washington.

The quaintest of all of the national figures in Washington is General William Mahone of Virginia. He is here almost as steadily as when he was a senator. Of course it isn't the same white hat of the finest felt, the same short black coat cut into the waist, the same curiously shaped trousers, full at the thighs and tapering to a tight fit at the ankle above the low cut shoes. But the hat, the coat, the trousers and the shoes are of precisely the patterns which made their appearance in Washington with General Mahone years ago. The finest material enters into the general's wardrobe, and it is never allowed to show age, but the successive outfits are exact reproductions of the curious originals. And so one leaving Washington and returning after a decade sees General Mahone looking precisely as he did.—Washington Correspondent.

Upsetting the Ink Bottle.

"There seems to be," said a man of family, "a certain class of domestic accidents that cannot be definitely accounted for. Among these I should put the upsetting of the ink bottle. Who ever knew how the ink bottle got upset? Here comes Mr. Seven-year-old, who says to his mother, 'Mamma, the ink's upset.' His mother jumps up, saying, 'Why, how did that happen?'

"Some people think that ink bottles, and more particularly children's ink bottles, have a tendency to sort of jump up and prance around and upset themselves; but this is mere theory. Nobody ever saw an ink bottle do that, and it is probable that the question is one of those that must remain without a definite and satisfactory answer."—New York Sun.

Wonders of the Far North.

The wonders of the aurora borealis in the British possessions, just over the line of Alaska, cannot be told. The heavens all winter long are lit up with a golden glow. Indeed I may say the colors—the sparkles and flashes—are so many, constant and varied that no one can describe them. There is practically no day during the year. For two or three months, up to Dec. 15, from 9 to 12 o'clock, there is a sort of dawn, but the rest of the time it is night. It is so clear that you can go out and read a newspaper anywhere.—San Francisco Examiner.

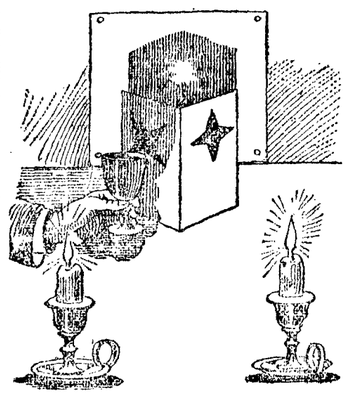
A man can smile grimly under the tortures of the rack, but he cannot tread on a tin tack with his bare foot without a bitter

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

AN INSTRUCTIVE EXPERIMENT IN LIGHT AND COLOR.

A Mistaken Idea About a Cyclone—The Camels Hump—Sand Paper on Trees—Other Matters.

Take a sheet of cardboard and double it in half along its greatest length. In one of the two leaves thus obtained cut out a four pointed star, the one pair of rays being vertical, and the other of course horizontal. Fold down this leaf upon the other and trace with a pencil the outline of the star upon the second leaf. Mark its center (which will be at the point of intersection



THE TRICOLORED STAR.

of its diagonals) and make this point the center of a second star, also four pointed, but whose diagonals shall make an angle of 45 degrees with those of the first star.

After having traced the outline of the second star you must cut it out carefully and place the perforated cardboard on a table, whereon are two lighted candles of the same height, and in front of a sheet of white cartridge paper fixed to the wall and forming the necessary "screen." You must so regulate the angle formed by the two leaves of the cardboard that in the middle of the shadow which it throws on the screen the luminous shapes of two stars shall lie, one upon the other, producing the effect of a single luminous eight pointed star.

If you now cover one of the two openings with a piece of colored glass—green, for example—you will have a tricolored star. The eight external points will be red and green alternately, and a smaller eight pointed star in white will appear in the center of the image. The piece of colored glass may be replaced by a wine glass filled with variously colored liquids.

The Camel's Hump.

Many of the old time scientists, even down to the date of Buffon, who shared in the belief, supposed the camel's hump to be a badge of servitude, a deformity which had been produced by the harsh treatment and excessive loads to which the poor animal was subjected through the many centuries during which he had been employed in the service of his hard taskmaster—man. Further investigation has proved, according to a writer in Popular Science News, that the backbone of the camel is as straight as that of other quadrupeds, and the hump to be but another of those wonderful provisions for its preservation and comfort with which this animal is so lavishly endowed by nature.

The hump is composed of pure fat, a reservoir laid by in time of plenty, upon whose resources the creature can draw at such times as it finds it difficult or impossible to procure a sufficient supply of food. It is to the hump that the camel is indebted for his marvelous powers of abstinence during long periods of continued exertion, and for its capability of existing for still greater lengths of time upon the scantiest of fare. Under the stress of such need the fatty mass is gradually absorbed into the system, which is thus supported during the absence of other nutriment. While this process is going on the hump gradually dwindles, until its diminished size tells with silent eloquence that the limit of the camel's endurance has been reached.

After such an experience or before starting out upon a journey the Arab gives his camel a period of training. In proportion to the severity of the strain, from two to four months of rest and plenty will be the time required for recuperation. Then the index of the hump will be at its largest, thus indicating that the beast has again attained to its best condition.

Schnebelite, the New Explosive.

Yet another smokeless powder has been invented and put to the test. The inventor is M. l'Abbe Schnebelin, who recently gave a trial of his new explosive at Nunhead, says an English journal. In the first place the abbe made some of his powder in the presence of the crowd. Taking some of the powder in its manufactured state, the abbe placed it on an anvil. He commenced by hitting the grains with a hammer, but the concussion did nothing but grind the powder finer. Friction, too, was proved to have no effect upon the substance, and then the abbe applied a lighted match to a small heap of it. Not even a blade of grass was blown up. The powder burned with a bright light, but without the least deflagration. Nothing short of a hermetically sealed quantity is susceptible to concussion. The cartridges were made up with a government bullet, the range was 100 yards, and the bullet went through an eighth-inch plate of Bessemer steel, and through four inches of the wood against which the plate rested. This, too, was with the sporting powder, which is not nearly so strong as the concentrated or warfare powder.

A Mistaken Idea About a Cyclone.

The theory that a cyclone forms a vacuum is absurd, according to an exchange, which says: Withdraw air from a glass jar with an air pump, and a feather within the vacuum formed will drop with the same velocity as lead, or, on the other hand, you can compress air until it is heavier to the square inch than wood, in which case wood will float in the air. The lifting power of a cyclone is caused (1) by the compression or density of the air, and (2) by its velocity. Combining the power of density with that of velocity, which occurs at the center or funnel, no power can resist it. The feeling of suffocation or difficulty in breathing when near the track of a cyclone is caused from the compression of air.

Sandpaper on Trees.

Sandpaper grows on trees in Dutch Guiana, for the leaves of the tree known botanically as the dillenia scabrelia are so rough on the surface that they can be used as sandpaper, says The Engineer.

How the Word "Shebang" Originated.

"Shebanger" was the name formerly applied to a Dutch East India merchant. The temporary pavilion or shed in which he transacted his business was called his shebang, and the word became common as applied to the temporary sheds and other coverings used in mining and frontier life.

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Our line is most attractive, the assortment ranging in sizes from 4 to 14 years. Prices commencing at $2.00 and upwards.

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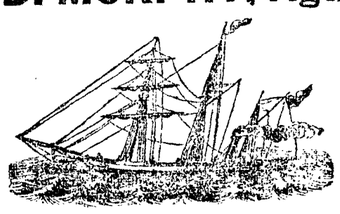

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NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Mate Leroy Discusses the Revival of Ancient Styles.

A Notable Bridal Costume Described—Popular Dancing Gowns—Of Hats and Bonnets There is an Indefinite Variety—Robes For Christenings.

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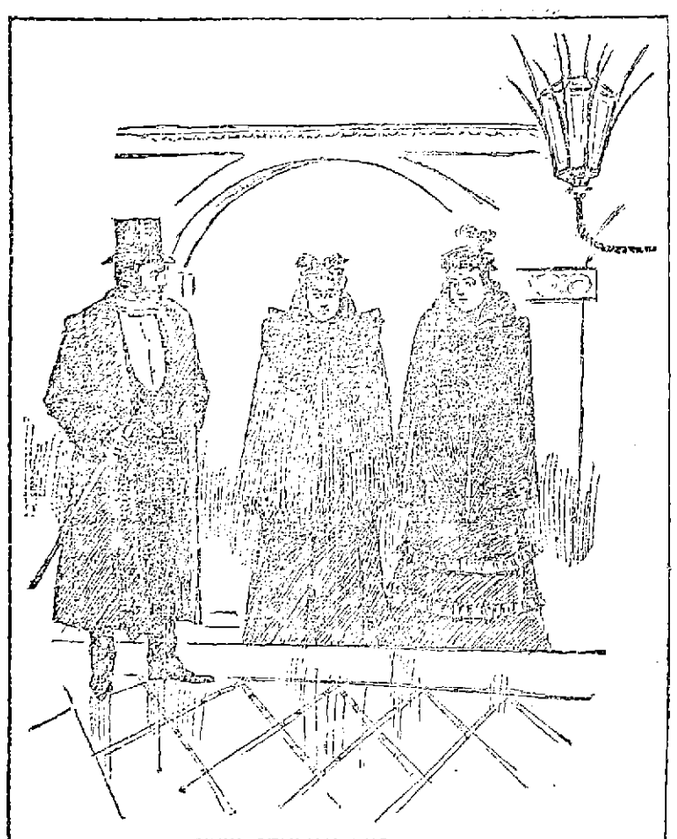
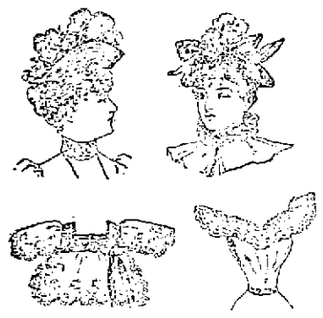


NEW STYLISH FUR COATS.

The overcoat shown above is made of soft black chinchilla, lined with such fur as the wearer can afford. The illustration shows one lined and trimmed with Alaska sable. Beaver facings and cuffs are favorites. The military cape in the center is of monkey skin, with astrakhan collar. That on the right is a seal military cape, with astrakhan yoke and seal shell collar.

So far this season there have not been many social gatherings that have brought out any very special toilets except a couple of weddings, and these have been marked by their quiet elegance rather than public display. Indeed, the fashion for very grand weddings and very grand funerals has nearly passed away, and the best families make each as quiet and limited as possible. The wedding ceremony is nearly as sad as a funeral, since it generally leaves a vacant space in a home.

One recent wedding was that of the daughter of Lieutenant de Long, who perished on the frozen Lena. The young bride



NEW HATS AND WAIST TRIMMING FOR EVENING DRESS.

wore a plain white satin gown, with a point lace veil pinned to her hair under a bunch of orange blossoms. Every bride of the family for six generations has worn this veil. This is as it should be, but when a bride's great-great-grandmother was dressed in a plain muslin gown and had no veil to wear, and perhaps even never heard of one, the bride must clen wear what she can afford. The Wottons are an old and wealthy family, and the bride's mother was a Wotton.

What we see most now in the principal stores are elegant long wraps, mantles and cloaks and walking gowns, but there are in course of preparation many beautiful dinner, reception and evening dresses and dancing gowns for young ladies. I notice that all the ladies on the shady side of 50 look at these dresses for dancing with misty eyes and faraway smiles, and a dreamy expression on their faces. For these are almost the counterparts of those they used to wear when they were girls, and perhaps they wore gowns exactly like this or that one when "dear John" or Robert or Tom proposed. Ah, me! It is a long time ago, and now the granddaughter, who is just out, is going to wear this gown.

I hardly think fashion ever repeated itself so emphatically as it is doing now. We have much to be thankful for, however, in that we are having the prettiest styles seen in a century. I saw one pale pink silk tissue frock, with the skirt gathered to the round waist, and cut dancing length. Around the bottom were two straight gathered ruffles, with Spanish heading, and each was bordered with two rows narrow scarlet velvet ribbon. The waist was what used to be called an "infant waist," but which is now styled "babe waist." The sleeves were one with the berthe, which went around the low neck, the latter being cut heart shaped in front. The berthe consisted of a gathered ruffle and had velvet ribbon set on in the same way as the ruffles were. There was a full ruching of crepe lisse all around the neck. A knot of scarlet velvet was tied in loops, with two long ends hanging in the back.

I saw another pretty ball dress, the skirt dancing length, and made of white tarletan. The foundation was completely covered with bias ruffles edged with white satin feather edge ribbon a quarter of an inch wide. This had the effect in gas light of silver on the tarletans. There was a baby waist and puffed sleeves, finished with a two edged ruffle of the same bordered with the ribbon. Around the waist and tied in a large bow, with ends reaching to the bottom of the dress, was a wide cheney ribbon, costing $3 a yard. But this sash of course may do duty on half a dozen dresses. Among the outfits for dancing gowns and evening dresses for young ladies I found many pastiche berthas, and they are intended to put on any waist where the neck is cut low and the sleeves short. One very pretty one was square, with a border of mazarine blue velvet, with a bow and long ends at the left side. To this velvet ribbon is affixed a fall of fine white lace, both back and front, and on each shoulder is another, which forms a cap, to fall over the short sleeve of the dress. This could be worn over a high necked gown also, to brighten it up and give it a festive appearance.

The most of the dancing dresses are trimmed with artificial flowers, but ribbon is also seen on many, mostly in narrow

ELEGANT VISITING COSTUMES.

widths. Lace ruffles and festoons are seen on some. One gown of white crape had a berthe made of silver bullion fringe, set on slightly, pointed front and back. Another dress of fine organdie lawn had a berthe made of a fringe of crystal beads. Crystal pendant beads, satin and pearl beads are all seen on dancing dresses. Before I leave the dancing gowns I must mention a black tulle gown over black taffeta. The tulle was thickly spangled with imitation diamonds, and by gas light this makes one think of the princess in the fairy tale who had a dress "all covered with stars." The waist was fulled and shirred to a point, and this was outlined by a string of these sparkling stones, and around the neck was an other line. The sleeves were juive shape and looked beautifully studded as they were. Though these stones were imitations it must have cost much money to buy so many, but the dress was regal. A white, pale pink, or blue crepe lisse or chiffon would be beautiful after this model.

As to hats and bonnets, "you pays your money and you takes your choice." There is an infinite variety, no two alike. I noticed one at a grand opening of finely braided wool, in which there must have been eight or ten strands, each of a different color, all mixed so that no one predominated. It was like heather mixture cloth. On the top, above the high, turned up brim, there were three rich plumes in resada shades, and mingled with these and tucked up under the brim were quantities of pinkroses with faded foliage. It was immensely becoming. Another model hat for a young lady was a royal faience blue velvet with a wide flexible brim, which was turned up both back and front and fastened to the crown. Directly on top of the crown was a large bow of changeable ribbon, blue and crimson, and there were three plumes, two blue and one crimson, or I should really call it magenta, as that is the name of that very ugly tint of crimson.

These hats naturally are for young ladies. Matrons may wear hats, but bonnets are really more suitable, and bonnets are nearly all the teentiest, tiniest bits of millinery ever seen. They are scarcely larger than the tea caps and consist mostly of a bit of jet, and a scrap of lace, and a light aigrette. It cannot be denied that they are really elegant, but there are some large poke bonnets, with queer little crowns and odd looking ornaments of flowers and other things, and there are some faces that look lovely and bewitching in these quaint shapes that would look almost ugly with a small bonnet. The shirred velvet bonnets or the bonnets with soft crowns are very handsome and elegant. In a word, there is a bonnet for every style of face.

I was favored by permission to see two newly imported gowns, which are for sisters, both married, but both leaders of style here. One was of dull purple cloth fine as satin. The skirt was cut plain, seven gored and touched the ground. It was very slightly draped across the front and shirred full in the back. Around the skirt were five rows of black velvet of graduated widths. The sleeves were of velvet, plain on the forearm and with three sharply defined puffs. There was a draped belt of black velvet and two pointed bands on the right side of the waist. The other gown was also of cloth, slate gray, empress shape and dead fine, and this had two bias bands of black velvet. There was a mantle with this of black velvet lined with changeable silk, gray and garnet. The cape to this mantle was shirred to fit, and one portion stands up to form a collar. The wrap to wear with the other gown was a sealskin military cape.

These short sealskin garments bid fair to entirely, or almost entirely, take the place of any other seal garment. It is a melancholy fact that a sealskin coat or jacket does not last well in spite of the best care. It wears away under the sleeves and along the front, but with the capes there is not the same difficulty. The cape hangs loose and free, and though it is not as warm

CHRISTENING ROBE AND CLOAK.

as a jacket, the knowledge that all that money is not thrown away keeps a woman's heart so warm that her body and arms do not feel cold. I read of a man who asked his wife if a velvet dress she had donned in the middle of summer was not uncomfortably warm.

"It fits me, doesn't it? And I look nice in it? Well, then, it is perfectly comfortable," the woman replied. It is that way with a fur cape. A woman knows it to be becoming and that the garment looks rich, and what, then, is a little cold?

One who has these capes would do well to put a warm flannel or quilted waist under her dress, and if she cannot afford a pair of seal long cuffs such as are now stylish she can at least have a pair of chamois sleeves to slip on under her waist and fasten to the shoulder with a safety pin. This keeps the arms and wrists warm, and no one knows it but herself.

Babies are being born into this world of sorrow every day, and being christened soon after. I came across a place a few days since where a specialty is made of getting up handsome baptismal robes for those able to pay big prices for them. All the work on them is done by hand, machine stitching not being deemed delicate enough for the tender little bodies. I asked to be shown a complete outfit, and saw first a tiny silken shirt, knitted and therefore elastic and soft. Next there was a "barrie coat" of knitted wool, with a band of silk with buttons and elastic bands for the button holes, so that the babe need not suffer from pins or tight clothes.

After this was a long petticoat of soft flannel, with buttons and elastic straps for the button holes also, and then a fine cambric petticoat. Both were embroidered, and then came the robe. This had one yard and a quarter in the length of the skirt. At the bottom set over the hem were two ruffles of fine lace, then came an insertion to match, then five narrow tucks, another row of insertion, five more tucks, and these were headed with insertion. The robe was of fine nainsook. There were two plaits extending loosely from the neck, and two bows and ends of ribbon at the sides. The sleeves were puffed and finished with lace. The cloak was of white cashmere, with a deep flounce of silk embroidery at the bottom and around the cape. A row of tiny bows surrounded this cape, and bows and ends finished the front. White lace insertion was laid around the cloak and cape at equal distances all the way up. There was a mite of a hood of cashmere and lace to go with it. Pink ribbons are for girls and blue for boys. Loving mothers prefer making the garments for the little strangers, and for them these have been described. MATE LEROY.

The Holy Ghost Plant.

In Mexico, Central and South America and in some parts of Cuba and Jamaica a rare and beautiful plant called the "Holy Ghost plant" grows in great profusion. This plant, also known as "the botanical dove," is called the "Holy Ghost plant" on account of the flower, which has the appearance of a dove with expanded wings hovering over the stalk. The entire flower, which is pure white, opens from the end of a long green stem and is very fragrant.

General Mahone In Washington.

The quaintest of all of the national figures in Washington is General William Mahone of Virginia. He is here almost as steadily as when he was a senator. Of course it isn't the same white hat of the finest felt, the same short black coat cut into the waist, the same curiously shaped trousers, full at the thighs and tapering to a tight fit at the ankle above the low cut shoes. But the hat, the coat, the trousers and the shoes are of precisely the patterns which made their appearance in Washington with General Mahone years ago. The finest material enters into the general's wardrobe, and it is never allowed to show age, but the successive outfits are exact reproductions of the curious originals. And so one leaving Washington and returning after a decade sees General Mahone looking precisely as he did.—Washington Correspondent.

Upsetting the Ink Bottle.

"There seems to be," said a man of family, "a certain class of domestic accidents that cannot be definitely accounted for. Among these I should put the upsetting of the ink bottle. Who ever knew how the ink bottle got upset? Here comes Mr. Seven-year-old, who says to his mother, 'Mamma, the ink's upset.' His mother jumps up, saying, 'Why, how did that happen?'

"Some people think that ink bottles, and more particularly children's ink bottles, have a tendency to sort of jump up and prance around and upset themselves; but this is mere theory. Nobody ever saw an ink bottle do that, and it is probable that the question is one of those that must remain without a definite and satisfactory answer."—New York Sun.

Wonders of the Far North.

The wonders of the aurora borealis in the British possessions, just over the line of Alaska, cannot be told. The heavens all winter long are lit up with a golden glow. Indeed I may say the colors—the sparkles and flashes—are so many, constant and varied that no one can describe them. There is practically no day during the year. For two or three months, up to Dec. 15, from 9 to 12 o'clock, there is a sort of dawn, but the rest of the time it is night. It is so clear that you can go out and read a newspaper anywhere.—San Francisco Examiner.

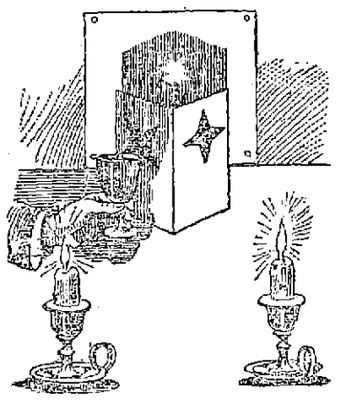
A man can smile grimly under the tortures of the rack, but he cannot tread on a tin tack with his bare foot without a bitter laugh.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

AN INSTRUCTIVE EXPERIMENT IN LIGHT AND COLOR.

A Mistaken Idea About a Cyclone—The Camels Hump—Sand Paper on Trees—Other Matters.

Take a sheet of cardboard and double it in half along its greatest length. In one of the two leaves thus obtained cut out a four pointed star, the one pair of rays being vertical, and the other of course horizontal. Fold down this leaf upon the other and trace with a pencil the outline of the star upon the second leaf. Mark its center (which will be at the point of intersection



THE TRICOLORED STAR.

of its diagonals) and make this point the center of a second star, also four pointed, but whose diagonals shall make an angle of 45 degrees with those of the first star.

After having traced the outline of the second star you must cut it out carefully and place the perforated cardboard on a table, whereon are two lighted candles of the same height, and in front of a sheet of white cartridge paper fixed to the wall and forming the necessary "screen." You must so regulate the angle formed by the two leaves of the cardbourd that in the middle of the shadow which it throws on the screen the luminous shapes of two stars shall lie, one upon the other, producing the effect of a single luminous eight pointed star.

If you now cover one of the two openings with a piece of colored glass—green, for example—you will have a tricolored star. The eight external points will be red and green alternately and a smaller eight pointed star in white will appear in the center of the image. The piece of colored glass may be replaced by a wine glass filled with variously colored liquids.

The Camel's Hump.

Many of the old time scientists, even down to the date of Buffon, who shared in the belief, supposed the camel's hump to be a badge of servitude, a deformity which had been produced by the harsh treatment and excessive loads to which the poor animal was subjected through the many centuries during which he had been employed in the service of his hard taskmaster—man. Further investigation has proved, according to a writer in Popular Science News, that the backbone of the camel is as straight as that of other quadrupeds, and the hump to be but another of those wonderful provisions for its preservation and comfort with which this animal is so lavishly endowed by nature.

The hump is composed of pure fat, a reservoir laid by in time of plenty, upon whose resources the creature can draw at such times as it finds it difficult or impossible to procure a sufficient supply of food. It is to the hump that the camel is indebted for his marvelous powers of abstinence during long periods of continued exertion, and for its capability of existing for still greater lengths of time upon the scantiest of fare. Under the stress of such need the fatty mass is gradually absorbed into the system, which is thus supported during the absence of other nutriment. While this process is going on the hump gradually dwindles, until its diminished size tells with silent eloquence that the limit of the camel's endurance has been reached.

After such an experience or before starting out upon a journey the Arab gives his camel a period of training. In proportion to the severity of the strain, from two to four months of rest and plenty will be the time required for recuperation. Then the index of the hump will be at its largest, thus indicating that the beast has again attained to its best condition.

Schnebelite, the New Explosive.

Yet another smokeless powder has been invented and put to the test. The inventor is M. l'Abbe Schnebelin, who recently gave a trial of his new explosive at Nunhead, says an English journal. In the first place the abbe made some of his powder in the presence of the crowd. Taking some of the powder in its manufactured state, the abbe placed it on an anvil. He commenced by hitting the grains with a hammer, but the concussion did nothing but grind the powder finer. Friction, too, was proved to have no effect upon the substance, and then the abbe applied a lighted match to a small heap of it. Not even a blade of grass was blown up. The powder burned with a bright light, but without the least deflagration. Nothing short of a hermetically sealed quantity is susceptible to concussion. The cartridges were made up with a government bullet, the range was 100 yards, and the bullet went through an eighth-inch plate of Bessemer steel, and through four inches of the wood against which the plate rested. This, too, was with the sporting powder, which is not nearly so strong as the concentrated or warfare powder.

A Mistaken Idea About a Cyclone.

The theory that a cyclone forms a vacuum is absurd, according to an exchange, which says: Withdraw air from a glass jar with an air pump, and a feather within the vacuum formed will drop with the same velocity as lead, or, on the other hand, you can compress air until it is heavier to the square inch than wood, in which case wood will float in the air. The lifting power of a cyclone is caused (1) by the compression or density of the air, and (2) by its velocity. Combining the power of density with that of velocity, which occurs at the center or funnel, no power can resist it. The feeling of suffocation or difficulty in breathing when near the track of a cyclone is caused from the compression of air.

Sandpaper on Trees.

Sandpaper grows on trees in Dutch Guiana, for the leaves of the tree known botanically as the dillenia scabrelia are so rough on the surface that they can be used as sandpaper, says The Engineer.

How the Word "Shebang" Originated.

"Shebanger" was the name formerly applied to a Dutch East India merchant. The temporary pavilion or shed in which he transacted his business was called his shebang, and the word became common as applied to the temporary sheds and other coverings used in mining and frontier life.

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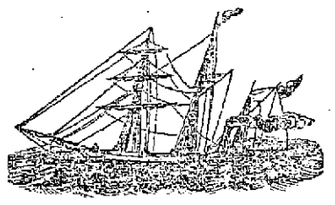

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Constable and Auctioneer.

T. M. BOLTON, 139 Market Street, Gates' Block,

Saddle and Harness Maker,

Fine Repairing at the Lowest Rates.

CHARLES H. FROST, 78 Central Street

Dealer in Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry,

Musical Instruments, Violin, Guitar and Banjo Strings, Ammunition, Fire-arms, etc. Fine Watch repairing.

JAMES H. CARMICHAEL, No. 51 Central Street,

Counsellor at Law and Notary Public

J. J. GALLAGHER, 172 Merrimack Street.

Depot Cigar Store,

All the leading brands of Cigars and Tobacco.

J. M. KINGSBURY, No. 97 Bridge Street,

Meats and Provisions.

(Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

W. A. LEW, 20 John Street.

Clothing, Cleansed, Dyed and Pressed

Orders received for cleaning dying and pressing promptly and neatly executed.

P. H. HEELON, 247 and 249 Gorham St.

Boarding, Hack and Livery Stable.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM, 112 Merrimack Street,

Photographers,

Crayons, Pastels and Water Colors a specialty. All work Guaranteed.

WM. F. COURTNEY, 13 and 14 Masur Block

Attorney at Law.

FAY BROS. & HOSFORD, Nos. 173 to 185 Central St

Fine Carriages, Sleighs, etc.,

Repairing at Reasonable Rates.

P. TEAGUE,

265 Merrimack Street.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

J. F. BETZ & SONS' Celebrated

PHILADELPHIA

ALE, PORTER and LAGERS

Will build up the system when you are run down. Recommended by the most eminent physicians. We make a specialty of Family Trade. Orders for pints, quarts, barrels and halves promptly attended to. Also choice Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors. Finest brands Cigars and Tobacco.

265 MERRIMACK STREET.

INSURANCE.

In all its Branches placed at once in some of the Oldest and Strongest Companies doing business in the United States.

COBURN & SHERMAN,

AGENTS.

41 MERRIMACK STREET.

This agency is the result of a consolidation of all companies and business of the firms of George W. Coburn & Son and F. W. Sherman, now located at 41 Merrimack street

W. P. FOYE,

Flour, Hay and Grain.

No. 113 Market Street.

PETER J. BRADY,

GROCER.

190½ Gorham Street.

Choice, Teas, Coffees and Spices. Try our "BIG TWELVE," brand of flour the best in the city.

MUSIC HALL

DINING ROOMS.

Reopened under new management. Newly furnished, painted and papered. Everything new and FIRST CLASS.

Meals at all Hours.

Open Day and Night.

Drop in After the Show.

Next Door to Music Hall,

DUTTON STREET.

WM. E. LIVINGSTON,

DEALER IN

Coal, Wood, Lime,

CEMENT, SAND, GRAVEL, HAIR, KAOLIN, PLASTER, BRICKS, FERTILIZERS,

Straw, Hay Grain, Flour

&c., &c.

NO. 27 THORNDIKE STREET,

Branch office, 33 Merrimack street, Calderwood's cigar store.

DR. KELLEY, SURGEON DENTIST, 50½ Merrimack st, opposite the Washington House.

ANOTHER GRAND VOTING CONTEST.

VALUABLE HOUSE-LOT TO BE PRESENTED

BY THE LOWELL DAILY SUN

TO THE MOST POPULAR SOCIETY OFFICER

IN THE CITY OF LOWELL.

This is the most valuable prize ever offered by a Lowell newspaper. It is in keeping with the magnificent scale upon which THE SUN conducts all its enterprises. It never does anything by halves. When it offers a prize, it is a good one and worth striving for. This time THE SUN proposes to give some worthy citizen of Lowell a chance to provide a home for himself by presenting him as a CHRISTMAS GIFT, a warranty deed of one of the finest house lots in Lowell, containing 5000 square feet of land.

Read the particulars of the contest in the first column below. Who will be the lucky man? If you are an officer or are likely to hold an office in any local organization, don't miss this opportunity to get a home free of cost. The early bird is the one that catches the worm. Begin work at once, and ask your friends and the members of your organization to save THE SUN coupons and vote for you. You can secure this prize if your friends know you are in the contest.

PARTICULARS

— OF THE —

Voting Contest

— FOR —

The Sun House-Lot.

The proprietor of THE LOWELL DAILY SUN has purchased from Messrs Shaw and Meigs of this city, a fine building lot situated on Columbia street, containing 5000 square feet of land.

This beautiful house lot is perfectly level with a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 100 feet. It is located in one of the most desirable sections of the city, surrounded by none but first class residences. It is within a few feet of the street railway on Middlesex street, from which Columbia street leads, nearly opposite the beautiful residence of Mr George L Fowler. The locality is clearly shown by the plan printed in the lower corner of this page, and the particular lot, No 61, is plainly designated thereon.

The conveyance of this lot by a warranty deed to the person designated by THE SUN is safely guaranteed by a bond in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, of which a copy is printed in the next column

This valuable house-lot will be legally deeded in consideration of the payment of one cent, to the most popular society officer in Lowell to be determined according to the following conditions:—

The contest is open to all gentlemen who are, or who may become officers of any society, organization or club in the city of Lowell. This includes all benevolent, literary, military, social, religious, political and benefit organizations, societies, clubs, companies or associations which elect officers in this city. All the officers of such organizations are eligible as contestants.

The officer whose name appears on the greatest number of coupons or ballots cut from THE LOWELL DAILY SUN, and deposited in THE SUN office within the prescribed time, will be considered the most popular society officer in Lowell

The ballot will be printed in each issue of THE SUN the last ballot to appear in the issue of Friday, December 15, 1893 The polls will close at nine o clock on the evening of Monday December 18, 1893 The final result of the vote will be announced as soon as possible after that date, and it is expected that the deed will be passed not later than the 23rd, in order to ensure the lucky officer and his friends a happy Christmas

Votes may be sent to THE SUN office by messenger or by mail The result of the balloting will be announced daily during the contest. Copies of the plan of lots may be obtained free of charge at THE SUN office during the contest Write the name of the officer you desire to vote for together with his office and organization plainly on each ballot.

THE BOND

Under which the deed of the house-lot is guaranteed to the person designated by THE SUN as the most popular Society Officer in Lowell.

Know All Men by These Presents

That we, HARRY E. SHAW and JOE V. MEIGS, Jr, both of Lowell, County of Middlesex, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, are holden and stand firmly bound unto JOHN H HARRINGTON of said Lowell, in the sum of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to the payment of which, to the said obligee, or his executors, administrators, or assigns, we hereby bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators.

THE CONDITION of this obligation is such that whereas the said obligors have agreed to sell and convey unto the said obligee or the person named by him, his executors, administrators or assigns, a certain parcel of real estate situated in Lowell, in said county, and bounded as follows, namely:—Beginning at a point distant about southerly from Middlesex Street, three hundred twenty-six and eleven one-hundredths feet; thence southerly along the westerly side of Columbia Street fifty feet; thence at a right angle westerly one hundred feet; thence at a right angle northerly fifty feet; thence at a right angle easterly one hundred feet to the point of beginning, containing five thousand square feet of land and being Lot No. 61 on a plan of land in Lowell, belonging to H. E. Shaw and J. V Meigs, Jr, surveyed by Osgood & Snell, Aug 1893.

The same to be conveyed by a good and sufficient WARRANTY DEED of the said obligors, conveying a good and clear title to the same, free from all incumbrances except a restriction not to build within twelve feet of Columbia Street.

AND WHEREAS for such deed and conveyance it is agreed that the said obligee shall pay the sum of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS and ONE CENT, of which sum FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS have been paid this day, and ONE CENT to be paid in cash upon the delivery of said deed.

NOW THEREFORE if the said obligors shall, upon tender by the said obligee or the person named by him, his executors, administrators or assigns of the aforesaid cash sum of ONE CENT at any time within six months from the date of this bond, deliver unto the said obligee or the person named by him, his executors, administrators or assigns A GOOD AND SUFFICIENT DEED as aforesaid, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we hereunto set our hands and seals this seventh day of September, A. D. 1893.

HARRY E. SHAW, {Seal}

JOE V. MEIGS, Jr. {Seal}

PLAN OF LAND IN LOWELL, MASS

BELONGING TO H. E. SHAW AND J. V. MEIGS, JR.

Lot No. 61 on Columbia Street will be presented by THE LOWELL DAILY SUN, to most popular Society Officer in Lowell.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
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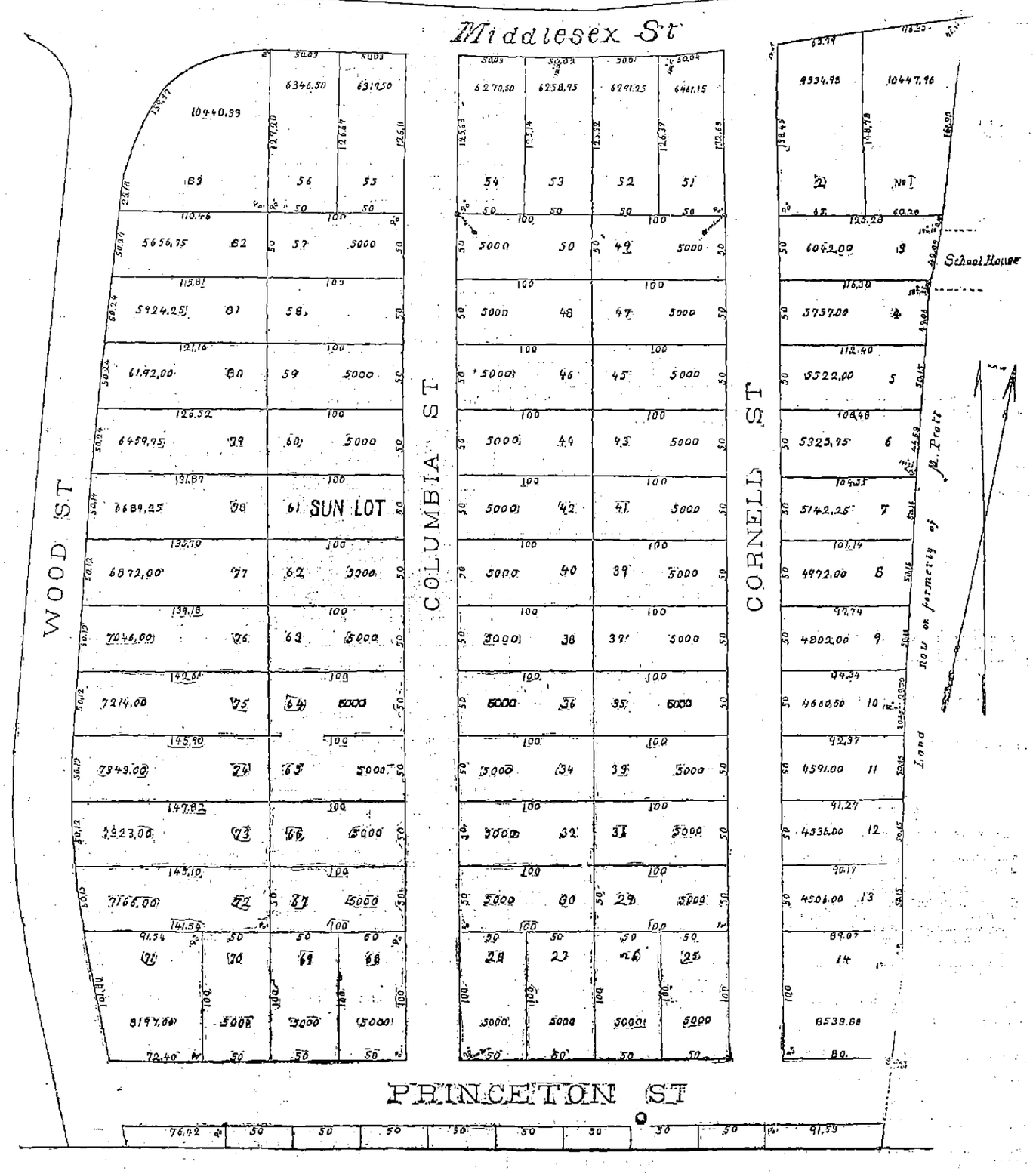


SUN WEATHER BULLETIN.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY, NOV. 11.
SUN RISES ... 6 41 MOON SETS ... 9 09 PM
SUN SETS ... [illegible] FULL SEA [illegible]
LENGTH OF DAY ... 9 [illegible]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—Forecast for New England: Warmer; forecast to south winds.

The Crop.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11. The November returns to the department of agriculture of the rates of yield per acre make the average for corn 22.5 bushels, which is the smallest yield reported, except those of 1886, 1881 and 1890, for the past 10 years. The consolidated returns from tobacco make the yield per acre 665.2 pounds, as against 682 pounds in 1892. The average yield of hay is 1.32 tons an acre, as against 1.50 in 1892. The reports as to the yield of buckwheat give a general average of 14.7 bushels an acre, as against 14.1 in 1892 and 65.3 in 1891.

Fictitious Claims.

NEWSPAPERS that dispose of their entire circulation through the news agencies make it a point to crow over their agency sales. THE SUN does not depend upon the unfriendly agencies of its competitors for its circulation. It had the largest subscription list in Lowell before any penny daily paper was established here, and has it yet. THE SUN delivers to more regular paid subscribers than any two papers in Lowell. The papers that go into the houses and that count with advertisers are those delivered to regular subscribers.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smoke Tower's Corner cigar.

The Pawtucket church holds a fair next week.

The executive committee of the Mule Spinners met last night.

The Sons of St. George met last night for their monthly meeting.

Rev. G. W. Harris preaches at the Centralville M. E. church tomorrow.

The Oban club held a social in Wells hall last night at which fully 200 were in attendance.

Music hall restaurant under new management. Come and board with us; we will make you fat.

Samuel J. Bigelow and Addie L. Clifford, both of this city, were married by Rev. R. A. Greene, Nov. 1.

Lowell had two sessions of the high court in October; there will be no more sessions here until next month.

Work has been begun on the new park at North Billerica, to be presented the town by the Talbot mills people.

Monday was Inspector Lallamme's birthday. He was the recipient of a fine crayon portrait of his wife and children.

The carbonite portable heater is for sale by J. J. Gaynor & Co., 22, 24 and 26 Prescott street. Give them a call.

The number of marriage certificates issued up to close of business yesterday by the city clerk was 885, against 859 for the same period last year.

Sarah L. Purple of 49 Tyler street slipped on a banana skin near the Opera house last night and fractured her ankle. She was taken to the hospital in the ambulance.

In Frye village, Westford, as the result of an election wager, Mrs. Hugh F. Dailey is to wheel Mrs. Francis Hosmer from her residence to the railroad station. The date is to be selected later.

George Doherty fell from a freight car in the Boston & Maine yard yesterday afternoon and Dr. Ricker and the ambulance took him to St. John's hospital. He sustained injuries about the head.

The November number of the United Service has a long and interesting story of the Fort Fisher fight, and in which there is honorable mention of the work of Brig. Gen. Adelbert Ames, son-in-law to the late Gen. Butler.

The giving way of a portion of the foundation of the cloth room of the Lawrence company yesterday, caused some alarm among the operatives. The employes left the building for the day at the suggestion of Superintendent Hill.

The meeting of the city hall commission which was to have taken place last evening was postponed to enable Mayor Pickman to attend the reception of the Martin Luthers to Gov-elect Greenhalge in Huntington hall. Both the mayor and the governor elect are members.

In THE SUN contest it will be seen that President Bowers of the Reform club goes to the head of the list with a total vote of 4228. S. P. O'Boyle of the Immaculate Conception comes up to 929 and sixth place. Everyone sending in votes should see that they are marked with the name of the candidate.

A diminutive afternoon contemporary yesterday printed a long story about an alleged new athletic club in this city. The same article with but a change in place of club was printed in the New York Sun of a few days ago;in fact the said contemporary uses paste pot and shears almost exclusively, not excepting the day after election, when it copied word for word an article from the Globe, applauding itself for predicting the election of Greenhalge, before the election had ceased.

The Merrimack Valley Universalist conference will meet in the First Universalist church next Wednesday. The program will include: Conference meeting, Rev. H. B. Smith, of Nashua, leading; sermon by Rev. W. F. Gibbs of Lawrence, subject: "The Ideal Life;" conference meeting led by Rev. R. A. Green; address, "Are Universalists a religious people?" Rev. A. A. Ross of Haverhill; address, "The christian view of influence." Rev. F. A. Gray of Nashua. The addresses will be followed by discussion and the conference will adjourn at 4 p. m.

The premises in North Tewksbury owned and occupied by Myron Reed were the scene of a big fire yesterday. The house and barn were burned to the ground, all efforts to stay the progress of the flames being unsuccessful. Mr. Reed lost $120 in money and all his furniture. It is understood that there was an insurance of $1000 on the house but none on the furniture. It is supposed that the fire caught from a defective flue. The house, which was a somewhat antiquated structure and situated near the town farm, was built, and formerly owned by the late Col. J. M. G. Parker.

The Annual Visitation.

Rev. Mother Vincent, O. S. D., of St. Catharine convent, Kentucky, is making the annual visitation of the houses of the order in the east. She is accompanied by Sister Raymunda and is now at St. Michael's convent. The children of the school gave her a reception in the school hall yesterday afternoon. The program was as follows: A welcome, by little Kittie Breen; song, by the Minins; reading, Bessie O'Neil; song, by first class, "The Nightingale"; recitation, Alice McEvoy; song, by the boys wishes, by twelve little girls; duet, Nellie Callahanand Gertie Maney; reading, Nellie Keith; song, "Dreaming of Mother"; alittle girl's speech, Baby Cassidy; final chorus, Red Roses.

Rev. Fr. O'Brien thanked the children in behalf of Mother Vincent and complimented them in the perfect manner in which they executed their parts in the entertainment.

Wall paper at 18 Church street.

A delicious smoke—Old Hundred cigar.

T. C. Lee, Fire Insurance, Donovan Bl'dg.

Best work, lowest price, at the Boston Dental Parlors.

E. G. Parker, 21 E. Merr'k st., sells best Haxall flour in the world for $4.90 per bbl.

The police arrest our coffee, they know a good thing after they try it. Music hall restaurant.

Chelmsford lodge of Odd Fellows is to observe its anniversary Nov. 21 by an entertainment.

Patten & Co. have the finest potted plants and cut flowers in the city, Shedd's block, Central street.

Our boarders say we give the best board in the city, 21 meals for $3. Music hall restaurant Dutton street.

Boston No. 2 Chestnut coal to be sold for $5 per ton. Call at once at D. W. Horne & Son's, 7 Central street.

The annual meeting of the Y. W. C. A. will hold its annual meeting at the First Congregational church tomorrow afternoon.

In view of the fact that the question of the adoption of a city charter is to come up the municipal election will have added interest.

Rev. G. H. Johnson of the John street church preaches tomorrow upon "God's Spirit and the World's" and "The House of God."

Oranges are coming into the market; give your order to Killpatrick Bros., store, 3 Merrimack street, and at the Merrimack street depot.

The greatest favor you can confer on friends is to give them your photo. The place to get photos taken is at Marion's, Barristers hall.

Down in Fall River business men are expressing themselves in favor of a holiday on election day, in order to give working people a chance to vote.

Medical Examiner Irish gave heart disease as the cause of the death of Edward Barry. The relatives of Mr. Barry in Boston have been notified of his sudden death.

Mr. Frank Clark, principal of the evening high school was thrown from his bicycle yesterday afternoon,and so badly wrenched that he was unable to attend school last night.

John Rafferty of North Powder, Ore., writes to Postmaster Burbank inquiring the residence in Lowell of his sisters Rosa and Kate, as he has important information for them.

Get rid of that cough or you will soon go where the angels sing; likewise there will be singing at your house but you will not see it. The Palace Pharmacy will put up cough medicine that will cure.

In a letter from Chicago Mr. J. P. Baitles tells a SUN man that he (the SUN man) ought to be thankful that he is not at the fair to see the ruin accompanying the demolition of the fair buildings.

The L. S. C. club had a sociable at Hibernian hall last evening and had an attendance of about 150 couples. Heathcote's orchestra furnished music and dancing was indulged in till about 1 o'clock.

A. L. Kittredge & Co. are up to the times "hard times." They are up to the prices "low prices." If you want work done they can furnish first class work for you. Painting, graining, kalsomining, etc.

It is stated that there is objection to the use of the high school building for evening school purposes. The objection will have no weight with the school committee because the building was put up for school purposes.

The Burke Temperance Institute held the second of their series of socials at their hall on Middle street last evening. A large number of members and their friends were present and passed the evening in dancing.

Tuesday evening next the local union of Christian Endeavor of Lowell and vicinity hold their union meeting at the High street Congregational church. Samuel B. Capen of Boston is to speak on "Christian Citizenship."

If the prediction is made that the construction of the overhead wires is becoming unsafe, the heavy sleet and snow storms the coming winter will cause great damage by breaking the weakened lines, poles and cross arms.

The annual meeting of the Lowell Cricket and Athletic association will be held at the St. Charles Hotel, next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of general business.

A young man saw an item in Thursday's SUN in relation to the enrolling of seamen in the cause of Brazil to man the new fleet now fitting out in New York harbor. He is to make application for a berth, as he has served in the U. S. navy.

The anniversary of Garfield Purple Star lodge of Orangemen was observed by a concert and ball in Manchester Unity hall last evening. About 200 people were present. Rev. Dr. Court made an address. The grend march began at 9.30 and was led by Floor Director Robert Shaw and Miss Emma Robinson. The aids were Samuel Hoey, William J. Kirkpatrick, Thomas Doole and James Hall.

There was an exciting game of old fashioned "peggy" on the South common yesterday afternoon watched by about 150 people. The contestants were John J. Ryan, W. H. Merritt, and Mr. Kearns on one side, and J. J. Courtney, Wm. Fitzgerald and Neil Sullivan on the other. The Ryan team won in two rounds, 100 to 70 and 100 to 80. Last evening the losers set up a supper for all hands.

Notice to All.

Dr. Wilson's liberal offer of treatment, medicine included for two dollars per month during hard times, expires next Tuesday, Nov. 14. Those wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity which comes but once in a life time can do so at once, or from now to the above date, will receive as skillful treatment as if they paid two hundred dollars. The doctor's reputation is too well known to need any introduction. See his advertisement in another part of this paper.

The Merrimack Clothing Co.

Here are bids for public patronage. Two cases camel's hair shirts and drawers at 60 cents, worth $1; two cases elegant fleece lined shirts and drawers,at 75 cents' worth $1; 100 dozen men's winter caps at 25 and 50 cents each; 100 all wool frieze ulsters at $12, worth $18 anywhere. Study your own interest then, and look at these before you buy. We don't make big displays in the papers. Our customers are our best advertisement. Our windows are large and look well, but they don't reflect our assortment by any means. To appreciate its extent you must step inside. Please do so. The Merrimack Clothing Co.

POLICE JOTTINGS.

Officer Breault arrested James Doyle, a nine year old lad, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of larceny. He entered a boarding house on Merrimack street near Cabot and stole three watches belonging to the boarders, and then went next door and secured two more. He had hidden two of the watches, one he sold to John Mead for 25 cents and he refused to tell what he did with the other, although it is thought he will confess later. Mead was arrested for receiving stolen property.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 53 MERK ST.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

From Our Five o'clock Edition of Yesterday.

TOWN OF BEVERLEY

MUST REMAIN A TOWN FOR SOMETIME YET.

According to a Decision Handed Down in the Supreme Court Today Which Sustains the Law.

By Telegraph to THE SUN.

BOSTON, Nov. 10. The town of Beverly cannot become a city under the act of the legislature authorizing inhabitants of towns having a population of 12,000 to vote to take out city charters.

The full bench of the Supreme court, in a decision sent down this forenoon, holds that the statute is unconstitutional, and says:

"It seems to us that the intent of the amendment is that the general court should act upon each application made pursuant to the amendment and should grant or withhold a charter, according to its judgment, and if it grant one that it should grant such powers,privileges and immunities not repugnant to the constitution as it may deem necessary or expedient, in each case, and that it is not competent for the general court by a general statute to empower the inhabitants of towns containing 12,000 inhabitants or more to become cities according to articles prescribed in the statutes.

The same to be at the will of a majority of the inhabitants present and voting at a meeting held for that purpose.

The petition for an injunction is dismissed, and in the case of G. T. Larcom and others against Secretary of State Olin, the petition for a writ of mandamus directing the secretary to withhold his attestation of the charter is granted.

TOO SPICY TO PRINT

Was the Testimony in a Dirty Case Heard in Court Today.

One of the worst cases heard in the court room for some time was that of Mrs. Willard and George Somers charged with adultery, today. The testimony was too revolting for publication. The parties interested are well known as they have figured in many court cases.

The first witness was Capt. Davis who testified to going to Mrs. Willard's apartments on Saturday night and finding Williard and Somers not in their street costumes and not as far away from each other as propriety would demand.

Sergt. Kew and Officers O'Brien and Marshall who had accompanied the captain corroborated his statements.

The defence began with Mrs. Willard, who, at times wept copiously. She explained where "Georgie" (Somers) came from. She was running a restaurant in Chicago some time ago, and George was working for her. She liked him for his honesty, and becoming ill after she had returned to Lowell,sent for him."Georgie" it seems, was a cook, and according to Mrs. Willard, a cook who knew his business, so to speak. When Georgie came here, he cooked, made the beds and ran errands"and once he braided my hair." Mrs. Willard denied emphatically the charge made against her, and denied the statements of the officers relating to Georgie's position when they entered the room. On cross examination, Mrs. Willard was obliged to answer a number of delicate questions, and during this part of the trial wept continually. She has been ill for some time, constantly under the care of doctors, and while at the hospital Georgie kept his eye on the house.

Somers who up to the time of Mrs. Willard's testimony had been making himself comfortable within the prisoners' cage, now took the stand. He is good looking, well dressed and perhaps 21 years of age, or considerably younger than his alleged companion in crime. Of course this World's Fair cook, and ladies' hairdresser from the West was listened to attentively. He testified that he cooked for Mrs. Willard in Chicago, and came here when she got sick. He explained how he came to be in her room by stating that it was to chilly in his own and that he made a bed on the floor in the room where found. When asked by Chief Howard if he did any other work while here he answered "I did corresponding for the San Francisco Chronicle."

Other witnesses for the defence were Mrs. Hosler of Ayer Junction, sister of Sarah A. Nutting and mother of Mrs. Willard; Mrs. Hildreth of Ayer Junction, a sister of Mrs. Willard's who hadn't seen her husband for six years; Mr. Willard of Ayer Junction, husband of defendant, who said that he and his wife were the best of friends and Dr. Smith who attended her during her illness. Dr. Jefferson, another witness for the defence did not appear this morning and the case was continued until this afternoon at three o'clock. Lawyer Courtney appeared for the defence.

At the afternoon session of the court,Dr. Jefferson testified that he had been treating Mrs. Willard for some time and judging from the operations he had performed upon her he believed it impossible that she should have any illicit intercourse.

Counsel Courtney made a very able argument for his client, but the court found probable cause and held the prisoners in $1400 for the grand jury. At the request of Mr. Courtney, however, he reduced the bail to $300 each. Mrs. Willard furnished bail, but Somers could not.

LIFE'S CURTAIN CLOSES.

An Actor at the Bijou Theatre Drops Dead Today.

Edward Barry, an actor, and a member of the company playing at the Bijou this week, dropped dead in front of C. W. Swan's drugstore this noon. The body was taken to O'Donnell's undertaking rooms. Deceased belonged in Boston.

Joseph S. Wheeler of Boston, who is visiting in this city heard that a member of the company playing at the Bijou Theatre this week had dropped dead. He went to O'Donnell's warerooms and immediately identified the body as that of Edward M. Barry or "Old Ned" Barry as he called him. Wheeler keeps a hotel in Boston and formerly kept a hotel in Providence which was a favorite stopping place for actors and says that often "Old Ned" had stopped at his home.

He further stated that Barry's home is at 3 Canton street Place, Boston, and that his wife died in Boston about five months ago. He judged that Barry was about 58 years old, and in his days was considered

A Good Actor.

He travelled with Booth, Barrett, Edwin Forrest and in fact was a member of the leading companies of the stage, in his day, and was credited with giving a very clever impersonation of the character of an old man.

He was also a member of Lothrop's stock company for several seasons and was widely known throughout New England.

"Why," said Mr. Wheeler, "I knew the body and recognized it as that of 'Old Ned' as soon as I saw it. If I had my little note-book with me I could tell you a little story about 'Ned,' but if you telephone to the Lynn Musee to Frank Melville or Miss Josie Dewy, they can tell you something about him."

A few minutes later Mr. Joseph Burgess who is managing Sid C. Frances' company now playing at the Bijou, came to identify the body. He said, "Gentlemen, respect that body; I will see that it gets a proper burial." He appeared somewhat excited, and was especially anxious that the reporters should wait and get the facts in the case before printing anything. He did say, that Barry first complained of being sick on Monday night, and he was immediately laid off, so as to rest himself and get well. He then complained of having a cold.

So far as can be learned Barry played the part of Dr. Scannell in the "James Boys" at the Bijou Monday evening. The manuscript for this part and also for the old man's character, in "Marked for Life," were found in his pocket. His face had a sallow, sunken expression, and he was attired in a black coat and vest, light pants, and wore a black top-coat with velvet collar. A standing collar and an "Ascot" tie completed his make up. His appearance would not indicate that he is quite as old as Mr. Wheeler says he is, and had few gray hairs on his head.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

The Tabernacle society of St. Peter's church will hold a grand sociable at Odd Fellows' hall next Wednesday evening.

A Lowell party of Red Men leave tomorrow for a visit to Norfolk, Va., to visit Black Hawk tribe at that place. Court Officer Peter Cawley goes on the trail with the chiefs.

It is reported that a criminal assault occurred in a Middlesex street house in which a merchant of this city was implicated, but it is also given out that the affair was hushed up by the payment of a large sum of money to the assaulted party.

Highlands vs. Bachman Hose.

The above named teams met for the first time this season on Tuesday evening at Les Miserable alleys on East Merrimack street and after a spirited and interesting contest the Highlands won by 67 pins notwithstanding that the hose team secured Havlin the captain and star bowler of the Florence club. The Bolton brothers were high rollers on the winning team. Havlin bowled beautifully for 512.

DRACUT HIGHLANDS.

				Total
Collier	124	129	128	381
P. Bolton	160	183	140	433
W. Bolton	133	135	165	433
Gunther	128	124	124	375
Mason	112	143	149	409
Totals	657	669	705	2031

BACHMAN HOSE.

Havlin	137	186	189	512
Rhule	168	124	127	359
Griffin	114	192	127	343
Thompson	134	143	120	397
Sparks	107	111	135	353
Totals	600	666	698	1964

Relocating the Tracks.

The Boston & Maine railroad are now taking the final steps in the removal of the tracks on Moody street.

The new tracks from Dutton to Tremont street have been laid and are now being used by the company. This morning a gang of men was set to work, tearing up the Moody street tracks. As fast as the rails and sleepers were taken up, they were placed on flat cars, to be taken away. When this part of the work is completed, it will be then in order for the city to pay that sum of $17,500 into the coffers of the Merrimack Manufacturing company.

They Want Golden Balm.

The following suits against Lowell parties will be tried probably at the December term of the civil court: Michael Kelpin vs. Ladd & Conant, $10,000; Mary Hannaford vs. Staples Brothers, $5000; Joseph Fahey,vs. Boston & Maine, $5000; Thomas Murphy vs. Faulkner's mill, $10,000; John Conlon vs.same, $5000; George Lorman vs. Lowell Spofford Mfg. Co., $5000; Julia Maguire vs. Lawrence Mfg. Co. 4000.

Louis Alexander,

Formerly of 5th avenue, New York, successor to Emerson, importing tailor, 65 Central street, has the latest novelties. Makes fine work a specialty. Is sure to please you.

Big Sale of Crockery,

Glassware and tinware at Dickson Bros., tea store, Merrimack street, sign of the big steaming teapot.

Money loaned on endorsed notes, personal securities and second mortgages on real estate by J. B. Swift, 9 Barristers hall. Telephone 405-4.

Conant & Company.

338 and 340 Central Street.

(NEW NUMBERS.)

Horse and Stable Furnishings.

BODY BRUSHES, 50c., 75c., $1.00, $2.00.
MANE BRUSHES, 30c., 50c., 75c.
CURRY COMBS, 20c., 30c., 42c.

Joseph Ruby

Son of Harry K. Ruby, of Columbia, Pa.,

Suffered From Birth

With a Severe Form of

Scrofula Humor

"Until my boy was six years of age he was from birth a terrible sufferer from scrofulous humor. Sores would appear on him and spread until as Large as a Dollar and then discharge, followed by others, so that the larger part of his body was one mass of sores all the time, especially severe on his legs and back of his ears and on his head. The humor had a very offensive odor, and caused

Intense Itching

We cannot tell how that poor boy suffered in all those years. Physicians did not effect a cure. At last I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla, as my druggist recommended it. In about two weeks the Sarsaparilla began to have effect.. The sores commenced to heal up; the flesh began to look more natural and healthy. Then the scales came off and all over his body new and healthy flesh and skin formed. When he had taken two bottles he was entirely free from sores, having only the scars to show where they had been. These have all disappeared. We are unable to express our thanks for the good

Hood's Sarsaparilla

has done our little boy." HARRY K. RUBY, Box 356, Columbia, Pennsylvania.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Winter

OVERCOATS.

We have thousands of them of every Style, Make and Fabric. We can meet any demand for color; we can gratify any desire in taste. We have not bought up a lot of poorly made OVERCOATS to sell cheap, but offer you our own first-class clothing at prices lower than the lowest for equally well made garments. We want you to see, to become acquainted with our present offerings in OVERCOATS, the buying will take care of itself.

J. L. CHALIFOUX,

GENERAL OUTFITTER,

Nos. 27 to 35 Central Street.

Bicycle - Sundries

AT HALF PRICE.

First Class Repairing in all its Branches

Wheels to Rent by the Hour or Day.

O. G. CLOUGH,

7 John St., Lowell, Mass

DR. GEO. E. CONSTANTINEAU SURGEON DENTIST

Do You Make Pies?

Try a Package of

CRYSTALIZED PIE PREPARATION

Plum, Apricot, Raisin, Raspberry, Blackberry, Huckleberry, Peach, Apple and Cherry,

ONLY 10c. PER PACKAGE.

CANNED MACKEREL put up with Tomato Sauce, 25c. PER CAN.

THE BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY

Old No. 199 Middlesex St. New No. 455.

CALEB L. SMITH, Proprietor.

All Kinds Of

Picture Framing Done

—AT—

MAKER'S,

COR. MERRIMACK AND JOHN STS.,

At Fully One-Third Under Usual Price.

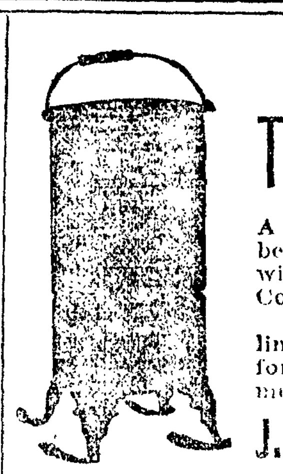
A discussion which took place the other evening among a number of old smokers was as to the merits of the best Cigar and the honors easily came to

Curfew 10c. Cigar.

W. A. LEW. 29 John Street.

Clothing, Cleansed, Dyed and Pressed

Orders received for cleaning dying and pressing promptly and neatly executed.



SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN!

The Carbonite Portable Heater.

A portable heating stove. No gas, no odor, no funnel. Can be carried from room to room and thereby heat many rooms with the same heater. Actual cost of fuel one cent per hour. Come and see them.

We carry a full line of Parlor and Bedroom Stoves, and a line of first-class Ranges. A good No. 7 Range with Hot Closet for $10. Stove Pipe, Zinc and Zink Boards. A large consignment of Comfortables just received. Come and see us.

J. J. GAYNOR & CO., 22 to 28 Prescott St.

"Glenwood" Stoves.

A little fire in the Parlor just to take the chill off is all you require at present, but the winter will soon be with us and if you want to keep comfortable this winter purchase a

"Glenwood" Range

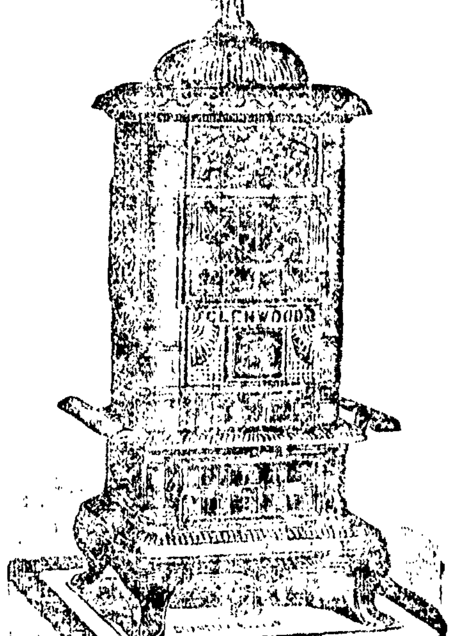
OR

Parlor Stove.

The "Glenwood" line of Stoves is acknowledged to be the Highest Grade in the market. The numerous expressions of satisfaction coming from people who use them and the valuable testimonials from expert judges is sufficient to convince anyone that there is no better stoves than the "Glenwood."

They cost no more than inferior goods and for that reason people should take no other stove than the "Glenwood."

We have a full line of these goods always in stock.



GOOKIN BROS.,

17 TO 31 PRESCOTT ST

A SHORT TRUE STORY FOR WOMEN

IN FIVE CHAPTERS.

—XX—

CHAPTER I.—The $4 Eton.

Imagine such a thing! A double-breasted, reefer, Eton suit, of heavy flannel, warm enough for the lowest Lowell mercuries; strong and serviceable, in handsome shades of Navy blue, brown, dark green and black and as trim and stylish as anything seen on the street, and all for $4! The story starts well, doesn't it?

CHAPTER II.—The $6 Empire.

Have you seen our Empire Blouse Suit, made of Diagonal Serge in a wide variety of colors, and made doubly desirable for warmth and wear by being lined throughout? We are fitting the ladies of Lowell in this handsome suit for $6. We should be backward about disclosing this absurdly low price, only we know that in these hard times you won't think any the less of us for paring our prices way down to the core.

CHAPTER III.—Concerning Cashmeres.

The first two chapters have probably fairly well prepared you for surprises. That is fortunate, for here comes one of the surprises of your life. A Cashmere—a perfectly made, stylish, and beautifully made Cashmere Suit for $8! These are especially rich and heavy goods; and these suits (and the $4 and $6 suits as well) have the big 4½ yard skirt, now so distinctly AU FAIT.

CHAPTER IV.—$19 Tailor-Mades.

What woman does not admire a tailor-made suit? But tailor made suits have hitherto been a little uppish in price. We have something in tailor-made that we are rather surprised at ourselves. It is All-Wool, Homespun, in various shades, and stitched throughout with silk and trimmed throughout with military braid; and we will fit you in it perfectly for $10. How can we do this, you ask? There are people in the trade asking the same thing?

CHAPTER V.—Our High Grade Custom work.

If you want something extraordinarily nice, something full of individuality, that will perfectly suit your personality, as well as perfectly fit your figure, we will make up a tailor-made suit in different fabric for from $10 to $35. We have just received a beautiful line of serges and other goods for winter suits, all of superior quality; and our custom department, you must remember, is in charge of a lady of long experience at home and abroad, with a thorough knowledge of what is correct and in good taste.

For the rest of this interesting story, call at our new store, which is full of all that is latest, best and most reasonable in Suits, Cloaks, Capes and Furs,

—oOo—

The Beaver Cloak Comp'y

35 Merrimack Street Lowell.

PIANO FOR $50.

STOOL AND COVER.

Five Dollars Cash and Five Dollars Per Month.

Cardner's Music Store,

No. 45 Prescott Street, Lowell, Mass.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

Choice New Fresh Prunes, 10c. lb.
Choice New Cal. Prunes, 10c. lb.

The Enterprise Cash Grocery and Tea House, No. 5 Prescott Street.

PARLOR STOVES AND RANGES.

We have them in a large variety of patterns and prices

FROM $3 TO $45.

Cash or Instalments. We take your old stove in part payment for a new one.

Don't buy a Range till you have seen our

New Century.

The Handsomest and Best.

A complete line of Furniture, Carpets, etc., always on hand.

For the Latest Designs.
For the Best Goods.
For the Lowest Prices.
For the Easiest Terms, go to

A. E. O'HEIR & CO.

Office: 10 and 12 MerrimackStreet,

(Opposite Post Office.)

N. B.—Auction Sales conducted in all parts of the city or state.

BILLHEADS of every description printed at short notice at the SUN office.

M. J. BRADY,

MILLINER.

Is offering good quality Felt Hats untrimmed at

23 and 49c. each.

Worth from 75c. to $1.00.

Call and Get One.

19, 21 PALMER ST.

Choice New Raisins

10c. lb., 3 lbs. 25c.

The Enterprise Cash Grocery

Nos. 5 and 6 Prescott Street.

Low Prices

—o—

NEW RAISINS, 7c. lb., 4 lbs. for 25c.

NEW CURRANTS, 7c. lb., 4 lbs. for 25c.

SEEDLESS RAISINS, 8c. lb.

NEW PRUNES, 10c. lb.

NEW CITRON, 15c. lb.

FARLEY'S ∴ CASH ∴ GROCERY,

New No. 140 Gorham St.

New Seedless Raisins,

15c., 2 lbs. 25c.

Best New Cleaned Currants 12c. pkg

The Enterprise Cash Grocery and Tea House, 5 and 6 Prescott Street.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

SUN WEATHER BULLETIN.

ALMANAC FOR SATURDAY, NOV. 11.

Sun Rises........ 6.31 | Moon Sets.. 0.30 pm
Sun Sets.......... 4.35 | Full Sea { 1.00 am / 1.07 pm
Length of Day.. 9.55 |

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Forecast for New England: Warmer; fair; east to south winds.

The Crops.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The November returns to the department of agriculture of the rates of yield per acre make the average for corn 22.6 bushels, which is the smallest yield reported, excepting those of 1886, 1887 and 1890, for the past 10 years. The consolidated returns from tobacco make the yield per acre 685.2 pounds, as against 692 pounds in 1892. The average yield of hay is 1.33 tons an acre, as against 1.50 in 1892. The reports as to the yield of buckwheat give a general average of 15.7 bushels an acre, as against 14.1 in 1892 and 65.3 in 1891.

Fictitious Claims.

NEWSPAPERS that dispose of their entire circulation through the news agencies make it a point to crow over their agency sales. THE SUN does not depend upon the unfriendly agencies of its competitors for its circulation. It had the largest subscription list in Lowell before any penny daily paper was established here, and has it yet. THE SUN delivers to more regular paid subscribers than any two papers in Lowell. The papers that go into the houses and that count with advertisers are those delivered to regular subscribers.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smoke Tower's Corner cigar.

The Pawtucket church holds a fair next week.

The executive committee of the Mule Spinners met last night.

The Sons of St. George met last night for their monthly meeting.

Rev. G. W. Harris preaches at the Centralville M. E. church tomorrow.

The Obian club held a social in Wells' hall last night at which fully 200 were in attendance.

Music hall restaurant under new management. Come and board with us; we will make you fat.

Samuel J. Bigelow and Addie L. Clifford, both of this city, were married by Rev. R. A. Greene, Nov. 4.

Lowell had two sessions of the high court in October; there will be no more sessions here until next month.

Work has been begun on the new park at North Billerica, to be presented the town by the Talbot mills people.

Monday was Inspector Lafiamme's birthday. He was the recipient of a fine crayon portrait of his wife and children.

The carbonite portable heater is for sale by J. J. Gaynor & Co., 22, 24 and 26 Prescott street. Give them a call.

The number of marriage certificates issued up to close of business yesterday by the city clerk was 885, against 859 for the same period last year.

Sarah L. Purple of 40 Tyler street slipped on a banana skin near the Opera house last night and fractured her ankle. She was taken to the hospital in the ambulance.

In Frye village, Westford, as the result of an election wager, Mrs. Hugh F. Dailey is to wheel Mrs. Francis Hosmer from her residence to the railroad station. The date is to be selected later.

George Doherty fell from a freight car in the Boston & Maine yard yesterday afternoon and Dr. Ricker and the ambulance took him to St. John's hospital. He sustained injuries about the head.

The November number of the United Service has a long and interesting story of the Fort Fisher fight, and in which there is honorable mention of the work of Brig. Gen. Adelbert Ames, son-in-law to the late Gen. Butler.

The giving way of a portion of the foundation of the cloth room of the Lawrence company yesterday, caused some alarm among the operatives. The employes left the building for the day at the suggestion of Superintendent Hill.

The meeting of the city hall commission which was to have taken place last evening was postponed to enable Mayor Pickman to attend the reception of the Martin Luthers to Gov-elect Greenhalge in Huntington hall. Both the mayor and the governor elect are members.

In THE SUN contest it will be seen that President Bowers of the Reform club goes to the head of the list with a total vote of 4228. S. P. O'Boyle of the Immaculate Conception comes up to 930 and sixth place. Everyone sending in votes should see that they are marked with the name of the candidate.

A diminutive afternoon contemporary yesterday printed a long story about an alleged new athletic club in this city. The same article with but a change in place of club was printed in the New York Sun of a few days ago in fact the said contemporary uses paste pot and shears almost exclusively, not excepting the day after election, when it copied word for word an article from the Globe, applauding itself for predicting the election of Greenhalge, before the election had ceased.

The Merrimack Valley Universalist conference will meet in the First Universalist church next Wednesday. The program will include: Conference meeting, Rev. H. E. Smith, of Nashua, leading; sermon by Rev. W. E. Gibbs of Lawrence, subject: "The Ideal Life:" conference meeting led by Rev. R. A. Green; address, "Are Universalists a religious people?" Rev. A. A. Ross of Haverhill; address, "The christian view of influence." Rev. F. A. Gray of Nashua. The addresses will be followed by discussion and the conference will adjourn at 4 p. m.

The premises in North Tewksbury owned and occupied by Myron Reed were the scene of a big fire yesterday. The house and barn were burned to the ground, all efforts to stay the progress of the flames being unsuccessful. Mr. Reed lost $120 in money and all his furniture. It is understood that there was an insurance of $1000 on the house but none on the furniture. It is supposed that the fire caught from a defective flue. The house, which was a somewhat antiquated structure and situated near the town farm, was built and formerly owned by the late Col. J. M. G. Parker.

The Annual Visitation.

Rev. Mother Vincent, O. S. D., of St. Catharine convent, Kentucky, is making the annual visitation of the houses of the order in the east. She is accompanied by Sister Raymunda and is now at St. Michael's convent. The children of the school gave her a reception in the school hall yesterday afternoon. The program was as follows: A welcome, by little Kittie Breen; song, by the Minins; reading, Bessie O'Neil; song, by first class, "The Nightingale"; recitation, Alice McEvoy; song, by the boys wishes, by twelve little girls; duet, Nellie Callahan and Gertie Marley; reading, Nellie Keith; song, "Dreaming of Mother"; a little girl's speech, Baby Cassidy; final chorus, Red Roses.

Rev. Fr. O'Brien thanked the children in behalf of Mother Vincent and complimented them in the perfect manner in which they executed their parts in the entertainment.

Wall paper at 18 Church street.

A delicious smoke—Old Hundred cigar.

T. C. Lee, Fire Insurance, Donovan Bl'dg.

Best work, lowest price, at the Boston Dental Parlors.

E. G. Parker, 21 E. Merr'k st., sells best Haxall flour in the world for $4.90 per bbl.

The police arrest our coffee, they know a good thing after they try it. Music hall restaurant.

Chelmsford lodge of Odd Fellows is to observe its anniversary Nov. 21 by an entertainment.

Patten & Co. have the finest potted plants and cut flowers in the city, Shedd's block, Central street.

Our boarders say we give the best board in the city, 21 meals for $3. Music hall restaurant Dutton street.

1000 tons No. 2 Chestnut coal to be sold for $5 per ton. Call at once at D. W. Horne & Son's, 7 Central street.

The annual meeting of the Y. W. C. A. will hold its annual meeting at the First Congregational church tomorrow afternoon.

In view of the fact that the question of the adoption of a city charter is to come up the municipal election will have added interest.

Rev. G. H. Johnson of the John street church preaches tomorrow upon "God's Spirit and the World's" and "The House of God."

Oranges are coming into the market; give your order to Killpatrick Bros., store, 4 Merrimack street, and at the Merrimack street depot.

The greatest favor you can confer on friends is to give them your photo. The place to get photos taken is at Marion's, Barristers hall.

Down in Fall River business men are expressing themselves in favor of a holiday on election day, in order to give working people a chance to vote.

Medical Examiner Irish gave heart disease as the cause of the death of Edward Barry. The relatives of Mr. Barry in Boston have been notified of his sudden death.

Mr. Frank Clark, principal of the evening high school was thrown from his bicycle yesterday afternoon, and so badly wrenched that he was unable to attend school last night.

John Rafferty of North Powder, Ore., writes to Postmaster Burbank inquiring the residence in Lowell of his sisters Rosa and Kate, as he has important information for them.

Get rid of that cough or you will soon go where the angels sing; likewise there will be singing at your house but you will not see it. The Palace Pharmacy will put up cough medicine that will cure.

In a letter from Chicago Mr. J. P. Battles tells a SUN man that he (the SUN man) ought to be thankful that he is not at the fair to see the ruin accompanying the demolition of the fair buildings.

The L. S. C. club had a sociable at Hibernian hall last evening and had an attendance of about 150 couples. Heathcote's orchestra furnished music and dancing was indulged in till about 1 o'clock.

A. L. Kittredge & Co. are up to the times "hard times." They are up to the prices "low prices." If you want work done they can furnish first class work for you. Painting, graining, kalsomining, etc.

It is stated that there is objection to the use of the high school building for evening school purposes. The objection will have no weight with the school committee because the building was put up for school purposes.

The Burke Temperance Institute held the second of their series of socials at their hall on Middle street last evening. A large number of members and their friends were present and passed the evening in dancing.

Tuesday evening next the local union of Christian Endeavor of Lowell and vicinity hold their union meeting at the High street Congregational church. Samuel B. Capen of Boston is to speak on "Christian Citizenship."

If the prediction is made that the construction of the overhead wires is becoming unsafe, the heavy sleet and snow storms the coming winter will cause great damage by breaking the weakened lines, poles and cross arms.

The annual meeting of the Lowell Cricket and Athletic association will be held at the St. Charles Hotel, next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of general business.

A young man saw an item in Thursday's SUN in relation to the enrolling of seamen in the cause of Brazil to man the new fleet now fitting out in New York harbor. He is to make application for a berth, as he has served in the U. S. navy.

The anniversary of Garfield Purple Star lodge of Orangemen was observed by a concert and ball in Manchester Unity hall last evening. About 200 people were present. Rev. Dr. Court made an address. The grand march began at 9.30 and was led by Floor Director Robert Shaw and Miss Emma Robinson. The aids were Samuel Hoey, William J. Kirkpatrick, Thomas Doole and James Hall.

There was an exciting game of old fashioned "peggy" on the South common yesterday afternoon watched by about 150 people. The contestants were John J. Ryan, W. H. Merritt, and Mr. Kearns on one side, and J. J. Courtney, Wm. Fitzgerald and Neil Sullivan on the other. The Ryan team won in two rounds, 100 to 70 and 100 to 80. Last evening the losers set up a supper for all hands.

Notice to All.

Dr. Wilson's liberal offer of treatment, medicine included for two dollars per month during hard times, expires next Tuesday, Nov. 14. Those wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity which comes but once in a life time can do so at once, or from now to the above date, will receive as skillful treatment as if they paid two hundred dollars. The doctor's reputation is too well known to need any introduction. See his advertisement in another part of this paper.

The Merrimack Clothing Co.

Here are bids for public patronage. Two cases camel's hair shirts and drawers at 60 cents, worth $1; two cases elegant fleece lined shirts and drawers, at 75 cents' worth $1; 100 dozen men's winter caps at 25 and 50 cents each; 100 all wool frieze ulsters at $12, worth $18 anywhere. Study your own interest then, and look at these before you buy. We don't make big displays in the papers. Our customers are our best advertisement. Our windows are large and look well, but they don't reflect our assortment by any means. To appreciate its extent you must step inside. Please do so. The Merrimack Clothing Co.

POLICE JOTTINGS.

Officer Breault arrested James Doyle, a nine year old lad, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of larceny. He entered a boarding house on Merrimack street near Cabot and stole three watches belonging to the boarders, and then went next door and secured two more. He had hidden two of the watches, one he sold to John Mead for 25 cents and he refused to tell what he did with the other, although it is thought he will confess later. Mead was arrested for receiving stolen property.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 53 Merk St.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

From Our Five o'clock Edition of Yesterday.

TOWN OF BEVERLEY

MUST REMAIN A TOWN FOR SOMETIME YET.

According to a Decision Handed Down in the Supreme Court Today Which Sustains the Law.

By Telegraph to THE SUN.

BOSTON, Nov. 10. The town of Beverly cannot become a city under the act of the legislature authorizing inhabitants of towns having a population of 12,000 to vote to take out city charters.

The full bench of the Supreme court, in a decision sent down this forenoon, holds that the statute is unconstitutional, and says:

"It seems to us that the intent of the amendment is that the general court should act upon each application made pursuant to the amendment and should grant or withhold a charter, according to its judgment, and if it grant one that it should grant such powers, privileges and immunities not repugnant to the constitution as it may deem necessary or expedient, in each case, and that it is not competent for the general court by a general statute to empower the inhabitants of towns containing 12,000 inhabitants or more to become cities according to articles prescribed in the statutes.

The same to be at the will of a majority of the inhabitants present and voting at a meeting held for that purpose.

The petition for an injunction is dismissed, and in the case of G. T. Larcom and others against Secretary of State Olin, the petition for a writ of mandamus directing the secretary to withhold his attestation of the charter is granted.

TOO SPICY TO PRINT

Was the Testimony in a Dirty Case Heard in Court Today.

One of the worst cases heard in the court room for some time was that of Mrs. Willard and George Somers charged with adultery, today. The testimony was too revolting for publication. The parties interested are well known as they have figured in many court cases.

The first witness was Capt. Davis who testified to going to Mrs. Willard's apartments on Saturday night and finding Willard and Somers not in their street costumes and not as far away from each other as propriety would demand.

Sergt. Kew and Officers O'Brien and Marshall who had accompanied the captain corroborated his statements.

The defence began with Mrs. Willard, who, at times wept copiously. She explained where "Georgie" (Somers) came from. She was running a restaurant in Chicago some time ago, and George was working for her. She liked him for his honesty, and becoming ill after she had returned to Lowell, sent for him. "Georgie" it seems, was a cook, and according to Mrs. Willard, a cook who knew his business, so to speak. When Georgie came here, he cooked, made the beds and ran errands "and once he braided my hair." Mrs. Willard denied emphatically the charge made against her, and denied the statements of the officers relating to Georgie's position when they entered the room. On cross examination, Mrs. Willard was obliged to answer a number of delicate questions, and during this part of the trial wept continually. She has been ill for some time, constantly under the care of doctors, and while at the hospital Georgie kept his eye on the house.

Somers who up to the time of Mrs. Willard's testimony had been making himself comfortable within the prisoners' cage, now took the stand. He is good looking, well dressed and perhaps 21 years of age, or considerably younger than his alleged companion in crime. Of course this World's Fair cook, and ladies' hairdresser from the West was listened to attentively. He testified that he cooked for Mrs. Willard in Chicago, and came here when she got sick. He explained how he came to be in her room by stating that it was to chilly in his own and that he made a bed on the floor in the room where found. When asked by Chief Howard if he did any other work while here he answered "I did corresponding for the San Francisco Chronicle."

Other witnesses for the defence were Mrs. Hosler of Ayer Junction, sister of Sarah A. Nutting and mother of Mrs. Willard; Mrs. Hildreth of Ayer Junction, a sister of Mrs. Willard's who hadn't seen her husband for six years; Mr. Willard of Ayer Junction, husband of defendant, who said that he and his wife were the best of friends and Dr. Smith who attended her during her illness. Dr. Jefferson, another witness for the defence did not appear this morning and the case was continued until this afternoon at three o'clock. Lawyer Courtney appeared for the defence.

At the afternoon session of the court, Dr. Jefferson testified that he had been treating Mrs. Willard for some time and judging from the operations he had performed upon her he believed it impossible that she should have any illicit intercourse.

Counsel Courtney made a very able argument for his client, but the court found probable cause and held the prisoners in $1400 for the grand jury. At the request of Mr. Courtney, however, he reduced the bail to $300 each. Mrs. Willard furnished bail, but Somers could not.

LIFE'S CURTAIN CLOSES.

An Actor at the Bijou Theatre Drops Dead Today.

Edward Barry, an actor, and a member of the company playing at the Bijou this week, dropped dead in front of C. W. Swan's drugstore this noon. The body was taken to O'Donnell's undertaking rooms. Deceased belonged in Boston.

Joseph S. Wheeler of Boston, who is visiting in this city heard that a member of the company playing at the Bijou Theatre this week had dropped dead. He went to O'Donnell's warerooms and immediately identified the body as that of Edward M. Barry or "Old Ned" Barry as he called him. Wheeler keeps a hotel in Boston and formerly kept a hotel in Providence which was a favorite stopping place for actors and says that often "Old Ned" had stopped at his home.

He further stated that Barry's home is at 3 Canton street Place, Boston, and that his wife died in Boston about five months ago. He judged that Barry was about 58 years old, and in his days was considered

A Good Actor.

He travelled with Booth, Barrett, Edwin Forrest and in fact was a member of the leading companies of the stage, in his day, and was credited with giving a very clever impersonation of the character of an old man.

He was also a member of Lothrop's stock company for several seasons and was widely known throughout New England.

"Why," said Mr. Wheeler, "I knew the body and recognized it as that of 'Old Ned' as soon as I saw it. If I had my little note-book with me I could tell you a little story about 'Ned,' but if you telephone to the Lynn Musee to Frank Melville or Miss Josie Dewy, they can tell you something about him."

A few minutes later Mr. Joseph Burgess who is managing Sid C. Frances' company now playing at the Bijou, came to identify the body. He said, "Gentlemen, respect that body; I will see that it gets a proper burial." He appeared somewhat excited, and was especially anxious that the reporters should wait and get the facts in the case before printing anything. He did say, that Barry first complained of being sick on Monday night, and he was immediately laid off, so as to rest himself and get well. He then complained of having a cold.

So far as can be learned Barry played the part of Dr. Scannell in the "James Boys" at the Bijou Monday evening. The manuscript for this part and also for the old man's character, in "Marked for Life," were found in his pocket. His face had a sallow, sunken expression, and he was attired in a black coat and vest, light pants, and wore a black top-coat with velvet collar. A standing collar and an "Ascot" tie completed his make up. His appearance would not indicate that he is quite as old as Mr. Wheeler says he is, and had few gray hairs on his head.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

The Tabernacle society of St. Peter's church will hold a grand sociable at Odd Fellows' hall next Wednesday evening.

A Lowell party of Red Men leave tomorrow for a visit to Norfolk, Va., to visit Black Hawk tribe at that place. Court Officer Peter Cawley goes on the trail with the chiefs.

It is reported that a criminal assault occurred in a Middlesex street house in which a merchant of this city was implicated, but it is also given out that the affair was hushed up by the payment of a large sum of money to the assaulted party.

Highlands vs. Bachman Hose.

The above named teams met for the first time this season on Tuesday evening at Les Miserable alleys on East Merrimack street and after a spirited and interesting contest the Highlands won by 67 pins notwithstanding that the hose team secured Havlin the captain and star bowler of the Florence club. The Bolton brothers were high rollers on the winning team. Havlin bowled beautifully for 512.

DRACUT HIGHLANDS.

				Total
Collier	124	129	128	381
P. Bolton	169	183	146	493
W. Bolton	133	135	165	433
Gonther	128	124	124	375
Mason	112	148	140	400
Totals	657	669	705	2031

BACHMAN HOSE.

Havlin	137	186	189	512
Rhule	108	124	127	359
Griffin	114	102	127	343
Thompson	134	143	120	397
Sparks	107	111	135	353
Totals	600	666	698	1964

Relocating the Tracks.

The Boston & Maine railroad are now taking the final steps in the removal of the tracks on Moody street.

The new tracks from Dutton to Tremont street have been laid and are now being used by the company. This morning a gang of men was set to work, tearing up the Moody street tracks. As fast as the rails and sleepers were taken up, they were placed on flat cars, to be taken away. When this part of the work is completed, it will be then in order for the city to pay that sum of $17,500 into the coffers of the Merrimack Manufacturing company.

They Want Golden Balm.

The following suits against Lowell parties will be tried probably at the December term of the civil court: Michael Kelpin vs. Ladd & Conant, $10,000; Mary Hannaford vs. Staples Brothers, $5000; Joseph Fahey, vs. Boston & Maine, $5000; Thomas Murphy vs. Faulkner's mill, $10,000; John Conlon vs. same, $5000; George Lorman vs. Lowell Spofford Mfg. Co., $5000; Julia Maguire vs. Lawrence Mfg. Co. 4000.

Louis Alexander,

Formerly of 5th avenue, New York, successor to Emerson, importing tailor, 65 Central street, has the latest novelties. Makes fine work a specialty. Is sure to please you.

Big Sale of Crockery,

Glassware and tinware at Dickson Bros., tea store, Merrimack street, sign of the big steaming teapot.

Money loaned on endorsed notes, personal securities and second mortgages on real estate by J. B. Swift, 9 Barristers hall. Telephone 405-4.

Conant & Company.

338 and 340 Central Street.

(NEW NUMBERS.)

Horse and Stable Furnishings.

BODY BRUSHES, 50c., 75c., $1.00, $2.00.

MANE BRUSHES, 30c., 50c., 75c.

CURRY COMBS, 20c., 30c., 42c.

Joseph Ruby

Son of Harry K. Ruby, of Columbia, Pa.,

Suffered From Birth

With a Severe Form of

Scrofula Humor

"Until my boy was six years of age he was from birth a **terrible sufferer** from scrofulous humor. Sores would appear on him and spread until as **Large as a Dollar** and then discharge, followed by others, so that the larger part of his body was **one mass of sores** all the time, especially severe on his legs and back of his ears and on his head. The humor had a very offensive odor, and caused

Intense Itching

We cannot tell how that poor boy suffered in all those years. Physicians did not effect a cure. At last I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla, as my druggist recommended it. In about two weeks the Sarsaparilla began to have effect. The sores commenced to heal up; the flesh began to look more natural and healthy. Then the scales came off and all over his body new and healthy flesh and skin formed. When he had taken two bottles he was entirely free from sores, having only the scars to show where they had been. These have all disappeared. We are unable to express our thanks for the good

Hood's Sarsaparilla

has done our little boy." HARRY K. RUBY, Box 356, Columbia, Pennsylvania.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Winter

OVERCOATS.

We have thousands of them of every Style, Make and Fabric. We can meet any demand for color; we can gratify any desire in taste. We have not bought up a lot of poorly made OVERCOATS to sell cheap, but offer you our own first-class clothing at prices lower than the lowest for equally well made garments. We want you to see, to become acquainted with our present offerings in OVERCOATS, the buying will take care of itself.

J. L. CHALIFOUX,

GENERAL OUTFITTER,

Nos. 27 to 35 Central Street.

Bicycle - Sundries

AT HALF PRICE.

First Class Repairing in all its Branches

Wheels to Rent by the Hour or Day.

O. G. CLOUGH,

7 John St., Lowell, Mass

Dr. Geo. J. Constantineau Surgeon Dentist Lowell

Do You Make Pies?

Try a Package of

CRYSTALIZED PIE PREPARATION

Plum, Apricot, Raisin, Raspberry, Blackberry, Huckleberry, Peach, Apple and Cherry,

ONLY 10c. PER PACKAGE.

CANNED MACKEREL put up with Tomato Sauce, 25c. PER CAN.

THE BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY

Old No. 199 Middlesex St. New No. 455.

CALNE L. SMITH, Proprietor.

All Kinds Of

Picture Framing Done

—AT—

MAKER'S,

COR. MERRIMACK AND JOHN STS.,

At Fully One-Third Under Usual Price.

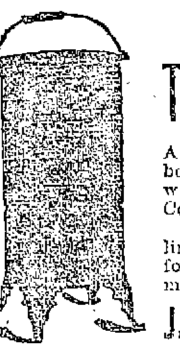
A discussion which took place the other evening among a number of old smokers was as to the merits of the best Cigar and the honors easily came to

Curfew 10c. Cigar.

W. A. LEW. 29 John Street.

Clothing, Cleansed, Dyed and Pressed

Orders received for cleaning dying and pressing promptly and neatly executed.



SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN!

The Carbonite Portable Heater.

A portable heating stove. No gas, no odor, no funnel. Can be carried from room to room and thereby heat many rooms with the same heater. Actual cost of fuel one cent per hour. Come and see them.

We carry a full line of Parlor and Bedroom Stoves, and a line of first-class Ranges. A good No. 7 Range with Hot Closet for $10. Stove Pipe, Zinc and Zink Boards. A large consignment of Comfortables just received. Come and see us.

J. J. GAYNOR & CO., 22 to 28 Prescott St.

"Glenwood" Stoves.

A little fire in the Parlor just to take the chill off is all you require at present, but the winter will soon be with us and if you want to keep comfortable this winter purchase a

"Glenwood" Range

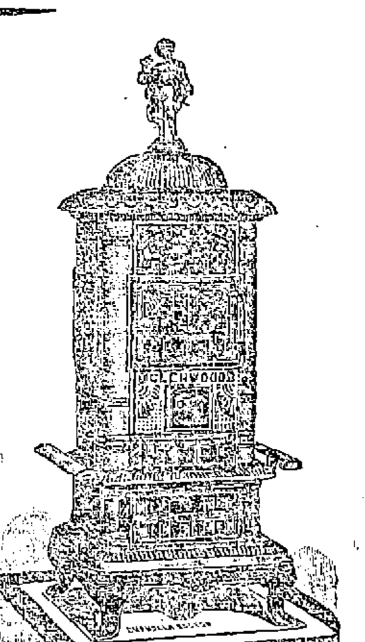
or

Parlor Stove.

The "Glenwood" line of Stoves is acknowledged to be the Highest Grade in the market. The numerous expressions of satisfaction coming from people who use them and the valuable testimonials from expert judges is sufficient to convince anyone that there is no better stoves than the "Glenwood."

They cost no more than inferior goods and for that reason people should take no other stove than the "Glenwood."

We have a full line of these goods always in stock.



GOOKIN BROS.,

17 TO 31 PRESCOTT ST

A SHORT TRUE STORY FOR WOMEN

IN FIVE CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—The $4 Eton.

Imagine such a thing! A double-breasted, reefer, Eton suit, of heavy flannel, warm enough for the lowest Lowell mercuries; strong and serviceable, in handsome shades of Navy blue, brown, dark green and black and as trim and stylish as anything seen on the street, and all for $4! The story starts well, doesn't it?

CHAPTER II.—The $6 Empire.

Have you seen our Empire Blouse Suit, made of Diagonal Serge in a wide variety of colors, and made doubly desirable for warmth and wear by being lined throughout? We are fitting the ladies of Lowell in this handsome suit for $6. We should be backward about disclosing this absurdly low price, only we know that in these hard times you won't think any the less of us for paring our prices way down to the core.

CHAPTER III.—Concerning Cashmeres.

The first two chapters have probably fairly well prepared you for surprises. That is fortunate, for here comes one of the surprises of your life. A Cashmere—a perfectly made, stylish, and beautifully made Cashmere Suit for $8! These are especially rich and heavy goods; and these suits (and the $4 and $6 suits as well) have the big 4½ yard skirt, now so distinctly AU FAIT.

CHAPTER IV.—$19 Tailor-Mades.

What woman does not admire a tailor-made suit? But tailor-made suits have hitherto been a little uppish in price. We have something in tailor-made that we are rather surprised at ourselves. It is All-Wool, Homespun, in various shades, and stitched throughout with silk and trimmed throughout with military braid; and we will fit you in it perfectly for $10. How can we do this, you ask? There are people in the trade asking the same thing?

CHAPTER V.—Our High Grade Custom work.

If you want something extraordinarily nice, something full of individuality, that will perfectly suit your personality, as well as perfectly fit your figure, we will make up a tailor-made suit in different fabric for from $10 to $35. We have just received a beautiful line of serges and other goods for winter suits, all of superior quality; and our custom department, you must remember, is in charge of a lady of long experience at home and abroad, with a thorough knowledge of what is correct and in good taste.

For the rest of this interesting story, call at our new store, which is full of all that is latest, best and most reasonable in Suits, Cloaks, Capes and Furs.

The Beaver Cloak Comp'y

35 Merrimack Street Lowell.

PIANO FOR $50.

STOOL AND COVER.

Five Dollars Cash and Five Dollars Per Month.

Gardner's Music Store,

No. 45 Prescott Street, Lowell, Mass.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

Choice New Fresh Prunes, 10c. lb.

Choice New Cal. Prunes, 10c. lb.

The Enterprise Cash Grocery and Tea House, No. 5 Prescott Street.

PARLOR STOVES

AND

RANGES.

We have them in a large variety of patterns and prices

FROM $3 TO $45.

Cash or Instalments. We take your old stove in part payment for a new one.

Don't buy a Range till you have seen our

New Century.

The Handsomest and Best.

A complete line of Furniture, Carpets, etc., always on hand.

For the Latest Designs.

For the Best Goods.

For the Lowest Prices.

For the Easiest Terms, go to

A. E. O'HEIR & CO.

Office: 10 and 12 Merrimack Street,

(Opposite Post Office.)

N. B.—Auction Sales conducted in all parts of the city or state.

M. J. BRADY,

MILLINER.

Is offering good quality Felt Hats untrimmed at

23 and 49c. each.

Worth from 75c. to $1.00.

Call and Get One.

19, 21 PALMER ST.

Choice New Raisins

10c. lb., 3 lbs. 25c.

The Enterprise Cash Grocery

Nos. 5 and 6 Prescott Street.

Low Prices

NEW RAISINS, 7c. lb., 4 lbs. for 25c.

NEW CURRANTS, 7c. lb., 4 lbs. for 25c.

SEEDLESS RAISINS, 8c. lb.

NEW PRUNES, 10c. lb.

NEW CITRON, 15c. lb.

FARLEY'S ∴ CASH ∴ GROCERY,

New No. 140 Gorham St.

New Seedless Raisins

15c., 2 lbs. 25c.

Best New Cleaned Currants 12c. pkg

The Enterprise Cash Grocery and Tea House, 5 and 6 Prescott Street.

BILLHEADS of every description printed at short notice at the SUN office.

THE LOWELL DAILY SUN.

VOL. XX. NO. 60. LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1893. EIGHT PAGES ONE CENT

Second Edition

5 O'CLOCK

☞THE SUN is the only penny paper in Lowell receiving cable and telegraphic despatches. Most of the news items in this issue can be found in the other local papers tomorrow, if you are willing to wait till then.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Ether was the Explosive Which Caused Many Deaths.

By Cable to THE SUN.

WARSAW, Nov. 11. A despatch from Brest-Litovsk, a town of Russian Poland, reports an accident there today that resulted in the loss of 21 lives.

A terrible explosion occurred, probably of ether, in the shop of a chemist, and the building and adjacent houses were completely shattered. Each of the buildings contained several families.

MAY BE TRUE

That Judge Corcoran is to Resign From the Bench.

A month or so ago THE SUN exclusively printed a rumor that Judge John W. Corcoran is to resign from the bench. It is now currently reported that such is the case and that the candidates for the vacancy are said to be Hon. James B. Carroll of Springfield and Hon. Charles S. Lilley of Lowell.

The Herald says the governor leans toward Mr. Lilley. Mr. Carroll has the support of the leading men in the democratic party. It was said yesterday that the object of the visit of John E. Russell, Josiah Quincey and Mayor Matthews to the state house Thursday morning, was to place Mr. Carroll's candidacy before the governor.

POLICE COURT.

Hadley, J.

Three drunks were dismissed this morning while six were dealt with more severely.

John Doyle, the little boy who stole five watches told where all were, and was then let go. He was too young to punish. John Mead bought one of the stolen watches for 25 cents knowing that it had been stolen. He was fined $10.

James Tully received a sentence of three months in jail for maliciously breaking three panes of glass in the shop of Simon Bernstein.

George Stow stole a rubber coat from fireman Orison A. Knapp and was sent to jail for three months.

Joseph Savard was charged with embezzlement of a watch from Delia Forge and was placed on probation.

Mary Kyper pleaded not guilty to the charge of unlawfully removing baggage from the boarding house of Samuel Smith.

The case of vagrancy against Frank Monroe was placed on file.

His Right Name is Forest.

It now transpires that Edward M. Barry is not the name of the man who dropped dead on Merrimack street yesterday. That was his stage name but his proper name was Edwin Forest.

This was learned by a SUN reporter who saw his sister-in-law Bertha C. Mitchell of Reading, who came to this city this morning to claim the body.

The remains are at O'Donnell's undertaking rooms still but will be taken to Wakefield tomorrow for interment. Dr. Irish attributes the cause of death to heart disease.

Off For Old Virginia.

A party of 35 Lowell Red Men departed today for a ten day's trip to Norfolk, Va., and judging from the well known and popular men in the party, a grand time will be had. For fear lest the people of Norfolk, might steal some of our citizens Warrant Officer Peter A. Cawley accompanied them, and whoever steals any one or any thing while Peter is around is what is vulgarly called a "jim dandy."

Another Catholic Church.

It is reported that Major Emery has given Rev. Fr. Garin, O. M. I., land for a Catholic church on Riverside street. The land will probably not be built upon until a bridge is built over the rapids from the head of Merrimack street.

A Cool Proceeding.

This morning at 6 o'clock a woman named Mary Blackwood went into the house numbered 135 Merrimack corporation, and finding in one of the rooms a small boy in bed, told him to keep quiet or she'd choke him. The boy kept quiet while the woman made off with a number of small articles, the property of Lizzie Kershaw. Inspectors Laflamme and Allen arrested her.

It Was a Grand Opening.

As THE SUN predicted the grand opening of O'Donnell & Gilbride's new store, yesterday was an occasion of note, and afternoon and evening the place was fairly jammed with people who had left their homes to attend the opening and to hear incidentally of course, for the opening was the first and most important object, the excellent concerts of the American orchestra.

Marriage Intentions.

The following intentions were recorded at the city clerk's office today:

Banister Marsden 21, to Lily Skeels 21.
Alphonse Milot 22 Josephine Mottard 20.

REFUTED

Vague Slanders Affecting Certain Business Men.

REV. FR. JOYCE, O. M. I., RECEIVED NO THREATS.

Story Regarding Putnam & Son Pronounced Utterly False.

If all the strange stories which are floating around have a grain of truth in them this city of ours will be in a ferment before long.

Tonight at 7.30 o'clock is the time appointed, according to the rumors, for a grand demonstration of the local A. P. A., the strength of which body has been variously estimated at from 20 men to 20,000.

Of all the ridiculous, absurd and at the same time humorous stories ever circulated is the one concerning tonight's affair. It is about as sensational as the "bomb" story made public in Boston a week ago today, according to which a bomb was to be exploded to wreck the North end in Boston.

Now the local story is that the A. P. A., will parade on Central and Merrimack streets and finally gather in Columbus park for the purpose of tearing down a statue recently placed there. Such is the plan of campaign or warfare as a young man told the writer. That anyone should entertain as true so ridiculous a story goes beyond a sober man's comprehension.

Its absurdty is instantly shown in the statement that the statue in question is fully 100 feet above the street and required three weeks of hard labor by a number of men at considerable expense to place in position. But nevertheless newspaper men expect to see half the city turn out to witness the demonstration and have already secured best positions along the line and in the park, engaged corps of artists and imported writers of the dime novel stamp to "do up" the sensation to the "queen's taste."

When THE SUN heard the rumor that Rev. Fr. Joyce, O. M. I., had received a letter from the A. P. A. threatening the pulling down of the statue, a reporter waited on the reverend gentleman to ascertain what foundation, if any, was for such alarm. Rev. Fr. Joyce said he had received a clipping from the vile paper, the British American, making allusion to the statue, but he had not received any threatening letter.

But this is not the only ridiculous story, for in the campaign just past, (and possibly in the one to come,) the air has been full of rumors of internal strife arising from religious diffe ences. One and all were probably as absurd as the above.

Rumors of a similar nature have been put in circulation concerning a number of business men. There may be truth in these stories so far as they have reference to some men, but they undoubtedly implicate some who have no sympathy whatever with the A. P. A. or any kindred society. It is a matter of common report that such and such a merchant along the street is a member of the A. P. A. "Have you heard that Mr. —— is a member of the A. P. A.?" is a question asked. This leads to the circulation of a charge which if true cannot do too much harm to the merchant mentioned but if false is an outrage of the most damaging kind. One of the business houses against which this charge has been made is that of Putnam & Son. Those who are intimately acquainted with Mr. Putnam know that he has no sympathy with such movements and if he had he would not be foolish enough as a business man to connect himself with such a dark lantern society of bigots. As a matter of fact the A. P. A. is more of a threat than a reality.

In response to a direct question by a reporter of a morning paper, "Are you or either of you a member of the A. P. A.?" Mr. Frank Putnam answered, "Neither of us is now or ever was a member of such society." In fact, he said, they never heard of the existence of any such organization until about ten days ago.

"Under what circumstances?"

Mr. Putnam answered "A man came into our store and said, 'I understand that you belong to the A. P. A.' We asked him what the A. P. A was, for up to that time we had never heard of it. He said it was a society pledged not to employ or vote for a Catholic. We answered that more than one-half of our employes were Catholics, some of whom had been with us more than twenty years, and that answered conclusively one half the story, and as to voting for Catholics we never thought of drawing a religious line in civil affairs, but have voted for the best men whether they were Catholics or Protestants. The senior member of the firm added that he was elected to the board of aldermen some years ago and he should be greatly surprised if a good many Catholics did not vote for him.

"We heard the charge made against us," continued Mr. Putnam, "but we thought it too absurd to notice; but if you believe there are people in this community who really take any stock in this absurd story you may for us deny it in whole and every part. Neither of us is or ever was a member of the A. P. A., or any similar society secret or otherwise, and we have no affiliation political or otherwise, with any such association. We don't know the name or residence of a single member, and were as much surprised as any one could be when told the story that was being circulated."

The same charge has been made to a lesser degree against a clothing firm a few doors from Putnam & Son's, but with equal groundlessness. Catholics should not heed such idle rumors. When there is any foundation for them the men who foment such discord will not be spared publicity and condemnation in THE SUN.

Sun House-Lot Contest.

☞For ballot and conditions see page 2.

The Following is the Result of the Vote Cast Up to Yesterday Noon:

Edward M. Bowers, Pres. Lowell Reform Club	4228
J. P. Mahoney, Financial Secretary, Court Wamesit, A. O. F	4220
William V. Meade, President Saugus Club	3792
Hugh McQuade, President, Young Men's Catholic Institute	2311
J. F. McLoughlin, Pres. Clover Club	1453
S. P. O'Boyle, Rec. Sec. Immaculate Conception Temperance Society	969
F. A. Carlson, Pres. Central Labor Union	732
P. O'Neil, S. C. R. Court Middlesex, A. O. F.	607
Murdock McKinnon, Pres. Atlantic Social Club	278
E P McOsker, President Les Miserables	227
James McLaughlin, C. R. Court General Shields	216
Thomas F. Connelly, Sec. Central Labor Union	167
Dan. Gray, 158 Lakeview avenue, Pres. Coon Club	151
John S. Mayo, Senior Woodward Court City of Lowell, A. O. F.	150
William Hodgson, Recording Secretary Merrimack Lodge, I. O. O. F.	150
M. J. Manning, President Mathew Temperance Institute	134
J. S. Laplerre, President St. Joseph	120
Thomas Leeson, Sr. Woodard, Court Merrimack, A. O. F.	112
Andrew Livingston, Chief Caledonian Club	168
Wm. J. Black, Lecture Master and Chaplain Manchester Unity. I. O. O. F	83
Alfred Watson, Guide, A. O. U. W	82
David Burns, Vice Grand, Merrimack Lodge No. 7	79
Frank Curry, Pres. Boiler Makers union	56
Napoleon Hamilton, Rec. Sec. St Joseph	56

CITY HALL NOTES.

The committee on commons met yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock and the new proposition of the trustees of the land adjoining Fort Hill park was read. This is the proposition referred to at the recent public hearing on the matter of the purchase of the land, and provides for the purchase of the land on Hanks and High streets, away round to Knapp avenue for $130,000.

The committee then went over and visited the park, and inspected the land.

It was agreed to meet again at 8 o'clock last evening.

At the appointed time several of the committee and a couple of reporters presented themselves at the city hall but were unable to gain admittance and so retraced their step homeward. It is probable that those in charge of the building were not notified of the meeting to be held and locked the entrance to the building.

The committee will meet again at 4 o'clock this afternoon and take action on the matter. The idea of submitting the proposition to the people at the coming city election seems to meet with approval.

The new offer of the Rogers land syndicate is $200,000 for the entire lot of land.

DEATHS.

Emma O. Johnson, aged 42 years, wife of Coolidge R. Johnson, died yesterday afternoon at her home, 181 Mt. Vernon street. Deceased had been confined to the house for about one year, suffering from a cancer. Besides her husband, she leaves a married daughter, Mrs. Comber and a son Eddie, who is 14 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were married about 23 years ago and have always resided here. Mrs. Johnson was born in Bangor, he father, John Churchill, now lives in Chelmsford, a brother, Ludlow Churchill, lives in this city, another, Dr. Franklin Churchill, in New York, and another brother in Cuba; a sister, Mrs. Albert Manning, resides in Andover. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

The funeral of Thomas J. Pinkham, who died Wednesday, at West Chelmsford, at the advanced age of 81 years and eleven months, occurred at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon from his late residence, and the attendance was very large. Interment was in the cemetery at North Chelmsford, where the deceased resided for many years. Undertaker Brooks had charge of the arrangements.

The funeral services of Vivian G. Maxcy, daughter of Ward and Sarah Maxcy, were held at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon at the residence of her parents, 78 Rock street, and was largely attended. Rev. R. A. Greene of the Shattuck street Universalist church officiated and there was a large number of handsome floral pieces. Interment was in the Edson cemetery.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Haynes of Baltimore, (the latter formerly Miss Foss) are happy over the arrival of a son in their family.

Mrs. S. H. Danforth of this city has arrived safely at Shanghai.

Miss Gertrude Fredericks of Newark, N. J., is the guest of Mrs. Howard Gray. At the American Canoe association camp at the Thousand Islands last summer Miss Fredericks was under the matronage of Mrs. Gray. She is an expert canoeist, with sail or paddle.

Frederick B. Greenhalge, son of Governor-elect Greenhalge, has been elected poet of the class of '94 at Phillips Andover academy.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Haile was in the city Friday morning as the guest of Hon. C. D. Palmer. He was shown through city hall and expressed himself much pleased with it

William F. Wilson of San Francisco, Cal., is visiting relatives here. He left San Francisco Oct. 6, and visited the World's Fair en route. Mr. Wilson has lived in California since 1856.

There was born to the wife of Nelson Goady, a son, Nov. 8. Mr. Goady, who now lives at St. Albans, Vt., was formerly a moulder at Povey Bros.' foundry.

Miss Lathrop of Cambridge is the guest of Miss Mary Robinson of Middlesex street.

Mr. George Motley, Mr. V. I. Cumnock, Mr. T. E. Parker, Jr., Mr. George R. Richardson and Mr. W. H. Howe gave a farewell dinner to Mr. Thomas Talbot, in Boston, last evening; the guest of the occasion is to leave for Philadelphia on Monday.

Hon. William F. Wharton, late assistant secretary of state during the administration of President Harrison, is to take up his residence in Groton, having bought a place in the Farmers' Row.

Albert Pelletier of Le National left for Montreal, Thursday evening.

Prof. A. Marsigny passed successfully the civil service (departments) examination. In languages, Italian, French, German and Spanish, he had a high percentage.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Munn, the former a Lowell boy, but who has been practising in the far west, is here on a visit with his mother, Mrs. Munn, of Eighteenth street. Dr. Munn has been nearly all summer in the stock department at the World's Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. George Burns, the latter who was Miss Blanche Libby, hold their first "at home" next Tuesday evening at their home on Fletcher street.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Pickering are to receive their friends at a formal reception at Mr. J. W. C. Pickering's residence in Tewksbury, on Wednesday evening.

Against the Cigarette.

At a meeting of the Lowell Ministers' Christian union, yesterday, at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., Rev. Charles J. Keevil read a paper on "The Attitude of the Church to the Tobacco Habit." A discussion followed, in which a number of ministers took part. It was voted "That we disprove of the habit of cigarette smoking by persons under the age of puberty and recommend the enforcement of the law, and that we desire to discourage the habitual use of tobacco among all classes."

Do You Know Him?

One of the Worcester papers came out yesterday with a column story about one R. S. Fales of Lowell, who went to that city some time ago, and gaining the confidence of a young man named Anderson opened a tailoring establishment under the firm name of Fales & Anderson. Money came in but Anderson didn't see, and Fales has skipped the town. A young girl who liked Fales loaned him her watch to be repaired, and now she looks at the town clock when she wants to know the time.

Trouble From Lowell.

SALEM, Nov. 10. A steam shovel on a freight train from Lowell struck an overhead bridge at Carltonville this afternoon, knocking the bridge off the abutments and one end of it fell, striking brakeman J. C. Lawrence on the head, cutting a bad gash. It was a narrow escape from a serious accident. The steam shovel was being sent from Lowell to the Salem shops for repairs.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

THE SUN has expressed surprise at the the extreme modesty of the republicans in not holding a jollification over the success of their party; and now that "grand old paper" the Mail become excited over the situation, and putting on her night cap shouts "we haven't done half the shouting our great success warrants." It is stated that it is out of respect to Mr. Greenhalge's wishes that no jollification is to be held.

***

Congressman M. J. McEttrick is out with the announcement that he wants the democratic nomination for mayor of Boston, and if he fails to get the regular nomination he will run as an independent candidate.

***

The Populist vote of the state was 3837, against 1410 last year. In this city the Populist candidate received 32 votes, against 20 last year. It is stated that the new social club the "Johnnie Dugans" supported the Populist candidate.

***

Larkin T. Trull of this city is on the committee to arrange for a complimentary banquet to Col. Winslow, chairman of the republican state committee on Nov. 17th at the American house, Boston.

***

It is given out that the republican city committee will call for a recount of votes for senator, in order to discover if possible the cause of Senator Lawton's defeat. It was first understood that the republicans would not call for a recount.

***

It is given out in republican circles that Hon. Charles D. Palmer, Greenhalge's manager, is not after a gubernatorial appointment, but will train down to fighting weight, for candidacy as a congressional aspirant next fall.

***

While the democrats are bestirring themselves in getting ready for putting their municipal ticket in the field, the republicans are talking and grooming new men for the aldermanic board. Aldermen Westall, Evans, Choate and Lovejoy are to be renominated, Councilman Scott to be ward alderman from Centralville, Mr. Evans going on for alderman at-large with Alderman Westall. But who will be the sixth candidate?

***

At a meeting of the Ward Six Democratic club last evening, the members voted to volunteer their services to the democratic city committee, and do all in their power to bring out voters on election day. A democratic club was organized over in Ward Two last evening. John Golden was chosen temporary chairman, John Rogers, secretary, and a committee of three was chosen to draft by-laws. All democrats of the ward are entitled to membership in the club and it is hoped that as many as possible will join at the next meeting which will be held Monday night at the polling booth, on West Third street. Speakers will be present and address the meeting.

***

Mr. William H Hawes, well known in base ball circles, is prominently mentioned as a democratic candidate for alderman from Ward Two. Mr. Hawes' friends in the city are very numerous and will give him good support.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

A flood of telegrams has come to Gov.-elect Greenhalge and his mail is also very large.

A large party of Lowell people are attending the Phillips-Exeter foot ball game this afternoon.

Miss Charlotte Kitson took her Sunday class of girls of the Kirk street church on a ride to Andover today.

The board of health has been busy all morning cleaning out the Cummings tenement on Jefferson street.

The board of health has issued new rules which have been sent around to the different undertakers of the city.

There was a lively scrap in Ward One last night which fully 300 sports saw. Both scrappers spilled a little claret before the affair was over.

The committee on sewers went on a tour of inspection at 9.30 this morning. The Centralville sewer in Centralville was the main point of interest.

This afternoon Inspector Laflamme arrested and took to Haverhill Jean Beaudin who is wanted there on a charge of illegally selling leased property.

Mr. Thomas Talbot sends this to the Herald: Gov. Thomas Talbot was born at Cambridge, N. Y., in 1818. His parents emigrated from Ireland to the above place in 1807.

The meeting of the democratic city committee to decide if a convention shall be held to nominate candidates for mayor and aldermen will be held next Wednesday or Thursday evening.

The Weavers' association of Fall River has voted to authorize the Chace mill weavers to strike next Monday morning if they see fit to do so. The alleged grievance is a lengthening in the cuts without remuneration in wages.

A game of "peggy" will be played on the South Common next week between Messrs John J. Ryan, W. H. Merritt and Mr. Kearns on one side and John J. Courtney, J. Bernard Cahil and W. Frank Fitzgerald on the other. James H. Smith will referee. Admission free.

Yesterday afternoon a man from Boston named Daniel Harmon, came to Lowell, and struck the vicinity of Lakeview avenue. He met a crowd and drank with them. This morning, Harmon woke up in a freight car minus $33. He reported it at the police station and was afterwards locked up for drunkenness.

Notice to All.

Dr. Wilson's liberal offer of treatment, medicine included for two dollars per month during hard times, expires next Tuesday, Nov. 14. Those wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity which comes but once in a life time can do so at once, or from now to the above date, will receive as skillful treatment as if they paid two hundred dollars. The doctor's reputation is too well known to need any introduction. See his advertisement in another part of this paper.

JAMES H. CARMICHAEL, No. 51 Central Street, Counsellor at Law and Notary Public

J. J. GALLAGHER, 172 Merrimack Street. Depot Cigar Store. All the leading brands of Cigars and Tobacco.

J. M. KINGSBURY, No. 97 Bridge Street, Meats and Provisions. (Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

WM. F. COURTNEY, 13 and 14 Mansur Block Attorney at Law.

FAY BROS. & HOSFORD, Nos. 173 to 185 Central St Fine Carriages, Sleighs, etc., Repairing at Reasonable Rates.

BOWLING NEWS.

Next week the big league season will open and the interest in bowling will near fever heat. The three Lowell teams are ready and anxious for the fray and on Tuesday they will meet opponents on alleys abroad for the first time.

Up at the Vesper club last night, Team Five—Thompson, A. E. Swapp, W. Hart, Coburn, Howard and Perley defeated Team Seven—A. G. Swapp, Ellingwood, Thorpe, Gates, J. Hart and Kimball, 2567 to 2508. The standing of the teams in this tournament is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent. Won.
Team 5	4	0	100.0
1	3	1	75.0
3	2	1	66.7
9	2	1	66.7
8	1	1	50.0
2	1	2	33.3
6	1	2	33.0
4	1	3	21.0
7	0	3	00.0

The police bowlers defeated by the "skin of their teeth" the post office bowlers on Les Miserables alleys last night, as the following score shows:

POLICE TEAM.

				Total.	Avg.
Crowley	126	123	172	421	140
Donaldson	119	188	172	479	160
McQuade	117	161	130	408	136
Welch	169	160	172	501	167
Breault	133	150	161	444	148
Totals	664	782	807	2253	751

POST OFFICE TEAM.

Hogan	165	134	161	460	153
Ashworth	124	144	142	410	137
Howard	145	168	169	482	161
Devine	175	147	146	468	156
Farrell	151	129	143	423	141
Totals	769	722	752	2243	738

The Vesper club's league team went to Arlington last night as the guest of the boat club of that place. A match on the alleys there was one of the features.

The Lawrence Boys Win.

The Lawrence Athletic club defeated the Lowell High school team at foot ball yesterday afternoon on the Fair grounds. The starting of the game was delayed one hour, owing to the non-arrival of the Lawrence team. It was therefore agreed that two halves of twenty minutes each should be played and Mr. Julian of the Courier, was chosen referee and Mr. Breen of Lawrence umpire.

During the first half Lawrence scored three touch-downs and Lowell one. In the second half, Lowell was blanked, and Lawrence succeeded in adding two more touch-downs to its score.

The final score was 20 to 4 in favor of Lawrence. The Lawrence boys were heavier than their Lowell adversaries and exhibited better playing qualities. About 250 people attended and cheered their favorites.

A Visiting Lawyer.

Lawyer Lezotte of Lewiston, Maine, who gained notoriety through a short passage at arms with no less a person than John L. Sullivan, is visiting in town. Mr. Lezotte has but one arm; he is a very gentlemanly appearing porson. He has a host of friends in Lowell.

15,000 Dollars

Worth of dry and fancy goods, cloak and millinery to be sold at public auction commencing Monday, 13th, at 2 o'clock, p. m. and to be continued every afternoon and evening until the entire stock is sold. I. T. Porrier & Co., 636 Merrimack street.

STARVED TO DEATH.

Michael Hanrahan Was Too Much of a Miser to Buy Food.

SALEM, Mass., Nov. 11.—Last summer some one sent word to the police station at Salem that Michael Hanrahan, who lived in his own home on Wall street, near Gallows hill, where the witches were hanged 200 years ago, was sick and would not let any one in to see him. The police took a doctor and went up to the place. They found all the doors in the house barred, so they knocked them in with their billies, and the doctor went in and gave Hanrahan some medicine and ordered some food for him.

He got well in a little while, and nothing was heard from him until a day or two ago, when the neighbors sent word to city hall that he was dead. An investigation showed that the man, who was more than 70 years of age, had starved to death. He was worth considerable property and owned the house he lived in, besides two others. His two sons have taken the body to Manchester, N. H., for burial.

Seeking Peace.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—In the house of commons, Sidney Buxton, replying to a question asked by Henry Labouchere, said he understood that a message had been sent to Lobengula asking him to submit to the British in order to end the war, and guaranteeing him safety and good treatment if he would surrender.

Not a Paying Road.

DENVER, Nov. 11.—Judge Hallett has appointed receivers for the Denver City Cable Railway company. The floating debt and mortgage liens aggregate nearly $1,300,000. It is thought the recent failures of Wilbur, Jackson & Co. and Shelden & Binner of Providence caused the action.

An Electric's Work.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 11.—John Fortune, a laborer in Nutting's brickyard, was run over and probably fatally injured by an electric car on the Bay State line. This is the first accident since the recent introduction of electricity on the road.

Thirty Persons Killed by Carelessness.

BERLIN, Nov. 11. — Carelessness of chemists caused an explosion of ether at Brestlitovsk, Russian Poland. A house was blown to pieces and 20 persons were killed and a large number injured. Several adjoining houses were badly damaged.

He Tried John Brown.

RICHMOND, Nov. 11.—Judge Richard Parker of Winchester died yesterday, aged 83 years. He was one of the most prominent jurists in Virginia, and is noted for having presided at the trial of John Brown and his associates at Charleston, W Va.

Matabeles Were Plucky.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A dispatch from Fort Victoria says: In the last fight all the Matabeles returned again and again to the attack over ground thickly dotted with corpses of their comrades.

The City of Alexandria's Survivors.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The steamship Seneca has brought Captain Hoffman and 16 of the crew of the steamship City of Alexandria, which was burned at sea near Havana on Nov. 1, involving a loss of 11 lives—five of the crew and six negro stevedores. The story of the disaster as told by Captain Hoffman does not differ materially from the accounts already published.

Eno Gives $30,000 Bail.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—John C. Eno was arraigned before Commissioner Shields and was admitted to bail in $30,000 for his appearance on the 17th inst.

His Left Side Useless.

EXETER, N. H., Nov. 11.—Ex-Governor Charles H. Bell had a paralytic shock yesterday, by which his left side is rendered useless.

FATAL CANCER

Ended the Life of Thomas Toole.

THE DAUGHTER, MARY, IS STILL FREE.

Michael and Stephen Are Still Held by Police.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—Medical Examiner Draper performed an autopsy on the body of Thomas Toole of South Boston. The examination disclosed the fact that Mr. Toole died of cancer of the stomach. No trace of poison was found. This puts an end to the rumor, which was extensively circulated around the district, that death was the result of a slow process of poisoning.

The police are very discreet in giving out information which they may have in their possession. Captain Wyman declared yesterday that there was nothing new in the case, that the mystery had thickened; but he added that it looked very bad. He declined to state what motive he believed led to the murders.

After the arrest of Stephen, Michael and Mary Toole Thursday evening, on the general charge of murder, there were a great many theories afloat in the district, but none of them can be traced to any reliable source. The three accused persons were taken into court yesterday and Mary was released from custody, as the developments so far do not connect her in any manner with the case. The two sons, Michael and Stephen, were arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and at the request of Captain Wyman the case was continued until next Friday to await investigations.

Nothing to Work Upon.

The question of motive in the murder of Mrs. and Miss Toole is one that no one has yet offered a solution to. There was absolutely nothing to be gained by any one in having the mother and daughter dead. Even on the ground of a desire for revenge the officers have been unable to show sufficient feeling for so terrible a satisfact on.

There was trouble in the family, and it led to wordy warfare, but there was nothing to induce crime in the quarrels. They were family jars, not rows, and while it is true threats were heard they were not threats of death.

It has been suggested that, as the father was almost dead from a lingering disease, the securing of the property by the children would be hastened by the taking off of the mother, and such a thought as that might have led to the murder; but, on the other hand, it is argued that the settling up of the property would not allow more than about $1200 for each child, and it is regarded as impossible that any one should want to kill a mother for such a sum as that.

Still there are but two avenues open for a theory of the motive, and both seem too narrow to satisfy in any way the people of the community. There was not enough money to furnish one, and the trouble in the house was so slight as to leave no opening in that direction.

Still, it is a fact that the police are now paying the utmost attention to matters in regard to the family relations, in an effort to find a cause for the crime, now that they maintain a crime was committed.

FORGED A CHECK.

A Young New York Lawyer Finds Himself In a Bad Fix.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Clinton Palmer, a lawyer, 29 years old, was arrested in the Tradesman's bank yesterday for having forged a check for $700 on J. W. Bott, with whom the prisoner roomed for five years. On Nov. 8 Palmer asked Bott to cash the check in question, which purported to have been drawn by Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer of Boston, the prisoner's mother, having being drawn on the Bank of Commerce of that city. The check was protested and Mrs. Palmer denied that her signature was genuine.

Palmer bought 15 shares of stock of the Tradesman's bank with the proceeds of the check and then borrowed $400 on the stock from President Roberts of the Franklin Savings bank.

When arrested, the prisoner attempted to throw away his pocketbook, which contained several checks supposed to have been forged. He had a watch and chain and also had several pawn tickets for jewelry that had lately been stolen from Mr. Bott's room. Palmer cut a dash at Long Branch last summer under the name of Louis de Lamaire.

Crowd Got Excited.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 11. — The special meeting called to consider the demands of the Central Labor union of this city that none but union men be employed on the new Boardman manual training school was held in the Grand Opera House, and proved one of the most exciting public meetings ever held in this city. Many radicals peeches were made and great disorder prevailed. The resolution that only union laborers be employed on the building was voted down by a large majority, and the meeting refused to allow the question to be decided at the polls.

BLOODTHIRSTY ANARCHISTS

Applaud the Work of the Barcelona Bomb Thrower.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The anarchists of all groups gathered at the South Place institute last evening to commemorate the execution of the Chicago anarchists six years ago. The hall was crowded. On the walls hung red flags and scrolls with anarchist mottoes.

C. W. Mowbray said the anarchists of London ought to resolve that they would consecrate the lessons of the past. They had been too apathetic in recent years. They had applauded Ravachol, but what else had they done? Nothing; because they were cowards. The responsibility for this failure rested not upon the leaders, but upon each and every member of the anarchist groups.

Editor Samuels of The Commonwealth said:

"When Comrade Pallas, who tried to rid the world of the tyrant, Campos, was to be murdered, he turned, just as the soldiers raised their rifles to fire, and called to them: 'The revenge will be terrible!' So it has been. The comrade who threw the bomb in the Barcelona theater was a genuine comrade. [Cheers.] He did a good work—terrible, but good, nevertheless. Revenge we must have. The murdered anarchists were our friends.

"Thirty innocent persons were killed in Barcelona. How sad the slaughter, but how much sadder the slaughter of thousands daily in England! We must take an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth until the rich dare not walk the streets." [Cheers.]

LATEST

ENGLAND'S HELP

May Be Given to the Insurgents at Brazil.

FLEET OF TORPEDO BOATS FITTING OUT FOR MELLO.

Contest Looks as if It Will Be Nip and Tuck.

By Telegraph to THE SUN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—A special London cable to the Herald says: It is learned on good authority that a well known English retired naval officer is forming a small fleet of cruisers and torpedo boats in England, in command of which he intends to proceed to the assistance of Admiral Mello.

He has already purchased two ships, which will be fitted up as cruisers, and is negotiating with a leading Thames shipbuilder for the torpedo boats.

Several English naval officers are preparing to accompany the expedition.

AGAINST PRIZE FIGHTING.

So the Corbett-Mitchell Fight Will Not Occur There.

By Telegraph to THE SUN.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 11. The sentiment against prize fighting has grown so strong among the respectable element that the governor has been induced to stop it in the Crescent city. It is stated on good authority that the attorney-general has filed suit in the civil courts for the annulment of the charter of the Olympic club.

REVOLUTION IS SPREADING.

Uraguay May Undergo the Inconvenience of War.

By Telegraph to THE SUN.

NEW YORK Nov. 11. A cable to the Herald dated Montevideo, Uruguay, says: Republican troops from San Barja and Itaqui, border towns of Brazil, have gone to Uruguayana. It is believed they are being mobilized there to aid in the struggle for the recapture of Desterro, the provisional government's headquarters.

The Brazilian steamers Santos and Desterro sailed from here yesterday for Buenos Ayres, where they will be furnished with cannon and ammunition.

To add to the Brazilian's troubles the yellow fever is raging in Santos.

ANSWER AT ONCE

Or Uncle Sam Will Waste No Time in Requests.

By Telegraph to THE SUN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11. A Herald dispatch dated San Salvador says:

Minister Young has telegraphed to the Honduranian minister of foreign affairs asking if his government accepts the responsibility of the commander of the port of Amapala, when he fired upon the Pacific mail steamer Costa Rica, though she was flying the American flag.

FROM THE WIRE.

By Telegraph to THE SUN.

Snow began falling at sunset in Colorado last night and continued through the night. The fall is general all over the state.

Six Chinese arrested in Michigan and three in California for violating the Scott exclusion act, were placed on the steamer which sailed from San Francisco for China yesterday afternoon.

A head-end collision occured yesterday morning near Wardentor, Miss., on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroad. Both engines and 17 cars were wrecked and Brakeman Parker was instantly killed.

Samuel Federer, 44 years old, a lawyer of East Orange, N. J., with offices at No. 59 Liberty street, New York, committed suicide last night in the Sinclair house, Broadway and Eighth street, by taking carbolic acid and by gas asphyxiation.

The Ballou cotton mill of Woonsocket, R. I., owned by J. P. & E. K. Ray of Franklin, which was closed about four months ago on account of the breaking down of the engine, started up yesterday on full time. The Lyman mill, which is auxiliary to the Ballou, will also be started. The number of employed in the two is about 3000.

The Rugia from Hamburg which reached quarantined in New York bay this morning with smallpox on board.

Frisky at a Century

By Telegraph to THE SUN.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 11. Mrs. Angelique Galipeant of this city was 100 years old on Oct. 29. She was born in Canada, and cannot speak English. She is very active, and skips about the house with a step as quick and light as a girl. Her faculties are keen and vigorous.

She never uses glasses, except on rare occasions. She occasionally shows the boys and girls how to keep step to the music, and is the gayest of them all. She regularly attends services at the French-Catholic church.

A $25,000 Fire.

By Telegraph to THE SUN.

ADRIAN, Mo., Nov. 11. Six of the best business houses, together with their contents, and the National Hotel were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $25,000.

In Historic Westminster.

By Cable to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 11. The funeral of Sir Arthur Clarke occurred this morning. He was carried to Westminster Abbey. Premier Gladstone was among the mourners.

U. S. S. Olympia is All Right.

By Telegraph to THE SUN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11. The trial of the new cruiser Olympia has resulted successfully. She made over 21 knots an hour during the trial trip.

A Parents' Duty.

It is the duty of parents to see that their children get none but wholesome reading. They should also see that they have every opportunity to read about the current events of the world, that they may become intelligent and keep up with the procession. THE SUN is newsy; it is clean; it is always bright and truthful, but never vulgar. 25 cents a month secures its regular delivery to your house. Try it. You can't spend 25 cents that will do you and your family so much good.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE LOWELL DAILY SUN.

VOL. XX. NO. 60. LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1893. EIGHT PAGES ONE CENT

Second Edition

5 O'CLOCK

☞THE SUN is the only penny paper in Lowell receiving cable and telegraphic despatches. Most of the news items in this issue can be found in the other local papers tomorrow, if you are willing to wait till then.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Ether was the Explosive Which Caused Many Deaths.

By Cable to THE SUN.

WARSAW, Nov. 11. A despatch from Brest-Litovsk, a town of Russian Poland, reports an accident there today that resulted in the loss of 21 lives.

A terrible explosion occurred, probably of ether, in the shop of a chemist, and the building and adjacent houses were completely shattered. Each of the buildings contained several families.

MAY BE TRUE

That Judge Corcoran is to Resign From the Bench.

A month or so ago THE SUN exclusively printed a rumor that Judge John W. Corcoran is to resign from the bench. It is now currently reported that such is the case and that the candidates for the vacancy are said to be Hon. James B. Carroll of Springfield and Hon. Charles S. Lilley of Lowell.

The Herald says the governor leans toward Mr. Lilley. Mr. Carroll has the support of the leading men in the democratic party. It was said yesterday that the object of the visit of John E. Russell, Josiah Quincey and Mayor Matthews to the state house Thursday morning, was to place Mr. Carroll's candidacy before the governor.

POLICE COURT.

Hadley, J.

Three drunks were dismissed this morning while six were dealt with more severely.

John Doyle, the little boy who stole five watches told where all were, and was then let go. He was too young to punish. John Mead bought one of the stolen watches for 25 cents knowing that it had been stolen. He was fined $10.

James Tully received a sentence of three months in jail for maliciously breaking three panes of glass in the shop of Simon Bernstein.

George Stow stole a rubber coat from fireman Orison A. Knapp and was sent to jail for three months.

Joseph Savard was charged with embezzlement of a watch from Delia Forge and was placed on probation.

Mary Kyper pleaded not guilty to the charge of unlawfully removing baggage from the boarding house of Samuel Smith.

The case of vagrancy against Frank Monroe was placed on file.

His Right Name is Forest.

It now transpires that Edward M. Barry is not the name of the man who dropped dead on Merrimack street yesterday. That was his stage name but his proper name was Edwin Forest.

This was learned by a SUN reporter who saw his sister-in-law Bertha C. Mitchell of Reading, who came to this city this morning to claim the body.

The remains are at O'Donnell's undertaking rooms still but will be taken to Wakefield tomorrow for interment. Dr. Irish attributes the cause of death to heart disease.

Off For Old Virginia.

A party of 35 Lowell Red Men departed today for a ten day's trip to Norfolk, Va., and judging from the well known and popular men in the party, a grand time will be had. For fear lest the people of Norfolk, might steal some of our citizens Warrant Officer Peter A. Cawley accompanied them, and whoever steals any one or any thing while Peter is around is what is vulgarly called a "jim dandy."

Another Catholic Church.

It is reported that Major Emery has given Rev. Fr. Garin, O. M. I., land for a Catholic church on Riverside street. The land will probably not be built upon until a bridge is built over the rapids from the head of Merrimack street.

A Cool Proceeding.

This morning at 6 o'clock a woman named Mary Blackwood went into the house numbered 135 Merrimack corporation, and finding in one of the rooms a small boy in bed, told him to keep quiet or she'd choke him. The boy kept quiet while the woman made off with a number of small articles, the property of Lizzie Kershaw. Inspectors Laflamme and Allen arrested her.

It Was a Grand Opening.

As THE SUN predicted the grand opening of O'Donnell & Gilbride's new store, yesterday was an occasion of note, and afternoon and evening the place was fairly jammed with people who had left their homes to attend the opening and to hear incidentally of course, for the opening was the first and most important object, the excellent concerts of the American orchestra.

Marriage Intentions.

The following intentions were recorded at the city clerk's office today:

Banister Marsden 21, to Lily Skeels 21.
Alphonse Milot 22, Josephine Mottard 20.

REFUTED

Vague Slanders Affecting Certain Business Men.

REV. FR. JOYCE, O. M. I., RECEIVED NO THREATS.

Story Regarding Putnam & Son Pronounced Utterly False.

If all the strange stories which are floating around have a grain of truth in them this city of ours will be in a ferment before long.

Tonight at 7.30 o'clock is the time appointed, according to the rumors, for a grand demonstration of the local A. P. A., the strength of which body has been variously estimated at from 20 men to 20,000.

Of all the ridiculous, absurd and at the same time humorous stories ever circulated is the one concerning tonight's affair. It is about as sensational as the "bomb" story made public in Boston a week ago today, according to which a bomb was to be exploded to wreck the North end in Boston.

Now the local story is that the A. P. A., will parade on Central and Merrimack streets and finally gather in Columbus park for the purpose of tearing down a statue recently placed there. Such is the plan of campaign or warfare as a young man told the writer. That anyone should entertain as true so ridiculous a story goes beyond a sober man's comprehension.

Its absurdity is instantly shown in the statement that the statue in question is fully 100 feet above the street and required three weeks of hard labor by a number of men at considerable expense to place in position. But nevertheless newspaper men expect to see half the city turn out to witness the demonstration and have already secured best positions along the line and in the park, engaged corps of artists and imported writers of the dime novel stamp to "do up" the sensation to the "queen's taste."

When THE SUN heard the rumor that Rev. Fr. Joyce, O. M. I., had received a letter from the A. P. A. threatening the pulling down of the statue, a reporter walked on the reverend gentleman to ascertain what foundation, if any, was for such alarm. Rev. Fr. Joyce said he had received a clipping from the vile paper, the British American, making allusion to the statue, but he had not received any threatening letter.

But this is not the only ridiculous story, for in the campaign just past, (and possibly in the one to come,) the air has been full of rumors of internal strife arising from religious differences. One and all were probably as absurd as the above.

Rumors of a similar nature have been put in circulation concerning a number of business men. There may be truth in these stories so far as they have reference to some men, but they undoubtedly implicate some who have no sympathy whatever with the A. P. A. or any kindred society. It is a matter of common report that such and such a merchant along the street is a member of the A. P. A. "Have you heard that Mr. —— is a member of the A. P. A.?" is a question asked. This leads to the circulation of a charge which if true cannot do too much harm to the merchant mentioned but if false is an outrage of the most damaging kind. One of the business houses against which this charge has been made is that of Putnam & Son. Those who are intimately acquainted with Mr. Putnam know that he has no sympathy with such movements and if he had he would not be foolish enough as a business man to connect himself with such a dark lantern society of bigots. As a matter of fact the A. P. A. is more of a threat than a reality.

In response to a direct question by a reporter of a morning paper, "Are you or either of you a member of the A. P. A.?" Mr. Frank Putnam answered, "Neither of us is now or ever was a member of such society." In fact, he said, they never heard of the existence of any such organization until about ten days ago.

"Under what circumstances?"

Mr. Putnam answered "A man came into our store and said, 'I understand that you belong to the A. P. A.' We asked him what the A. P. A. was, for up to that time we had never heard of it. He said it was a society pledged not to employ or vote for a Catholic. We answered that more than one-half of our employes were Catholics, some of whom had been with us more than twenty years, and that answered conclusively one half the story, and as to voting for Catholics we never thought of drawing a religious line in civil affairs, but have voted for the best men whether they were Catholics or Protestants. The senior member of the firm added that he was elected to the board of aldermen some years ago and he should be greatly surprised if a good many Catholics did not vote for him.

"We heard the charge made against us," continued Mr. Putnam, "but we thought it too absurd to notice; but if you believe there are people in this community who really take any stock in this absurd story you may for us deny it in whole and every part. Neither of us is or ever was a member of the A. P. A., or any similar society secret or otherwise, and we have no affiliation political or otherwise, with any such association. We don't know the name or residence of a single member, and were as much surprised as any one could be when told the story that was being circulated."

The same charge has been made to a lesser degree against a clothing firm a few doors from Putnam & Son's, but with equal groundlessness. Catholics should not heed such idle rumors. When there is any foundation for them the men who foment such discord will not be spared publicity and condemnation in THE SUN.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The committee on commons met yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock and the new proposition of the trustees of the land adjoining Fort Hill park was read. This is the proposition referred to at the recent public hearing on the matter of the purchase of the land, and provides for the purchase of the land on Hanks and High streets, away round to Knapp avenue for $130,000.

The committee then went over and visited the park, and inspected the land.

It was agreed to meet again at 8 o'clock last evening.

At the appointed time several of the committee and a couple of reporters presented themselves at the city hall but were unable to gain admittance and so retraced their step homeward. It is probable that those in charge of the building were not notified of the meeting to be held and locked the entrance to the building.

The committee will meet again at 4 o'clock this afternoon and take action on the matter. The idea of submitting the proposition to the people at the coming city election seems to meet with approval.

The new offer of the Rogers land syndicate is $200,000 for the entire lot of land.

DEATHS.

Emma O. Johnson, aged 42 years, wife of Coolidge R. Johnson, died yesterday afternoon at her home, 181 Mt. Vernon street. Deceased had been confined to the house for about one year, suffering from a cancer. Besides her husband, she leaves a married daughter, Mrs. Comber and a son Eddie, who is 14 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were married about 23 years ago and have always resided here. Mrs. Johnson was born in Bangor, her father, John Churchill, now lives in Chelmsford, a brother, Ludlow Churchill, lives in this city, another, Dr. Franklin Churchill, in New York, and another brother in Cuba; a sister, Mrs. Albert Manning, resides in Andover. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

The funeral of Thomas J. Pinkham, who died Wednesday, at West Chelmsford, at the advanced age of 81 years and eleven months, occurred at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon from his late residence, and the attendance was very large. Interment was in the cemetery at North Chelmsford, where the deceased resided for many years. Undertaker Brooks had charge of the arrangements.

The funeral services of Vivian G. Maxcy, daughter of Ward and Sarah Maxcy, were held at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon at the residence of her parents, 78 Rock street, and was largely attended. Rev. R. A. Greene of the Shattuck street Universalist church officiated and there was a large number of handsome floral pieces. Interment was in the Edson cemetery.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Haynes of Baltimore, (the latter formerly Miss Foss) are happy over the arrival of a son in their family.

Mrs. S. H. Danforth of this city has arrived safely at Shanghai.

Miss Gertrude Fredericks of Newark, N. J., is the guest of Mrs. Howard Gray. At the American Canoe association camp at the Thousand Islands last summer Miss Fredericks was under the matronage of Mrs. Gray. She is an expert canoeist, with sail or paddle.

Frederick B. Greenhalge, son of Governor-elect Greenhalge, has been elected poet of the class of '94 at Phillips Andover academy.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Haile was in the city Friday morning as the guest of Hon. C. D. Palmer. He was shown through city hall and expressed himself much pleased with it.

William F. Wilson of San Francisco, Cal., is visiting relatives here. He left San Francisco Oct. 6, and visited the World's Fair en route. Mr. Wilson has lived in California since 1856.

There was born to the wife of Nelson Goady, a son, Nov. 8. Mr. Goady, who now lives at St. Albans, Vt., was formerly a moulder at Povey Bros.' foundry.

Miss Lathrop of Cambridge is the guest of Miss Mary Robinson of Middlesex street.

Mr. George Motley, Mr. V. I. Cumnock, Mr. T. E. Parker, Jr., Mr. George R. Richardson and Mr. W. H. Howe gave a farewell dinner to Mr. Thomas Talbot, in Boston, last evening; the guest of the occasion is to leave for Philadelphia on Monday.

Hon. William F. Wharton, late assistant secretary of state during the administration of President Harrison, is to take up his residence in Groton, having bought a place in the Farmers' Row.

Albert Pelletier of Le National left for Montreal, Thursday evening.

Prof. A. Marsigny passed successfully the civil service (departments) examination. In languages, Italian, French, German and Spanish, he had a high percentage.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Munn, the former a Lowell boy, but who has been practising in the far west, is here on a visit with his mother, Mrs. Munn, of Eighteenth street. Dr. Munn has been nearly all summer in the stock department at the World's Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. George Burns, the latter who was Miss Blanche Libby, hold their first "at home" next Tuesday evening at their home on Fletcher street.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Pickering are to receive their friends at a formal reception at Mr. J. W. C. Pickering's residence in Tewksbury, on Wednesday evening.

Against the Cigarette.

At a meeting of the Lowell Ministers' Christian union, yesterday, at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., Rev. Charles J. Keevil read a paper on "The Attitude of the Church to the Tobacco Habit." A discussion followed, in which a number of ministers took part. It was voted "That we disprove of the habit of cigarette smoking by persons under the age of puberty and recommend the enforcement of the law, and that we desire to discourage the habitual use of tobacco among all classes."

Do You Know Him?

One of the Worcester papers came out yesterday with a column story about one R. S. Fales of Lowell, who went to that city some time ago, and gaining the confidence of a young man named Anderson opened a tailoring establishment under the firm name of Fales & Anderson. Money came in but Anderson didn't see, and Fales has skipped the town. A young girl who liked Fales loaned him her watch to be repaired, and now she looks at the town clock when she wants to know the time.

Trouble From Lowell.

SALEM, Nov. 10. A steam shovel on a freight train from Lowell struck an overhead bridge at Carltonville this afternoon, knocking the bridge off the abutments and one end of it fell, striking brakeman J. C. Lawrence on the head, cutting a bad gash. It was a narrow escape from a serious accident. The steam shovel was being sent from Lowell to the Salem shops for repairs.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

THE SUN has expressed surprise at the the extreme modesty of the republicans in not holding a jollification over the success of their party, and now that "grand old paper" the Mail become excited over the situation, and putting on her night cap shouts "we haven't done half the shouting our great success warrants." It is stated that it is out of respect to Mr. Greenhalge's wishes that no jollification is to be held.

***

Congressman M. J. McEttrick is out with the announcement that he wants the democratic nomination for mayor of Boston, and if he fails to get the regular nomination he will run as an independent candidate.

***

The Populist vote of the state was 3837, against 1410 last year. In this city the Populist candidate received 32 votes, against 20 last year. It is stated that the new social club the "Johnnie Dugans" supported the Populist candidate.

***

Larkin T. Trull of this city is on the committee to arrange for a complimentary banquet to Col. Winslow, chairman of the republican state committee, on Nov. 17th at the American house, Boston.

***

It is given out that the republican city committee will call for a recount of votes for senator, in order to discover if possible the cause of Senator Lawton's defeat. It was first understood that the republicans would not call for a recount.

***

It is given out in republican circles that Hon. Charles D. Palmer, Greenhalge's manager, is not after a gubernatorial appointment, but will train down to fighting weight, for candidacy as a congressional aspirant next fall.

***

While the democrats are bestirring themselves in getting ready for putting their municipal ticket in the field, the republicans are talking and grooming new men for the aldermanic board. Aldermen Westall, Evans, Choate and Lovejoy are to be renominated, Councilman Scott to be ward alderman from Centralville, Mr. Evans going on for alderman at-large with Alderman Westall. But who will be the sixth candidate?

***

At a meeting of the Ward Six Democratic club last evening, the members voted to volunteer their services to the democratic city committee, and do all in their power to bring out voters on election day. A democratic club was organized over in Ward Two last evening. John Golden was chosen temporary chairman, John Rogers, secretary, and a committee of three was chosen to draft by-laws. All democrats of the ward are entitled to membership in the club and it is hoped that as many as possible will join at the next meeting which will be held Monday night at the polling booth, on West Third street. Speakers will be present and address the meeting.

***

Mr. William H. Hawes, well known in base ball circles, is prominently mentioned as a democratic candidate for alderman from Ward Two. Mr. Hawes' friends in the city are very numerous and will give him good support.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

A flood of telegrams has come to Gov.-elect Greenhalge and his mail is also very large.

A large party of Lowell people are attending the Phillips-Exeter foot ball game this afternoon.

Miss Charlotte Kilson took her Sunday class of girls of the Kirk street church on a ride to Andover today.

The board of health has been busy all morning cleaning out the Cummings tenement on Jefferson street.

The board of health has issued new rules which have been sent around to the different undertakers of the city.

There was a lively scrap in Ward One last night which fully 300 sports saw. Both scrappers spilled a little claret before the affair was over.

The committee on sewers went on a tour of inspection at 9.30 this morning. The Centralville sewer in Centralville was the main point of interest.

This afternoon Inspector Laflamme arrested and took to Haverhill Jean Beaudin who is wanted there on a charge of illegally selling leased property.

Mr. Thomas Talbot sends this to the Herald: Gov. Thomas Talbot was born at Cambridge, N. Y., in 1818. His parents emigrated from Ireland to the above place in 1807.

The meeting of the democratic city committee to decide if a convention shall be held to nominate candidates for mayor and aldermen will be held next Wednesday or Thursday evening.

The Weavers' association of Fall River has voted to authorize the Chace mill weavers to strike next Monday morning if they see fit to do so. The alleged grievance is a lengthening in the cuts without remuneration in wages.

A game of "peggy" will be played on the South Common next week between Messrs John J. Ryan, W. H. Merritt and Mr. Kearns on one side and John J. Courtney, J. Bernard Cahil and W. Frank Fitzgerald on the other. James H. Smith will referee. Admission free.

Yesterday afternoon a man from Boston named Daniel Harmon, came to Lowell, and struck the vicinity of Lakeview avenue. He met a crowd and drank with them. This morning, Harmon woke up in a freight car minus $33. He reported it at the police station and was afterwards locked up for drunkenness.

Notice to All.

Dr. Wilson's liberal offer of treatment, medicine included for two dollars per month during hard times, expires next Tuesday, Nov. 14. Those wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity which comes but once in a life time can do so at once, or from now to the above date, will receive as skillful treatment as if they paid two hundred dollars. The doctor's reputation is too well known to need any introduction. See his advertisement in another part of this paper.

JAMES H. CARMICHAEL, No. 51 Central Street, Counsellor at Law and Notary Public

J. J. GALLAGHER, 172 Merrimack Street. Depot Cigar Store. All the leading brands of Cigars and Tobacco.

J. M. KINGSBURY, No. 97 Bridge Street, Meats and Provisions. (Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

WM. F. COURTNEY, 13 and 14 Mansur Block Attorney at Law.

FAY BROS. & HOSFORD, Nos. 173 to 185 Central St Fine Carriages, Sleighs, etc., Repairing at Reasonable Rates.

BOWLING NEWS.

Next week the big league season will open and the interest in bowling will near fever heat. The three Lowell teams are ready and anxious for the fray and on Tuesday they will meet opponents on alleys abroad for the first time.

Up at the Vesper club last night, Team Five—Thompson, A. E. Swapp, W. Hart, Coburn, Howard and Perley defeated Team Seven—A. G. Swapp, Ellingwood, Thorpe, Gates, J. Hart and Kimball, 2567 to 2508. The standing of the teams in this tournament is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent. Won.
Team 5	4	0	100.0
1	3	1	75.0
3	2	1	66.7
9	2	1	66.7
8	1	1	50.0
2	1	2	33.3
6	1	2	33.0
4	1	3	21.0
7	0	3	00.0

The police bowlers defeated by the "skin of their teeth" the post office bowlers on Les Miserables alleys last night, as the following score shows:

POLICE TEAM.

				Total.	Avg.
Crowley	126	123	172	421	140
Donaldson	119	183	172	474	160
McQuade	117	151	130	408	136
Welch	169	160	172	501	167
Breault	133	156	161	444	148
Totals	664	782	807	2253	751

POST OFFICE TEAM.

Hogan	165	184	161	460	153
Ashworth	124	144	142	410	137
Howard	165	158	199	482	161
Devine	175	147	146	468	156
Farrell	151	129	143	423	141
Totals	769	722	752	2243	738

The Vesper club's league team went to Arlington last night as the guest of the boat club of that place. A match on the alleys there was one of the features.

The Lawrence Boys Win.

The Lawrence Athletic club defeated the Lowell High school team at foot ball yesterday afternoon on the Fair grounds. The starting of the game was delayed one hour, owing to the non-arrival of the Lawrence team. It was therefore agreed that two halves of twenty minutes each should be played and Mr. Julian of the Courier, was chosen referee and Mr. Breen of Lawrence umpire.

During the first half Lawrence scored three touch-downs and Lowell one. In the second half, Lowell was blanked, and Lawrence succeeded in adding two more touch-downs to its score.

The final score was 20 to 4 in favor of Lawrence. The Lawrence boys were heavier than their Lowell adversaries and exhibited better playing qualities. About 250 people attended and cheered their favorites.

A Visiting Lawyer.

Lawyer Lezotte of Lewiston, Maine, who gained notoriety through a short passage at arms with no less a person than John L. Sullivan, is visiting in town. Mr. Lezotte has but one arm; he is a very gentlemanly appearing person. He has a host of friends in Lowell.

15,000 Dollars

Worth of dry and fancy goods, cloak and millinery to be sold at public auction commencing Monday, 13th, at 2 o'clock, p. m. and to be continued every afternoon and evening until the entire stock is sold. I. T. Portier & Co., 636 Merrimack street.

STARVED TO DEATH.

Michael Hanrahan Was Too Much of a Miser to Buy Food.

SALEM, Mass., Nov. 11.—Last summer some one sent word to the police station at Salem that Michael Hanrahan, who lived in his own home on Wall street, near Gallows hill, where the witches were hanged 200 years ago, was sick and would not let any one in to see him. The police took a doctor and went up to the place. They found all the doors in the house barred, so they knocked them in with their billies, and the doctor went in and gave Hanrahan some medicine and ordered some food for him.

He got well in a little while, and nothing was heard from him until a day or two ago, when the neighbors sent word to city hall that he was dead. An investigation showed that the man, who was more than 70 years of age, had starved to death. He was worth considerable property and owned the house he lived in, besides two others. His two sons have taken the body to Manchester, N. H., for burial.

Seeking Peace.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—In the house of commons, Sidney Buxton, replying to a question asked by Henry Labouchere, said he understood that a message had been sent to Lobengula asking him to submit to the British in order to end the war, and guaranteeing him safety and good treatment if he would surrender.

Not a Paying Road.

DENVER, Nov. 11.—Judge Hallett has appointed receivers for the Denver City Cable Railway company. The floating debt and mortgage liens aggregate nearly $1,300,000. It is thought the recent failures of Wilbur, Jackson & Co. and Shelden & Binner of Providence caused the action.

An Electric's Work.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 11.—John Fortune, a laborer in Nutting's brickyard, was run over and probably fatally injured by an electric car on the Bay State line. This is the first accident since the recent introduction of electricity on the road.

Thirty Persons Killed by Carelessness.

BERLIN, Nov. 11. — Carelessness of chemists caused an explosion of ether at Brestlitovsk, Russian Poland. A house was blown to pieces and 20 persons were killed and a large number injured. Several adjoining houses were badly damaged.

He Tried John Brown.

RICHMOND, Nov. 11.—Judge Richard Parker of Winchester died yesterday, aged 83 years. He was one of the most prominent jurists in Virginia, and is noted for having presided at the trial of John Brown and his associates at Charleston, W Va.

Matabeles Were Plucky.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A dispatch from Fort Victoria says: In the last fight all the Matabeles returned again and again to the attack over ground thickly dotted with corpses of their comrades.

The City of Alexandria's Survivors.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The steamship Seneca has brought Captain Hoffman and 16 of the crew of the steamship City of Alexandria, which was burned at sea near Havana on Nov. 1, involving a loss of 11 lives—five of the crew and six negro stevedores. The story of the disaster as told by Captain Hoffman does not differ materially from the accounts already published.

Eno Gives $30,000 Bail.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—John C. Eno was arraigned before Commissioner Shields and was admitted to bail in $30,000 for his appearance on the 17th inst.

His Left Side Useless.

EXETER, N. H., Nov. 11.—Ex-Governor Charles H. Bell had a paralytic shock yesterday, by which his left side is rendered useless.

FATAL CANCER

Ended the Life of Thomas Toole.

THE DAUGHTER, MARY, IS STILL FREE.

Michael and Stephen Are Still Held by Police.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—Medical Examiner Draper performed an autopsy on the body of Thomas Toole of South Boston. The examination disclosed the fact that Mr. Toole died of cancer of the stomach. No trace of poison was found. This puts an end to the rumor, which was extensively circulated around the district, that death was the result of a slow process of poisoning.

The police are very discreet in giving out information which they may have in their possession. Captain Wyman declared yesterday that there was nothing new in the case, that the mystery had thickened; but he added that it looked very bad. He declined to state what motive he believed led to the murders.

After the arrest of Stephen, Michael and Mary Toole Thursday evening, on the general charge of murder, there were a great many theories afloat in the district, but none of them can be traced to any reliable source. The three accused persons were taken into court yesterday and Mary was released from custody, as the developments so far do not connect her in any manner with the case. The two sons, Michael and Stephen, were arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and at the request of Captain Wyman the case was continued until next Friday to await investigations.

Nothing to Work Upon.

The question of motive in the murder of Mrs. and Miss Toole is one that no one has yet offered a solution to. There was absolutely nothing to be gained by any one in having the mother and daughter dead. Even on the ground of a desire for revenge the officers have been unable to show sufficient feeling for so terrible a satisfaction.

There was trouble in the family, and it led to wordy warfare, but there was nothing to induce crime in the quarrels. They were family jars, not rows, and while it is true threats were heard they were not threats of death.

It has been suggested that, as the father was almost dead from a lingering disease, the securing of the property by the children would be hastened by the taking off of the mother, and such a thought as that might have led to the murder; but, on the other hand, it is argued that the settling up of the property would not allow more than about $1200 for each child, and it is regarded as impossible that any one should want to kill a mother for such a sum as that.

Still there are but two avenues open for a theory of the motive, and both seem too narrow to satisfy in any way the people of the community. There was not enough money to furnish one, and the trouble in the house was so slight as to leave no opening in that direction.

Still, it is a fact that the police are now paying the utmost attention to matters in regard to the family relations, in an effort to find a cause for the crime, now that they maintain a crime was committed.

FORGED A CHECK.

A Young New York Lawyer Finds Himself In a Bad Fix.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Clinton Palmer, a lawyer, 29 years old, was arrested in the Tradesman's bank yesterday for having forged a check for $700 on J. W. Bott, with whom the prisoner roomed for five years. On Nov. 8 Palmer asked Bott to cash the check in question, which purported to have been drawn by Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer of Boston, the prisoner's mother, having being drawn on the Bank of Commerce of that city. The check was protested and Mrs. Palmer denied that her signature was genuine.

Palmer bought 15 shares of stock of the Tradesman's bank with the proceeds of the check and then borrowed $400 on the stock from President Roberts of the Franklin Savings bank.

When arrested, the prisoner attempted to throw away his pocketbook, which contained several checks supposed to have been forged. He had a watch and chain and also had several pawn tickets for jewelry that had lately been stolen from Mr. Bott's room. Palmer cut a dash at Long Branch last summer under the name of Louis de Lamaire.

Crowd Got Excited.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 11. — The special meeting called to consider the demands of the Central Labor union of this city that none but union men be employed on the new Beardman manual training school was held in the Grand Opera House, and proved one of the most exciting public meetings ever held in this city. Many radicals peeches were made and great disorder prevailed. The resolution that only union laborers be employed on the building was voted down by a large majority, and the meeting refused to allow the question to be decided at the polls.

BLOODTHIRSTY ANARCHISTS

Applaud the Work of the Barcelona Bomb Thrower.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The anarchists of all groups gathered at the South Place institute last evening to commemorate the execution of the Chicago anarchists six years ago. The hall was crowded. On the walls hung red flags and scrolls with anarchist mottoes.

C. W. Mowbray said the anarchists of London ought to resolve that they would consecrate the lessons of the past. They had been too apathetic in recent years. They had applauded Ravachol, but what else had they done? Nothing; because they were cowards. The responsibility for this failure rested not upon the leaders, but upon each and every member of the anarchist groups.

Editor Samuels of The Commonwealth said:

"When Comrade Pallas, who tried to rid the world of the tyrant, Campos, was to be murdered, he turned, just as the soldiers raised their rifles to fire, and called to them: 'The revenge will be terrible.' So it has been. The comrade who threw the bomb in the Barcelona theater was a genuine comrade. [Cheers.] He did a good work—terrible, but good, nevertheless. Revenge we must have. The murdered anarchists were our friends.

"Thirty innocent persons were killed in Barcelona. How sad the slaughter, but how much sadder the slaughter of thousands daily in England! We must take an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth until the rich dare not walk the streets." [Cheers.]

LATEST

ENGLAND'S HELP

May Be Given to the Insurgents at Brazil.

FLEET OF TORPEDO BOATS FITTING OUT FOR MELLO.

Contest Looks as if It Will Be Nip and Tuck.

By Telegraph to THE SUN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—A special London cable to the Herald says: It is learned on good authority that a well known English retired naval officer is forming a small fleet of cruisers and torpedo boats in England, in command of which he intends to proceed to the assistance of Admiral Mello.

He has already purchased two ships, which will be fitted up as cruisers, and is negotiating with a leading Thames shipbuilder for the torpedo boats.

Several English naval officers are preparing to accompany the expedition.

AGAINST PRIZE FIGHTING.

So the Corbett-Mitchell Fight Will Not Occur There.

By Telegraph to THE SUN.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 11. The sentiment against prize fighting has grown so strong among the respectable element that the governor has been induced to stop it in the Crescent city. It is stated on good authority that the attorney-general has filed suit in the civil courts for the annulment of the charter of the Olympic club.

REVOLUTION IS SPREADING.

Uruguay May Undergo the Inconveniences of War.

By Telegraph to THE SUN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11. A cable to the Herald dated Montevideo, Uruguay, says: Republican troops from San Barja and Itaqui, border towns of Brazil, have gone to Uruguayana. It is believed they are being mobilized there to aid in the struggle for the recapture of Desterro, the provisional government's headquarters.

The Brazilian steamers Santos and Desterro sailed from here yesterday for Buenos Ayres, where they will be furnished with cannon and ammunition.

To add to the Brazilian's troubles the yellow fever is raging in Santos.

ANSWER AT ONCE

Or Uncle Sam Will Waste No Time in Requests.

By Telegraph to THE SUN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11. A Herald dispatch dated San Salvador says:

Minister Young has telegraphed to the Honduranian minister of foreign affairs asking if his government accepts the responsibility of the commander of the port of Amapala, when he fired upon the Pacific mail steamer Costa Rica, though she was flying the American flag.

FROM THE WIRE.

By Telegraph to THE SUN.

Snow began falling at sunset in Colorado last night and continued through the night. The fall is general all over the state.

Six Chinese arrested in Michigan and three in California for violating the Scott exclusion act, were placed on the steamer which sailed from San Francisco for China yesterday afternoon.

A head-end collision occured yesterday morning near Wardentor, Miss., on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroad. Both engines and 17 cars were wrecked and Brakeman Parker was instantly killed.

Samuel Federer, 44 years old, a lawyer of East Orange, N. J., with offices at No. 59 Liberty street, New York, committed suicide last night in the Sinclair house, Broadway and Eighth street, by taking carbolic acid and by gas asphyxiation.

The Ballou cotton mill of Woonsocket, R. I., owned by J. P. & E. K. Ray of Franklin, which was closed about four months ago on account of the breaking down of the engine, started up yesterday on full time. The Lyman mill, which is auxiliary to the Ballou, will also be started. The number of employed in the two is about 3000.

The Rugia from Hamburg which reached quarantined in New York bay this morning with smallpox on board.

Frisky at a Century.

By Telegraph to THE SUN.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 11. Mrs. Angelique Galipeant of this city was 100 years old on Oct. 20. She was born in Canada, and cannot speak English. She is very active, and skips about the house with a step as quick and light as a girl. Her faculties are keen and vigorous.

She never uses glasses, except on rare occasions. She occasionally shows the boys and girls how to keep step to the music, and is the gayest of them all. She regularly attends services at the French-Catholic church.

A $25,000 Fire.

By Telegraph to THE SUN.

ADRIAN, Mo., Nov. 11. Six of the best business houses, together with their contents, and the National Hotel were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $25,000.

In Historic Westminster.

By Cable to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 11. The funeral of Sir Arthur Clarke occurred this morning. He was carried to Westminster Abbey. Premier Gladstone was among the mourners.

U. S. S. Olympia is All Right.

By Telegraph to THE SUN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11. The trial of the new cruiser Olympia has resulted successfully. She made over 21 knots an hour during the trial trip.

A Parents' Duty.

It is the duty of parents to see that their children get none but wholesome reading. They should also see that they have every opportunity to read about the current events of the world, that they may become intelligent and keep up with the procession. THE SUN is newsy; it is clean; it is always bright and truthful, but never vulgar. 25 cents a month secures its regular delivery to your house. Try it. You can't spend 25 cents that will do you and your family so much good.

Sun House-Lot Contest.

☞For ballot and conditions see page 2.

The Following is the Result of the Vote Cast Up to Yesterday Noon:

Edward M. Bowers, Pres. Lowell Reform Club	4228
J. P. Mahoney, Financial Secretary, Court Wamesit, A. O. F	4220
William V. Meade, President Saucons Club	3792
Hugh McQuade, President, Young Men's Catholic Institute	2311
J. F. McLoughlin, Pres. Clover Club	1453
S. P. O'Boyle, Rec. Sec. Immaculate Conception Temperance Society	969
F. A. Carlson, Pres. Central Labor Union	732
P. O'Neil, S. C. R. Court Middlesex, A. O. F.	607
Murdock McKinnon, Pres. Atlantic Social Club	278
E. F McOsker, President Les Miserables	227
James McLaughlin, C. R. Court General Shields	216
Thomas F. Connelly, Sec. Central Labor Union	167
Dan. Gray, 158 Lakeview avenue, Pres. Coon Club	151
John S. Mayo, Senior Woodward Court City of Lowell, A. O. F.	150
William Hodgson, Recording Secretary Merrimack Lodge, I. O. O. F.	150
M. J. Manning, President Mathew Temperance Institute	134
J. S. Laplerre, President St. Joseph	120
Thomas Leeson, Sr. Woodard, Court Merrimack, A. O. F.	112
Andrew Livingston, Chief Caledonian Club	108
Wm. J. Black, Lecture Master and Chaplain Manchester Unity, I. O. O. F.	83
Alfred Watson, Guide, A. O. U. W.	82
David Burns, Vice Grand, Merrimack Lodge No. 7	79
Frank Curry, Pres. Boiler Makers union	56
Napoleon Hamilton, Rec. Sec. St Joseph	56

AS TO IMMIGRATION.

Facts and Suggestions on This Knotty Problem.

An Important Decision Bearing on "Assisted" Immigration—Commissioner McSweeny's Suggestion to Labor Organization—Effect of Hard Times.

A recent decision made by Superintendent of Immigration Stump has settled a question that for some months has been under discussion by labor leaders and the attaches of the immigration bureau at the port of New York. The point at issue was as to the right of a resident of this country to assist a brother to come here from a foreign country to take work secured for him in advance of his coming. The case upon which the decision was made was that of an Italian who came to New York in answer to a letter from his brother, a resident of Orange, N. J. The letter stated that the writer had spoken to the foreman of a gang of workingmen and had secured a job for his brother at the wages of $1.25 per day. The letter also contained a ticket for passage from Naples to New York. These facts were stated in the affidavit of the immigrant. The board of special inquiry decided that the man could not under the law be admitted to the country, but must be returned to Italy at the expense of the steamship company which brought him over. A rehearing was had, and the board confirmed its former decision. Appeal was taken to Immigration Superintendent Stump at Washington, and the decision of the board of special inquiry was sustained.

The part of the immigration law under which this case came is as follows:

* * * It shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership or corporation in any manner whatsoever to prepay the transportation or in any way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its territories or the District of Columbia, under contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or migration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States, its territories or the District of Columbia * * * Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family to migrate from any foreign country to the United States for the purpose of settlement here.

The claim of the Italian of the right to land, as made through his attorney, was based upon the exception quoted, allowing an individual to assist "any member of his family," but the decision of the superintendent is that one's brother is not a member of his family, a family in such cases being limited to a husband, wife and their dependent children.

After the matter was fully explained to me by Deputy Immigration Commissioner Edward F. McSweeney, when I visited Ellis island, I realized the importance of this decision, which has of course become a precedent applicable to all similar cases. Under a broad definition of the word "family" those foreigners who are already residents of the country or those who may hereafter become residents could contract for employment for brothers, sisters, fathers, mothers, uncles, aunts, cousins, etc., and so assist in bringing over the whole population of their native countries if work could be found for all. Of course they could not come in gangs, but shiploads could come just the same, each individual being aided and contracted for by his brother, uncle or some other relative, and the law prohibiting the importation of aliens "assisted," or "under contract to work," would be practically a dead letter. In fact, the trick was being worked very extensively and would have been extended in its operations as soon as business begins to pick up in this country but for the timely action of the immigration officials.

Deputy Commissioner McSweeney told me of a plan which he has in mind whereby the labor organizations of the country could render incalculable assistance to the department in the enforcement of the law against immigrants under contract. Briefly stated it is this: Organized labor in any part of the country could notify the superintendent of immigration at Washington and through him the officials at the various ports of a proposed strike or lockout where foreign labor might be employed and request that a special lookout be made for immigrants bound for that region. It is not always an easy matter for the port officers to detect and detain a contract immigrant, and though they do their best under the present system and with their limited facilities their effectiveness can be greatly increased if the labor organizations will co-operate as suggested by Mr. McSweeney. That gentleman assured me that the whole department of immigration was desirous of rigidly enforcing the law, and that if such a plan as he proposed were adopted the information received from labor organizations would not only be carefully considered; but thankfully accepted.

To illustrate the idea, let us suppose that the machinists of Omaha are expecting a strike in their trade over a question of wages or any other matter. Through their national officers—or without their assistance if the time is short—the superintendent of immigration is informed of the state of affairs and requested to notify the proper officials at the various ports. Armed with this information, the inspectors at New York, for instance, will exercise especial care in the examination of all machinists who want to land and all men whose destination is Omaha or towns in that vicinity. The department has a system through which it can keep track of every immigrant who lands and can lay hands upon any one of them at any time within a year after landing. The plan proposed by Mr. McSweeney would strengthen the system, and as the labor organizations were the backers of the law prohibiting the admission of immigrants under contract they should be glad of an opportunity to assist in its enforcement. This matter should be taken up at the coming sessions of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor.

While I advocate the adoption of measures which, it appears to me, will assist in the enforcement of the law relating to contract labor, I do not want to be set down as the friend of all that is contained in our immigration laws, nor as countenancing to the slightest extent the cries for more rigid restriction of immigration. I can see a wide difference between the immigrants who leave their homes in Europe, under contracts which make of them slaves, to take the places of American workmen at reduced wages and the immigrants who come of their own free will, because they are dissatisfied with European conditions and are willing to take their chance here without the support of unfair advantages. Injustice may be done the latter class through our desire to hold the American labor market for ourselves. I freely confess that the immigration question is a hard one for me. In its consideration heart and head are more often pulling against each other than in harmony.

I witnessed several touching incidents during my short visit to Ellis island. I am told that they have nothing to do with the immigration question. I must disagree with the statement. There's where the heart enters the discussion and commands the attention of those who are not deadened to all humane instincts by a selfishness which they call "self preservation—the first law of nature." This is not intended as a criticism of the officials at the island. On the contrary, so far as I was able to see, every member of the force was respectful and considerate toward the helpless strangers upon our shores. Of course to one not accustomed to the scenes which are in substance repeated daily, the cheerfulness of the clerks, inspectors and other attaches seemed a little odd. The close attention given by those who were looking out for contract laborers reminded me of the zeal one sometimes sees displayed by the faithful challenger on election day in a close precinct.

In this connection the fact that during the past three or four months emigration has exceeded immigration is of interest. During the present calendar year immigration has been comparatively light, while emigration has suddenly reached larger proportions than at any previous time. I have not the figures, nor have I seen any that were official, but I have been informed that during the months of July, August, September and October a great many more persons have left this country in the steerage than have arrived here during the same time and in the same way. The immigration officials have not the records of emigration and depend entirely upon the steamship companies for information upon that side of the question, but enough is known to bear out the statement made above. It is the usual thing for the number of arrivals to decrease as the summer passes away and winter comes on, and it has for some years been noticed that in the fall a great many aliens, especially Italians, leave the United States and go back to their homes as soon as construction work, upon which this class is generally employed, shuts down.

That the number of those returning this year is unusully large is due to the dull times in this country. Business depression here is also the cause of the decreased immigration. Like conditions in the past have produced like results. The panic of 1837 reduced immigration, which in that year was 79,000 to 39,000 in 1838. The panic of 1857 had about the same effect. Immigration in that year amounted to 247,600, and in 1858 it was only 119,690. In 1873 and 1874 the figures were 460,600 and 313,000 respectively. There are no statistics of emigration in those years, as there are none that are reliable of the present time, but the unofficial records of steamship companies and newspaper reports show that there was extraordinary expansion in the outgoing stream. It is almost a sure thing that next year immigration will fall below what it has been in any year since 1884, and that emigration will show a large increase. Free and voluntary immigration is here meant. It is not likely that those who are specially charged with the enforcement of the contract labor law can relax their vigilance so long as the workingmen in this country are able to keep wages at a point which will be an inducement to the foreigner when coupled with a contract guaranteeing him employment on his arrival here.

By the way, it may astonish many persons to learn that France is in a position very similar to our own. There are something like 2,400,000 aliens settled in France. This is about 6 per cent of the entire population of the country. Of these aliens 350,000 are Italians, 300,000 Belgians, while from Germany, Austria, Spain and Switzerland there are an average of 100,000, and nearly every country on the globe is represented. The government of France has recently adopted measures for the discouragement of immigration, and the troubles at Aigues-Mortes a short time ago, in which a number of Italian laborers were killed, is positive evidence that the French workingmen think their interests lie in the direction of keeping out foreign competitors, especially those whose training and low standard of living enable them to work for what a Frenchman would call starvation wages.

About two years ago there was a loud cry in England against the Russian Jews, Slavs and natives of other countries of continental Europe who were swarming into London. The claim was made that these foreigners were crowding native workmen out of positions and lowering the standard of living, a claim which was easily substantiated. As I watched the inspection of the steerage passengers from a French steamer at Ellis island the other day I thought of the anti-immigration agitation in France and England. When we consider these things, we are prone to think that our Christian civilization is affected similarly to what was said of the state of Denmark. JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

AN INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

Suggestions For Remedying Present Monstrous and Unnatural Conditions.

"He that will not work neither shall he eat," was the old Scriptural curse. But what of him who would work if he could, but to whom the organization of society gives no opportunity? It is his case that constitutes the pitiful and puzzling part of the modern problem of poverty. That the world owes every man a living is a doctrine fit only for reckless agitators, but that the world owes every man a chance to earn a living may be maintained with more than a show of reason. It is a monstrous and unnatural state of things that one who is willing to work should be compelled by the arrangement of society to fold his hands and starve in idleness.

It may not be possible to abolish poverty, but it is possible to abolish the sharpest sting of poverty by absolutely insuring employment to everybody that wants it. There is scarcely a workman, whatever the present comfort of his life, who is not oppressed by the horrible nightmare of a possible loss of his situation. No faithfulness, no skill, no experience can protect him against the danger of being cast adrift with his family at the next shift of the market. He is part of the grist in the great mill of demand and supply, and when his time comes it remorselessly crushes him between its iron rollers.

Modern ingenuity is certainly equal to the task of devising a system by which everybody could be absolutely assured of employment at all times. In every important country of continental Europe men are forcibly employed by hundreds of thousands in military service. The number so compelled to work against their will is greater than the number of the involuntarily idle. If these governments were willing to divert to the improvement of the condition of their people a fraction of the effort they give to the maintenance of their military power, they could rob poverty of all its terrors.

A Populist congressman from Kansas has introduced a bill providing for the organization of the entire population of the United States into an industrial army. This of course is impracticable, at least until Mr. Bellamy acquires greater influence than he has gained yet, but there is no reason why an industrial army should not be created for the specific purpose of employing those who are unable to find work in private enterprises. In ordinary times it would not need to be very large, but in times of distress it could be expanded to meet any requirement. The pay and other advantages it offered should be less than the ordinary standard to keep it from being overrun with applicants not really in need of such a resource. It could be under military discipline and employed in the development of the national resources.

There are opportunities enough there to keep it at work for generations. Under the command of army engineers it could improve rivers and harbors, build restraining dams for hydraulic mining, construct storage reservoirs, dig irrigating canals and lay out national railroads and telegraphs. Such an army of peace would be the highest development of the American idea—the best answer of our industrial republic to the challenge of militant Europe.—San Francisco Examiner.

Don't Forget the Express Business.

There is not so much said in our reform papers about the nationalization of the express business as about some other forms of nationalization, as of the telegraphs and railroads, for instance. Of course it is in the programme, but the impositions of the telegraphs and railroads are more in the public eye and get more attention. In its way, however, the wickedness of the express business as managed by the corporations which monopolize it in this country is as sweet a morsel as satan ever rolled under his tongue.—New Nation.

The Governor of Texas.

Recently large numbers of unemployed workingmen who were tramping or beating their way east on the Southern Pacific railway have been arrested by the authorities of San Antonio, Tex., and fined as vagrants. Governor Hogg, learning of the brutal conduct of the authorities of San Antonio, sent the following message:

District Attorney W. R. Camp, San Antonio, Tex.:

If the published report is true that the city authorities have fined as vagrants the unemployed workingmen passing through this state from California, I shall certainly express my condemnation of such action by pardoning them when furnished with proper data and their names. Texas will not countenance the degradation of the human race by such methods. Feeding and not fining them will be the treatment of the law loving and law abiding element of this state. When men commit no greater crime than travel or tramp for lack of work, report the facts to me at once.

J. S. HOGG, Governor of Texas.

The governor of Texas must have the reputation of meaning what he says, for City Attorney Levy of San Antonio immediately made a motion before the recorder that the tramps convicted of vagrancy be at once released and be permitted to leave over the two railroads which offered transportation free.

French Workmen In Politics.

One of the French delegates said in a Boston speech that 12 years ago there were but two representatives of labor in the municipal council, and now there are 64 labor advocates sitting in that body. Therefore the municipal council is trusted by labor, while the national government is watched with suspicion.

A Colorado Programme.

Labor and reform organizations of Colorado have formed a state union, which demands, among other things of a publico-labor character, the abolition of national banks and substitution therefor of postal savings banks, government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, street railways, gas and electric lighting, waterworks, irrigation, etc., local option in taxation, woman suffrage, free schoolbooks, direct legislation, free

USEFUL HOWS.

DIRECTIONS FOR CARING FOR THE SKIN.

Other Wise Acts Will Prescribe Different Methods of Procedure—How to Rest Tired Feet.

A lady whose thick, sallow skin caused unceasing worry consulted an eminent physician as to a possible cure. His answer was more forcible than courteous, "Well, in the first place, go home and wash your face and hands clean." Horrified, she declared that she had washed them several times during the day. "What I mean is this—wash with soap thoroughly." Ah! she had never used soap on her face. When upon returning home she used the soap, then rinsed in clear water, she was quite mortified to find her face actually dirty. In obedience to the doctor's advice, this lady pursued the following course, which may prove beneficial to others: Every night just before retiring she bathed face, neck and hands thoroughly in soapsuds, using, of course, fine toilet soap; then rinsed in clear water and dried the skin on a soft Turkish towel, rubbing until quite free from moisture. If any sign of roughness or sunburn appeared, a few drops of glycerin were rubbed in.

To do away with the oily appearance the doctor prescribed this diet: Lean meats, plenty of fruit, vegetables in their season (not cooked in grease), no pastry or cake, brown sugar or molasses, but oatmeal, cracked wheat, farina and the like, sprinkled sparingly with white granulated sugar. Three times a day she stirred a spoonful each of cream of tartar and sugar into a tumbler of water and drank it, in order to cool her blood. This was an agreeable medicine, both in the taking and in the effect. All heat or fat producing viands were forbidden, as well as coffee with milk, chocolate and beer. Plenty of outdoor exercise, with a veil to protect the face, this wise doctor recommended; also indoor games, such as shuttlecock and battledoor, to stir the sluggish blood. In one year the lady had a fine complexion, a clear, soft skin and a thoroughly healthful constitution. She both looked and felt years younger.

How to Ornament a Lamp Shade.

Arrange small pressed autumn leaves or ferns on the inside, sticking them with mucilage. They will show through prettily at night and will last several months. When soiled or faded, they can be soaked off and fresh ones put on.

How to Make Tea.

Housewives anxious to shine as good teamakers may like the flowery Chinese recipe engraved on many teapots used in the Celestial empire: "On a slow fire set a tripod, fill it with clear rainwater, boil it as long as would be needed to turn fish white and lobster red, throw this upon the delicate leaves of choice tea, let it remain as long as the vapor rises in a cloud. At your ease drink the pure liquor, which will chase away the five causes of trouble."

How to Rest Tired Feet.

The woman who thinks she would be willing to give half her kingdom for the privilege of kicking off her shoes and letting her feet "get a breath of air" may try some of these substitutes with good effect. When the feet are very tired and hot, plunge them into a basin of cold water and keep them there until a sensation of warmth begins. Then dry them, put on fresh stockings and shoes, and you will be ready for any emergency. When hot foot baths are taken, do not try to put on shoes immediately after. A warm foot bath, with sea salt dissolved in it, is deliciously refreshing. Paddle in the water until it cools and dry with a rough towel. Sometimes a handful of alcohol will rest tired feet, and it is one of the sure preventives of a cold after getting the feet wet.

How to Clean Dresses.

To renovate the old black lace which has begun to look hopelessly gray try this plan: Brush it with a soft brush that will not tear the lace. Sponge with tepid water containing a little powdered borax. Lay on a folded flannel and press on the wrong side with a moderately warm iron. Lay over the lace, while pressing, a piece of thin black silk.

How to Avoid Wrinkles.

If you have any desire to avoid wrinkles, care not only for your skin, but your nerves; control your temper and do not try to have a too expressive and vivacious countenance. Sleep nine hours a night and an hour a day. Decline to worry. Wear smoked glasses instead of scowling fiercely at the sunlight and the water. Refuse to try to distinguish things afar off. Wash your face in warm water with pure soap once a day and rub it softly with flannel after washing. Feed it with pure, cold cream. Don't be afraid of an occasional sunburn. It smooths the face wonderfully. But, above all, be emotionless.

How to Make Glycerin Soap.

Shave fine a pound of bar soap containing olive oil and put it into a kettle containing a pint of water and the same of alcohol over the fire. When the soap is dissolved and most of the alcohol has evaporated, add a pound of glycerin, stir for a few minutes, add any desired perfume and set aside to cool.

How to Make Pressed Chicken.

Boil the chicken till tender, take out the bones and gristle, remove the skin and fat. Boil the gravy down to one cupful to a chicken. Add a little butter and season with salt and pepper. Add one-half cupful of gelatin dissolved in water. Pick, not chop, the chicken into small pieces. Heat thoroughly with the gravy, then pour into a pan and put a light weight upon it. Slice when cold.

How to Thaw Out Plants.

Darken the room as completely as possible and sprinkle with cold water in which are a few drops of camphor. Keep the room at a temperature not warmer than 47 degrees for 24 hours.

How to Drill Glass.

Glass can be drilled easily with any steel hand or machine tool that is kept constantly wet with camphor dissolved in turpentine.

How to Clear the Voice For Singing.

Gargle with borax water or let a small pinch of the borax melt gradually in the mouth and then swallow it.

THE KIND THAT CURES

O. F. SAMPSON, Marshfield, Mass.

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.

GENTS:—About two years ago I was taken with a lame back, which at times was so bad that I was confined to my bed for days at a time. I consulted different Physicians, some pronounced it Lumbago, some Rheumatism of the Muscles, etc. I received no permanent aid from them. I got so bad I was in pain all the time. At last I thought I would try

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

and, if it did me no good I could get my money back. The first bottle helped me. I have taken five bottles and the pain is all gone. I feel like a new person. Truly DANA'S is "The Kind That Cures."

Respectfully yours, O. F. SAMPSON.

Marshfield, Mass.

GENTLEMEN:—I believe Mr. Sampson's statement is true. Respectfully yours, LUTHER P. HATCH, Merchant.

Marshfield, Mass.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

Ask questions:

"Is it handsome, genuine, accurate?

Is it modern, with all the improvements? In all sizes and styles for everybody; the new, quick-winding Waterbury?"

Yes—to everything. A prominent publisher writes:

"You made one additional customer, and my quick-winding Waterbury is a better time-keeper than a hundred-dollar watch a friend of mine bought some months ago."

Yet the cost ranges from $5 down to $4. It is a jeweled movement, and is cased in dainty chatelaines, hunting-cases, open-faces, filled gold, coin-silver, etc. Every jeweler sells it. 38

SULPHUR BITTERS

Will cure
The worst cases
Of Skin
Disease
From a
Common Pimple
On the Face
To that awful
Disease
Scrofula.
Try a bottle
To-day.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published

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We are prepared to do all manner of PLUMBING.

To furnish Bath Rooms Water Closets, &c.,

And put the same in at reasonable prices

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Lowell, Mass.

SUN HOUSE-LOT CONTEST.

One Vote for_____

Office,_____ Organization_____

As the most Popular Society Officer in Lowell.

The Lowell Daily Sun will present

A Valuable House-Lot

AS A CHRISTMAS GIFT

To the Most Popular Society Officer in Lowell.

All officers of benevolent, literary, military, social, religious, political and benefit organizations, societies, clubs, companies or associations in this city are eligible as contestants. The officer whose name appears on the greatest number of the above coupons will be awarded the House-lot.

The lot is situated on Columbia street near Middlesex street. It contains 5000 square feet of land, is level and beautifully situated with a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 100 feet. It is designated as lot No. 61 on a plan of land owned by H. E. Shaw and J. V. Meigs, Jr. Plans showing the lot and the surroundings and giving full particulars of the contest may be obtained free at THE SUN office.

The last ballot will be printed Friday, December 15, and the polls will close at THE SUN office at 9 o'clock, Monday evening, December 18, 1893. The final result will be announced as soon as possible after the 18th and the deed will be passed before Christmas. Vote early and as often as you please. Send ballots by messenger or mail to THE SUN office with the name, office and organization plainly written on each ballot. ☞ The vote up to date is printed on the first page.

VASES!!

OXO

Vases are our specialty for this week. We are offering the greatest bargains over seen in Lowell in this line of goods. Just think of it, a Vase 9 inches high, 17 inches in circumference, and handsomely decorated, for

27c. Each, or 50c. a Pair.

The goods can be seen in one of our large show windows. Remember this sale is

For One Week Only.

Our lines of Tea, Dinner, and Toilet Sets are unsurpassed.

56-Piece Tea Set $3.25, 112-Piece Dinner Set $7.25, 10-Piece Toilet Set $2.25.

THE UNITED STATES TEA CO.,

Corner Central and Prescott Streets.

O'Sullivan - Brothers

Ladies' Hygienic Thick Sole - - Boots.

The only thick sole Boots that are Flexible, easy, warm and comfortable to the feet, all Hand Sewed.

PRICE $4.50.

Haven't you often wished for the old-fashioned Pure Gum Rubbers?

THE MARVEL RUBBER.

Is made to fill the want. Will outwear 3 pairs ordinary Rubbers. PRICE 75c

Rolled Edged Rubbers

For Boys and Girls. The kind that wear. Keep them in mind when you want Rubbers, and demand them. They will save you money.

Men's Woonsocket Rubber Boots, Best in the World, $2.75.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

AS TO IMMIGRATION.

Facts and Suggestions on This Knotty Problem.

An Important Decision Bearing on "Assisted" Immigration—Commissioner McSweeny's Suggestion to Labor Organization—Effect of Hard Times.

A recent decision made by Superintendent of Immigration Stump has settled a question that for some months has been under discussion by labor leaders and the attaches of the immigration bureau at the port of New York. The point at issue was as to the right of a resident of this country to assist a brother to come here from a foreign country to take work secured for him in advance of his coming. The case upon which the decision was made was that of an Italian who came to New York in answer to a letter from his brother, a resident of Orange, N. J. The letter stated that the writer had spoken to the foreman of a gang of workingmen and had secured a job for his brother at the wages of $1.25 per day. The letter also contained a ticket for passage from Naples to New York. These facts were stated in the affidavit of the immigrant. The board of special inquiry decided that the man could not under the law be admitted to the country, but must be returned to Italy at the expense of the steamship company which brought him over. A rehearing was had, and the board confirmed its former decision. Appeal was taken to Immigration Superintendent Stump at Washington, and the decision of the board of special inquiry was sustained.

The part of the immigration law under which this case came is as follows:

* * * It shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership or corporation in any manner whatsoever to prepay the transportation or in any way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its territories or the District of Columbia, under contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or migration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States, its territories or the District of Columbia * * * Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family to migrate from any foreign country to the United States for the purpose of settlement here.

The claim of the Italian of the right to land, as made through his attorney, was based upon the exception quoted, allowing an individual to assist "any member of his family," but the decision of the superintendent is that one's brother is not a member of his family, a family in such cases being limited to a husband, wife and their dependent children.

After the matter was fully explained to me by Deputy Immigration Commissioner Edward F. McSweeney, when I visited Ellis island, I realized the importance of this decision, which has of course become a precedent applicable to all similar cases. Under a broad definition of the word "family" those foreigners who are already residents of the country or those who may hereafter become residents could contract for employment for brothers, sisters, fathers, mothers, uncles, aunts, cousins, etc., and so assist in bringing over the whole population of their native countries if work could be found for all. Of course they could not come in gangs, but shiploads could come just the same, each individual being aided and contracted for by his brother, uncle or some other relative, and the law prohibiting the importation of aliens "assisted," or "under contract to work," would be practically a dead letter. In fact, the trick was being worked very extensively and would have been extended in its operations as soon as business begins to pick up in this country but for the timely action of the immigration officials.

Deputy Commissioner McSweeney told me of a plan which he has in mind whereby the labor organizations of the country could render incalculable assistance to the department in the enforcement of the law against immigrants under contract. Briefly stated it is this: Organized labor in any part of the country could notify the superintendent of immigration at Washington and through him the officials at the various ports of a proposed strike or lockout where foreign labor might be employed and request that a special lookout be made for immigrants bound for that region. It is not always an easy matter for the port officers to detect and detain a contract immigrant, and though they do their best under the present system and with their limited facilities their effectiveness can be greatly increased if the labor organizations will co-operate as suggested by Mr. McSweeney. That gentleman assured me that the whole department of immigration was desirous of rigidly enforcing the law, and that if such a plan as he proposed were adopted the information received from labor organizations would not only be carefully considered, but thankfully accepted.

To illustrate the idea, let us suppose that the machinists of Omaha are expecting a strike in their trade over a question of wages or any other matter. Through their national officers—or without their assistance if the time is short—the superintendent of immigration is informed of the state of affairs and requested to notify the proper officials at the various ports. Armed with this information, the inspectors at New York, for instance, will exercise especial care in the examination of all machinists who want to land and all men whose destination is Omaha or towns in that vicinity. The department has a system through which it can keep track of every immigrant who lands and can lay hands upon any one of them at any time within a year after landing. The plan proposed by Mr. McSweeney would strengthen the system, and as the labor organizations were the backers of the law prohibiting the admission of immigrants under contract they should be glad of an opportunity to assist in its enforcement. This matter should be taken up at the coming sessions of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor.

While I advocate the adoption of measures which, it appears to me, will assist in the enforcement of the law relating to contract labor, I do not want to be set down as the friend of all that is contained in our immigration laws, nor as countenancing to the slightest extent the cries for more rigid restriction of immigration. I can see a wide difference between the immigrants who leave their homes in Europe, under contracts which make of them slaves, to take the places of American workmen at reduced wages and the immigrants who come of their own free will, because they are dissatisfied with European conditions and are willing to take their chance here without the support of unfair advantages. Injustice may be done the latter class through our desire to hold the American labor market for ourselves. I freely confess that the immigration question is a hard one for me. In its consideration heart and head are more often pulling against each other than in harmony.

I witnessed several touching incidents during my short visit to Ellis island. I am told that they have nothing to do with the immigration question. I must disagree with the statement. There's where the heart enters the discussion and commands the attention of those who are not deadened to all humane instincts by a selfishness which they call "self preservation—the first law of nature." This is not intended as a criticism of the officials at the island. On the contrary, so far as I was able to see, every member of the force was respectful and considerate toward the helpless strangers upon our shores. Of course to one not accustomed to the scenes which are in substance repeated daily, the cheerfulness of the clerks, inspectors and other attaches seemed a little odd. The close attention given by those who were looking out for contract laborers reminded me of the zeal one sometimes sees displayed by the faithful challenger on election day in a close precinct.

In this connection the fact that during the past three or four months emigration has exceeded immigration is of interest. During the present calendar year immigration has been comparatively light, while emigration has suddenly reached larger proportions than at any previous time. I have not the figures, nor have I seen any that were official, but I have been informed that during the months of July, August, September and October a great many more persons have left this country in the steerage than have arrived here during the same time and in the same way. The immigration officials have not the records of emigration and depend entirely upon the steamship companies for information upon that side of the question, but enough is known to bear out the statement made above. It is the usual thing for the number of arrivals to decrease as the summer passes away and winter comes on, and it has for some years been noticed that in the fall a great many aliens, especially Italians, leave the United States and go back to their homes as soon as construction work, upon which this class is generally employed, shuts down.

That the number of those returning this year is unusually large is due to the dull times in this country. Business depression here is also the cause of the decreased immigration. Like conditions in the past have produced like results. The panic of 1837 reduced immigration, which in that year was 79,000 to 30,000 in 1838. The panic of 1857 had about the same effect. Immigration in that year amounted to 247,600, and in 1858 it was only 119,069. In 1873 and 1874 the figures were 460,000 and 313,000 respectively. There are no statistics of emigration in those years, as there are none that are reliable of the present time, but the unofficial records of steamship companies and newspaper reports show that there was extraordinary expansion in the outgoing stream. It is almost a sure thing that next year immigration will fall below what it has been in any year since 1884, and that emigration will show a large increase. Free and voluntary immigration is here meant. It is not likely that those who are specially charged with the enforcement of the contract labor law can relax their vigilance so long as the workingmen in this country are able to keep wages at a point which will be an inducement to the foreigner when coupled with a contract guaranteeing him employment on his arrival here.

By the way, it may astonish many persons to learn that France is in a position very similar to our own. There are something like 2,400,000 aliens settled in France. This is about 6 per cent of the entire population of the country. Of these aliens 350,000 are Italians, 300,000 Belgians, while from Germany, Austria, Spain and Switzerland there are an average of 100,000, and nearly every country on the globe is represented. The government of France has recently adopted measures for the discouragement of immigration, and the troubles at Aigues-Mortes a short time ago, in which a number of Italian laborers were killed, is positive evidence that the French workingmen think their interests lie in the direction of keeping out foreign competitors, especially those whose training and low standard of living enable them to work for what a Frenchman would call starvation wages.

About two years ago there was a loud cry in England against the Russian Jews, Slavs and natives of other countries of continental Europe who were swarming into London. The claim was made that these foreigners were crowding native workmen out of positions and lowering the standard of living, a claim which was easily substantiated. As I watched the inspection of the steerage passengers from a French steamer at Ellis island the other day I thought of the anti-immigration agitation in France and England. When we consider these things, we are prone to think that our Christian civilization is affected similarly to what was said of the state of Denmark. JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

AN INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

Suggestions For Remedying Present Monstrous and Unnatural Conditions.

"He that will not work neither shall he eat," was the old Scriptural curse. But what of him who would work if he could, but to whom the organization of society gives no opportunity? It is his case that constitutes the pitiful and puzzling part of the modern problem of poverty. That the world owes every man a living is a doctrine fit only for reckless agitators, but that the world owes every man a chance to earn a living may be maintained with more than a show of reason. It is a monstrous and unnatural state of things that one who is willing to work should be compelled by the arrangement of society to fold his hands and starve in idleness.

It may not be possible to abolish poverty, but it is possible to abolish the sharpest sting of poverty by absolutely insuring employment to everybody that wants it. There is scarcely a workman, whatever the present comfort of his life, who is not oppressed by the horrible nightmare of a possible loss of his situation. No faithfulness, no skill, no experience can protect him against the danger of being cast adrift with his family at the next shift of the market. He is part of the grist in the great mill of demand and supply, and when his time comes it remorselessly crushes him between its iron rollers.

Modern ingenuity is certainly equal to the task of devising a system by which everybody could be absolutely assured of employment at all times. In every important country of continental Europe men are forcibly employed by hundreds of thousands in military service. The number so compelled to work against their will is greater than the number of the involuntarily idle. If those governments were willing to divert to the improvement of the condition of their people a fraction of the effort they give to the maintenance of their military power, they could rob poverty of all its terrors.

A Populist congressman from Kansas has introduced a bill providing for the organization of the entire population of the United States into an industrial army. This of course is impracticable, at least until Mr. Bellamy acquires greater influence than he has gained yet, but there is no reason why an industrial army should not be created for the specific purpose of employing those who are unable to find work in private enterprises. In ordinary times it would not need to be very large, but in times of distress it could be expanded to meet any requirement. The pay and other advantages it offered should be less than the ordinary standard to keep it from being overrun with applicants not really in need of such a resource. It could be under military discipline and employed in the development of the national resources.

There are opportunities enough there to keep it at work for generations. Under the command of army engineers it could improve rivers and harbors, build restraining dams for hydraulic mining, construct storage reservoirs, dig irrigating canals and lay out national railroads and telegraphs. Such an army of peace would be the highest development of the American idea—the best answer of our industrial republic to the challenge of militant Europe.—San Francisco Examiner.

Don't Forget the Express Business.

There is not so much said in our reform papers about the nationalization of the express business as about some other forms of nationalization, as of the telegraphs and railroads, for instance. Of course it is in the programme, but the impositions of the telegraphs and railroads are more in the public eye and get more attention. In its way, however, the wickedness of the express business as managed by the corporations which monopolize it in this country is as sweet a morsel as satan ever rolled under his tongue.—New Nation.

The Governor of Texas.

Recently large numbers of unemployed workingmen who were tramping or beating their way east on the Southern Pacific railway have been arrested by the authorities of San Antonio, Tex., and fined as vagrants. Governor Hogg, learning of the brutal conduct of the authorities of San Antonio, sent the following message:

District Attorney W. R. Camp, San Antonio, Tex.:

If the published report is true that the city authorities have fined as vagrants the unemployed workingmen passing through this state from California, I shall certainly express my condemnation of such action by pardoning them when furnished with proper data and their names. Texas will not countenance the degradation of the human race by such methods. Feeding and not fining them will be the treatment of the law loving and law abiding element of this state. When men commit no greater crime than travel or tramp for lack of work, report the facts to me at once.

J. S. HOGG, Governor of Texas.

The governor of Texas must have the reputation of meaning what he says, for City Attorney Levy of San Antonio immediately made a motion before the recorder that the tramps convicted of vagrancy be at once released and be permitted to leave over the two railroads which offered transportation free.

French Workmen In Politics.

One of the French delegates said in a Boston speech that 12 years ago there were but two representatives of labor in the municipal council, and now there are 64 labor advocates sitting in that body. Therefore the municipal council is trusted by labor, while the national government is watched with suspicion.

A Colorado Programme.

Labor and reform organizations of Colorado have formed a state union, which demands, among other things of a publico-labor character, the abolition of national banks and substitution therefor of postal savings banks, government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, street railways, gas and electric lighting, waterworks, irrigation, etc., local option in taxation, woman suffrage, free schoolbooks, direct legislation, free

USEFUL HOWS.

DIRECTIONS FOR CARING FOR THE SKIN.

Other Wise Acts Will Prescribe Different Methods of Procedure—How to Rest Tired Feet.

A lady whose thick, sallow skin caused unceasing worry consulted an eminent physician as to a possible cure. His answer was more forcible than courteous, "Well, in the first place, go home and wash your face and hands clean." Horrified, she declared that she had washed them several times during the day. "What I mean is this—wash with soap thoroughly." Ah! she had never used soap on her face. When upon returning home she used the soap, then rinsed in clear water, she was quite mortified to find her face actually dirty. In obedience to the doctor's advice, this lady pursued the following course, which may prove beneficial to others: Every night just before retiring she bathed face, neck and hands thoroughly in soapsuds, using, of course, fine toilet soap; then rinsed in clear water and dried the skin on a soft Turkish towel, rubbing until quite free from moisture. If any sign of roughness or sunburn appeared, a few drops of glycerin were rubbed in.

To do away with the oily appearance the doctor prescribed this diet: Lean meats, plenty of fruit, vegetables in their season (not cooked in grease), no pastry or cake, brown sugar or molasses, but oatmeal, cracked wheat, farina and the like, sprinkled sparingly with white granulated sugar. Three times a day she stirred a spoonful each of cream of tartar and sugar into a tumbler of water and drank it, in order to cool her blood. This was an agreeable medicine, both in the taking and in the effect. All heat or fat producing viands were forbidden, as well as coffee with milk, chocolate and beer. Plenty of outdoor exercise, with a veil to protect the face, this wise doctor recommended; also indoor games, such as shuttlecock and battledoor, to stir the sluggish blood. In one year the lady had a fine complexion, a clear, soft skin and a thoroughly healthful constitution. She both looked and felt years younger.

How to Ornament a Lamp Shade.

Arrange small pressed autumn leaves or ferns on the inside, sticking them with mucilage. They will show through prettily at night and last several months. When soiled or faded, they can be soaked off and fresh ones put on.

How to Make Tea.

Housewives anxious to shine as good teamakers may like the flowery Chinese recipe engraved on many teapots used in the Celestial empire: "On a slow fire set a tripod, fill it with clear rainwater, boil it as long as would be needed to turn fish white and lobster red, throw this upon the delicate leaves of choice tea, let it remain as long as the vapor rises in a cloud. At your ease drink the pure liquor, which will chase away the five causes of trouble."

How to Rest Tired Feet.

The woman who thinks she would be willing to give half her kingdom for the privilege of kicking off her shoes and letting her feet "get a breath of air" may try some of these substitutes with good effect. When the feet are very tired and hot, plunge them into a basin of cold water and keep them there until a sensation of warmth begins. Then dry them, put on fresh stockings and shoes, and you will be ready for any emergency. When hot foot baths are taken, do not try to put on shoes immediately after. A warm foot bath, with sea salt dissolved in it, is deliciously refreshing. Paddle in the water until it cools and dry with a rough towel. Sometimes a handful of alcohol will rest tired feet, and it is one of the sure preventives of a cold after getting the feet wet.

How to Clean Dresses.

To renovate the old black lace which has begun to look hopelessly gray try this plan: Brush it with a soft brush that will not tear the lace. Sponge with tepid water containing a little powdered borax. Lay on a folded flannel and press on the wrong side with a moderately warm iron. Lay over the lace, while pressing, a piece of thin black silk.

How to Avoid Wrinkles.

If you have any desire to avoid wrinkles, care not only for your skin, but your nerves; control your temper and do not try to have a too expressive and vivacious countenance. Sleep nine hours a night and an hour a day. Decline to worry. Wear smoked glasses instead of scowling fiercely at the sunlight and the water. Refuse to try to distinguish things afar off. Wash your face in warm water with pure soap once a day and rub it softly with flannel after washing. Feed it with pure, cold cream. Don't be afraid of an occasional sunburn. It smooths the face wonderfully. But, above all, be emotionless.

How to Make Glycerin Soap.

Shave fine a pound of bar soap containing olive oil and put it into a kettle containing a pint of water and the same of alcohol over the fire. When the soap is dissolved and most of the alcohol has evaporated, add a pound of glycerin, stir for a few minutes, add any desired perfume and set aside to cool.

How to Make Pressed Chicken.

Boil the chicken till tender, take out the bones and gristle, remove the skin and fat. Boil the gravy down to one cupful to a chicken. Add a little butter and season with salt and pepper. Add one-half cupful of gelatin dissolved in water. Pick, not chop, the chicken into small pieces. Heat thoroughly with the gravy, then pour into a pan and put a light weight upon it. Slice when cold.

How to Thaw Out Plants.

Darken the room as completely as possible and sprinkle with cold water in which are a few drops of camphor. Keep the room at a temperature not warmer than 47 degrees for 24 hours.

How to Drill Glass.

Glass can be drilled easily with any steel hand or machine tool that is kept constantly wet with camphor dissolved in turpentine.

How to Clear the Voice For Singing.

Gargle with borax water or let a small pinch of the borax melt gradually in the mouth and then swallow it.

THE KIND THAT CURES

O. F. SAMPSON, Marshfield, Mass.

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.

GENTS.—About two years ago I was taken with the Lame Back, which at times was so bad that I was confined to my bed for days at a time. I consulted different Physicians, some pronounced it Lumbago, some Rheumatism of the Muscles, etc. I received no permanent aid from them. I got so bad I was in pain all the time. At last I thought I would try

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

as, if it did me no good I could get my money back. The first bottle helped me. I have taken five bottles and the pain is all gone. I feel like a new person. Truly DANA'S is "The Kind That Cures."

Yours, O. F. SAMPSON.

Marshfield, Mass.

GENTLEMEN:—I believe Mr. Sampson's statement is true. Respectfully yours,

LUTHER P. HATCH, Merchant.

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Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

Ask questions:

"Is it handsome, genuine, accurate?"

Is it modern, with all the improvements? In all sizes and styles for everybody; the new, quick-winding Waterbury?"

Yes—to everything. A prominent publisher writes:

"You made one additional customer, and my quick-winding Waterbury is a better time-keeper than a hundred-dollar watch a friend of mine bought some months ago."

Yet the cost ranges from $15 down to $5. It has a jeweled movement, and is cased in dainty chatelaines, hunting-cases, open-faces, filled gold, coin-silver, etc. Every jeweler sells it. 38

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Will cure The worst cases Of Skin Disease From a Common Pimple On the Face To that awful Disease Scrofula. Try a bottle To-day.

Send 2 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published

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to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made Two Hundred Dollars a Month. No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.

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The last ballot will be printed Friday, December 15, and the polls will close at THE SUN office, at 9 o'clock, Monday evening, December 18, 1893. The final result will be announced as soon as possible after the 18th and the deed will be passed before Christmas. Vote early and as often as you please. Send ballots by messenger or mail to THE SUN office with the name, office and organization plainly written on each ballot. ☞ The vote up to date is printed on the first page.

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Vases are our specialty for this week. We are offering the greatest bargains ever seen in Lowell in this line of goods. Just think of it, a Vase 9 inches high, 17 inches in circumference, and handsomely decorated, for

27c. Each, or 50c. a Pair.

The goods can be seen in one of our large show windows. Remember this sale is

For One Week Only.

Our lines of Tea, Dinner, and Toilet Sets are unsurpassed.

56-Piece Tea Set $3.25, 112-Piece Dinner Set $7.25, 10-Piece Toilet Set $2.25.

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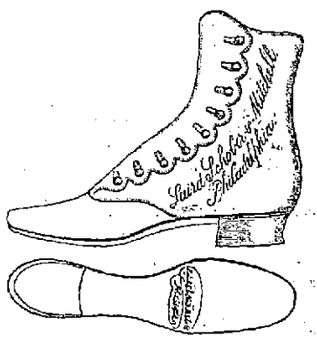
O'Sullivan - Brothers

Ladies' Hygienic Thick Sole - - Boots.



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PRICE $4.50.

Haven't you often wished for the old-fashioned Pure Gum Rubbers?

THE MARVEL RUBBER.

Is made to fill the want. Will outwear 3 pairs ordinary Rubbers. PRICE 75c

Rolled Edged Rubbers

For Boys and Girls. The kind that wear. Keep them in mind when you want Rubbers, and demand them. They will save you money.

Men's Woonsocket Rubber Boots, Best in the World, $2.75.

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MERRIMACK MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

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HAWAII

What Mr. Blount Says of the Muddle.

MINISTER STEVENS HAD MISREPRESENTED SITUATION.

The Queen's Abdication Due to America's Attitude.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—After the cabinet meeting yesterday the following letter was given out for publication by Secretary Gresham, which he had previously addressed to the president:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1893.

To the President:

SIR: The full and impartial reports submitted by Hon. James H. Blount, your special commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands, establish the facts:

Queen Liliukalani announced her intention on Saturday, Jan. 14, 1893, to proclaim a new constitution, but the opposition of her ministers and others induced her to change her purpose and make public announcement of the fact. At a meeting in Honolulu late after that day a so-called committee, consisting of 13 men, a majority of whom, including five Americans, were aliens, was appointed "to consider the situation and devise ways and means for the maintenance of the public peace and the protection of life and property." This committee resolved that a provisional government be created "to exist until terms of union with the United States of America had been negotiated and agreed upon."

At a mass meeting composed largely of aliens, the queen and her supporters were condemned and denounced, and the committee was continued and all its acts approved. The committee addressed a letter to John L. Stevens, the American minister at Honolulu, stating that the lives and property of the people were in peril and appealing to him and the United States for such assistance as was at his command. On receipt of this letter, Mr. Stevens requested Captain Wiltse, commander of the U. S. S. Boston, to land a force for the protection of the United States legation, United States consulate and to secure the safety of American life and property.

How It Was Brought About.

The well-armed troops were promptly landed and marched through the quiet streets of Honolulu with two gatling guns to a public hall, previously secured by Mr. Stevens for their accommodation. This hall was in plain view of the queen's palace. The governor of the island immediately addressed to Mr. Stevens a communication protesting against the act as an unwarranted invasion of Hawaiian soil, and reminding him that the proper authorities had never denied permission to the naval affairs of the land for drill or any other proper purpose. About the same time the queen's minister of foreign affairs sent a note to Mr. Stevens asking why the troops had been landed, and informing him that the proper authorities were able and willing to afford full protection to the American legation and American interests in Honolulu. Only evasive replies were sent to these communications.

While there were no manifestations of excitement or alarm in the city, and the people were ignorant of the contemplated move, the committee entered the government building, after first ascertaining that it was unguarded, and one of their number read a proclamation declaring that the existing government was overthrown and a provisional government established in its place, "To exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon."

No audience was present when the proclamation was read, but during the reading 40 or 50 men, some of them indifferently armed, entered the room. The executive and advisory councils mentioned in the proclamation at once addressed a communication to Mr. Stevens informing him that the monarchy had been abrogated and a provisional government established.

Dole Was Thankful.

On receipt of this letter Mr. Stevens immediately recognized the new government.

Mr. Dole replied: "I acknowledge receipt of your valued communication of this date recognizing the Hawaiian provisional government, and express deep appreciation of the same. We have conferred with the ministers of the late government and have made demands upon the marshal to surrender the station house. We are not actually yet in possession of the station house, but, as night is approaching and our forces may be insufficient to maintain order, we request the immediate support of the United States forces and request the United States officers to take command of our military forces, so that they may acknowledge their full protection of the city."

The station house was occupied by a well-armed force under the command of resolute, capable officers. The same afternoon, the queen, her ministers, representatives of the provisional government and others held a conference at the palace; refusing to recognize the new authority or surrender to it, she was informed that the provisional government had the support of the American minister and, if necessary, would be maintained by the military force of the United States, then present; that any demonstration on her part would precipitate a conflict with that force; that she could not with hope of success engage in war with the United States, and that resistance would result in a useless sacrifice of life.

Believing that her case was to be fairly considered by the President of the United States, the queen finally yielded and sent to the provisional government the paper stating that she yielded, under protest, to the superior force of the United States of America, whose minister plenipotentiary, John L. Stevens, had caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would support the provisional government.

"Silence Gives Consent."

When this paper was signed by the queen and her ministers a number of persons, including one or more representatives of the provisional government, who were present and understood its contents, by their silence at least acquiesced in its statements, and when forwarded to President Dole he endorsed upon it "Received from the hands of the late cabinet this 17th day of January, 1893," without challenging the truth of any of its assertions.

In his dispatch to Mr. Foster, on Jan. 18, describing the so-called revolution, Mr. Stevens says: "The committee on public safety forthwith took possession of the government building and treasury and installed the provisional government with the head of the respective departments. This being an accomplished fact, I promptly recognized the provisional government as the de facto government of the Hawaiian Islands."

Secretary Foster's communication of Feb. 15 to the president, laying before him the treaty of annexation, with the view to obtaining the advice and consent of the senate thereto, says: "At the time the provisional government took possession of the government building no troops or officers of the United States took any part whatever in the proceedings. No public recognition was accorded to the provisional government by the United States minister until after the queen's abdication, and when they were in effective possession of the government building, the archives, the treasury, the barracks, the police station and all the potential machinery of the government."

Similar language is found in an official letter addressed to Secretary Foster on Feb. 3 by the special commissioner sent to Washington by the provisional government to negotiate a treaty of annexation.

Against Stevens.

These statements are utterly at variance with the evidence, documentary and oral, contained in Mr. Blount's reports. They are contradicted by declarations and letters of President Dole and other annexationists, and by Mr. Stevens' own verbal admissions to Mr. Blount. The provisional government was recognized when it had little other than a paper existence and when the legitimate government was in full possession and control of the palace, the barracks and the police station.

Mr. Stevens' well-known hostility and the threatening presence of the force landed from the Boston were all that could have excited serious apprehension in the minds of the queen, her officers and loyal supporters. It is fair to say that Secretary Foster's statements were based upon information which he had received from Mr. Stevens and the special commissioners, but I am unable to see that they were deceived. The troops were landed not to protect American life and property, but to aid in overthrowing the existing government. Their very presence implied coercive measures against it.

Mr. Stevens promised the annexationists that as soon as they obtained possession of the government building and the readoption of the proclamation he would at once recognize them as the de facto government and support them by the landing of the force from our warship then in the harbor, and he kept that promise. This assurance was the inspiration of the movement and without it the annexationists would not have exposed themselves to the consequences of failure. They relied upon no military force of their own, for they had none worthy of the name. The provisional government was established by the action of the American minister and the presence of troops landed from the Boston, and its continued existence is due to the belief that the Hawaiians thought if they made an effort to overthrow it they would encounter the armed forces of the United States.

Wrong Should Be Righted.

Mr. Blount states that while at Honolulu he did not meet a single annexationist who expressed willingness to submit the question to a vote of the people, nor did he talk with one on that subject who did not insist that if the islands were annexed suffrage should be so restricted as to give complete control to foreigners or whites, and representative annexationists have repeatedly made similar statements.

The government of Hawaii surrendered its authority under a threat of war, until such time only as the government of the United States, upon the fact being presented to it, should reinstate the constitutional sovereign, and the provisional government was created "to exist until terms of union with the United States of America had been negotiated and agreed upon."

A careful consideration of the facts will, I think, convince you that the treaty, which was withdrawn from the senate for further consideration, should not be resubmitted for its action thereon.

Should not the great wrong done to a feeble, but independent, state by an abuse of the authority of the United States be undone by restoring the legitimate government? Anything short of that will not, I respectfully submit, satisfy the demands of justice. Can the United States consistently insist that other nations shall respect the independence of Hawaii while not respecting it themselves? Our government was the first to recognize the independence of the islands and should be the last to acquire sovereignty over them by force and fraud.

Respectfully submitted,
WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

What Stevens Says.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 11.—A reporter saw Hon. John L. Stevens, late United States minister to the Hawaiian Islands, and showed him the press dispatch announcing the report of Secretary Gresham to the president upon affairs connected with the Hawaiian revolution. Mr. Stevens read it carefully, and said:

"The position to which Secretary Gresham has seen fit to commit himself is so extraordinary, so void of a real foundation of truth, so calumnious of the living and the dead, that I have no extended reply to make at this time. I prefer to let time, events and history decide as to the issue the secretary has raised against the provisional government and the aspersions he sees fit to cast upon the deceased captain of the Boston, the officers under his command and myself.

"The way the United States minister and the officers of the Boston discharged their responsibilities at Honolulu in January last was more than covered by Secretary Bayard's instructions, approved by President Cleveland, of July 12, 1887.

"Secretary Gresham has allowed his party prejudices and animosities to raise an issue, which congress, a full sifting of facts and an intelligent public opinion will determine justly."

Mrs. Lasalle Was Dead.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 11.—Dr. McDonald, the physician who performed the operation on Mrs. Lasalle, the woman who was said to have been buried alive at Somersworth, last night said Mrs. Lasalle was dead beyond a shadow of doubt. The operation which was performed was an exceedingly delicate one. She was placed under the influence of anæsthetics, and the operation was nearly completed when she died.

Charges Were Not Sustained.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The racing board of the L. A. W. has rendered a decision to the charges made against A. A. Zimmerman by the N. C. U. of England whereby the champion was prohibited from racing during his recent trip to England. The board unanimously acquitted Zimmerman of all charges of the N. C. U.

Case Not Proven.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 11.—The trial of Dr. C. W. Amerige and Dr. G. B. B. Larkeque, charged with conspiracy to falsely commit Jonas Greeley of this city to the insane asylum, was resumed yesterday. Judge Utley summed up fully and ended by discharging the defendants.

A Foolish Fellow.

COBLESKILL, N. Y., Nov. 11.—A prisoner named Payne, being brought from Oneonta to the Albany penitentiary by an officer, ran out of the door of the last car, jumped from the train and was killed instantly. He had been sentenced for six months.

BUSINESS IS BETTER.

Passage of the Repeal Bill Has Accomplished Good Work.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—R. G. Dun's Weekly Review of Trade says: Since the election there has been a distinct improvement in business and particularly in manufacturing. There is some increase in actual transactions and much more in the tone of business. Men of all parties feel that there is ground for greater confidence, the silver question being put definitely out of the way and the chance of disturbing action in other respects being lessened.

In brief, the recovery which began when the silver repeal bill passed continued with increased strength. The speculative markets have not changed, though the improvement in the stock market, which was expected from the silver bill, comes slowly.

In boots and shoes the decline in splits compared with last year is only 17 per cent for the week, and more of the shops are active, the long economy in purchases having exhausted supplies of dealers.

The first week of November has passed and thousands of business men breathe more freely because the apprehended failures in dry goods have been much less numerous and less important than was feared. No doubt it is true that many concerns have been carried over by extension, but even a moderate revival of trade will enable most of them to weather the storm. A gradual improvement is seen in the market for cotton goods, with slightly better prices in print cloths and some other grades.

The volume of domestic, although smaller than a year ago, shows considerably less decrease than appeared in September or October.

Johnson's Wonderful Records.

INDEPENDENCE, Nov. 11.—Johnson finished his fast work here yesterday and added five more world's records to his list. They are the 1-8 mile, flying start, reduced from 13 3-5 seconds to 12 2-3 seconds; 1-8 mile, standing, 17 1-5 seconds; 1-8 mile, flying start, reduced from 35 1-5 seconds to 34 3-5 seconds; 100 yards, standing start, reduced from 9 4-5 seconds to 9 1-5 seconds; 100 yards, flying start, from 5 4-5 seconds to 4 3-5 seconds.

THE TARIFF

Changes Agreed Upon by Democratic Party

ACCORD WITH PLEDGES OF CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Steps to Make Up the Deficit in Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Ten days or a fortnight will probably see the new Democratic tariff bill given to the public. The Democratic members of the ways and means committee have not yet made their final revision of any of the schedules, but a number of them are decided upon for all practical purposes and will not be changed except in minor details.

The policy of a revenue tariff will be pretty closely adhered to in dealing with raw materials, and particularly mixed goods, and considerable cuts will be made on finished products.

The Democratic members decided at the outset that they would accept the declaration of the Chicago platform regarding their rule of action. That platform declared that the party "indorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption."

There are reasons for saying, therefore, that the Democratic members under this provision will embody in the bill substantially all the "pony" tariff bills which passed the house in the Fifty-second congress—providing for free wool and reduced duties on woolen goods, free silver ore, reduced duties on tinplate, free cotton and free tin.

An Important Item.

The wool schedule may be slightly modified in the definitions of goods, but it is believed that the duties will remain substantially the same—the maximum being 40 per cent and the ad valorem rates below that figure being generally reduced 5 per cent.

The provision regarding silver lead ores substantially will be that enacted by the Fifty-second congress—lead ore shall pay 1 1-2 cents per pound, but that ores in which the value of the silver is greater than that of the lead shall be considered silver ores and exempt from duty.

The duty on tinplate is likely to be reduced from 2.2 cents to 1 cent per pound for the present, with perhaps a reduction after a few years to the free list.

The bills which passed the house in the last congress regarding cotton bagging and binding twine made both absolutely free of duty, but there has been some opposition to those provisions on the ground that they were not in harmony with other parts of the tariff, and a moderate duty may be retained.

Block tin will probably be made free of duty, as was unanimously voted by the ways and means committee in the last congress at the demand of the tinplate manufacturers.

Coverings Count.

China ware schedules will probably be reduced 10 per cent on the existing sales of 60 per cent and 55 per cent. The McKinley bill restored the duty on coverings, which are a large element in the cost of china ware, and practically made the increase in duty much greater than the apparent change in the ad valorem rate.

The silk interests may not suffer much of a cut, and the duties may be left at 50 per cent, as under existing laws.

The iron schedule will, it is believed, give the committee a good deal of trouble because of the conflict of interests between the New England members, who desire free iron ores and free coal, and the members from northern Alabama and eastern Tennessee, who desire the retention of the duty.

The threatened deficit in the revenue will be met by an income tax, if some of the Democratic members of the house who are urging the proposition are to be believed. The pressure has been strong to impose a moderate tax on incomes above $2500 in preference to putting duties back on tea, coffee or sugar. Tom Johnson of Ohio has protested very earnestly against restoring the sugar duty and has had the support of other western members in preferring a moderate income tax to a renewal of the customs duties on the necessaries of life.

To Be Figured on Later!

The exact rate of the income tax has not been determined, but it will apply to all incomes above the amount named, with certain allowances for house rent and for losses through fire or other causes. It is calculated that an immense revenue can be derived from a very small tax upon the incomes earned by professional and business men throughout the country, and this will equalize the disproportionate burden imposed upon the poor by some of the tariff duties.

The adoption of the income tax will practically settle the question of increases in the internal revenue taxes on whisky, beer and tobacco. It is possible that a very small increase will be made on whisky, but the rates on tobacco are likely to be left untouched.

Ex-Treasurer Washburn Sued.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—Four suits have been entered by the Old Colony Railroad company vs. John M. Washburn, its defaulting treasurer, and the sureties on his bond. Washburn is named as principal in each suit. The first two are on two bonds for $7500 each, the first dated March 2, 1880, and the second March 6, 1878. W. D. Forbes is the surety and co-defendant. The last two suits are on two instruments, with the same dates and for the same amounts, the second defendant being Hon. John D. Washburn of Worcester.

Flurry in Railroad Stocks.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Statements to the effect that the New York, New Haven and Hartford road had declared open warfare upon the New York and New England company by interfering with its passenger traffic caused some excitement in Wall street. As a result, New England stock was freely sold in the market, and the price was knocked down nearly four points to 28. It rallied somewhat later in the day on denials of the report.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Indications point to a diminished cotton crop.

More English mines are to resume at the old wages.

Tomachi Indians raided the town of Polomas, Mex.

Scores of moonshiners are to be tried at Charleston, W. Va.

A commercial treaty between Germany and Russia now seems certain.

Dennis P. Shea, who robbed the Boston postoffice, was refused a pardon.

Paris socialists will make a demonstration on the opening of the chamber.

A government agent reports plenty of gold in the Rainy River country, Minn.

German trade with Calcutta has increased, while British trade has fallen off.

Professor Bywater succeeds the late Professor Jowett as master of Balliol, Oxford university.

Three parties are hastening to the rescue of the snowbound hunters of the Bitter Root mountains.

Commissioner Lochren says he had a right to stop Judge Long's pension and that he is not answerable to any court.

John McLaughlin, aged 72, a car cleaner, employed by the Boston and Maine railroad, was run over and killed at Boston.

It is said that Louis F. Menage, president of the Guaranty Loan company of Minneapolis, robbed the firm of about $1,700,000.

The Massachusetts supreme court decided that Beverly must remain a town until the townspeople get special authority from the legislature.

RACE WAR THREATENED.

Cheers of Negroes Started a Riot In a Kentucky Town.

BARDSTOWN, Ky., Nov. 11.—This town is in a state of excitement, and an occurrence of yesterday afternoon may precipitate a race war that will result in much bloodshed. For the past week the people of this and surrounding counties have been aroused to a high pitch over the testimony of one of the witnesses tending to prove innocence of the accused. The negroes have all been favorable to Evans. A crowd of them had congregated outside the courthouse. When Evans was being conducted from the courthouse to the jail by the militia they cheered him.

The streets were packed with crowds of white people. The cheering of the negroes so exasperated the whites that a fight was the result. The deputies made a charge upon the negroes and arrested three of them. Leroy Wickliffe, a negro, was badly wounded, and will proobably die.

Paul Abel and another negro named Sims were arrested.

These men are desperate characters, and were badly beaten. Several negroes and one or two whites were also hurt, but their injuries are not of a serious nature.

The deputies were re-enforced by the militia and soon dispersed the mob.

More trouble may result. The negroes are considerably wrought up over the occurrence and threaten vengeance. The whites, however, largely outnumber the blacks, and an outbreak will result disastrously for the latter. The cheering of the negroes has largely intensified the feeling of the whites and there are many rumors concerning a mob to take the law into its own hands and make Evans pay the penalty for his crime. The militia are still guarding the jail.

COLONEL DIDN'T WEAKEN.

If He Had He Would Probably Have Lost His Life.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 11.—A daring attempt was made to rob the Society for Savings yesterday, which nearly resulted in the murder of Colonel Myron T. Herrick, the treasurer of the institution. A stranger entered the bank and asked for a private interview. Colonel Herrick led him into the trustees' room, the stranger closing the door behind them. The man was of medium height and build, with a sandy mustache. He was rather poorly dressed and wore a slouch hat.

He said: "I want some money, and I want you to give it to me. Now, you can go into the vault and give me $50,000. I'll go with you, and the clerks in the banking house will think you are showing me the vaults." The stranger drew a revolver and thrust the muzzle against Colonel Herrick's head. "If you don't do that," he continued, "I'll shoot you. I have a charge of dynamite in my other hand, and I'll blow us both up."

Colonel Herrick struck the man in the face and knocked him down. The robber sprang to his feet, shot at Colonel Herrick and sprang out of an open window into the street. The ball passed through the right side of the colonel's coat. The robber has not been found.

MYSTERY SOLVED.

Facts Come Out Concerning the Lynn Horsewhipping Case.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 11.—A week ago last Thursday night a woman gave a man a horsewhipping in front of the city hall in Lynn. Several persons saw the affair, but none of them knew who the folks were. It now appears that the man who received the whipping was Bernard Edenson of 2 Herschel street, and the woman who administered it to him was his wife, a daughter of Councilman Burns.

The couple have been married only about three months, and Mrs. Edenson states her husband ill-treated her. On the night of the affair she was riding past city hall with her father, and when she saw her husband standing on the sidewalk she could not resist the temptation to get out and give him a whipping.

Satolli to Be Made a Cardinal.

COLOGNE, Nov. 11.—The Volkszeitung announces that Mgr. Satolli, papal delegate to the United States, will be elevated to the cardinalate at the next papal consistory. The papal nuncio at The Hague will replace him as papal delegate to the United States.

Knotty Law Points.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The suit of Moody Merrill's assignees against Mrs. Charlotte Baker, which involves the ownership of insurance policies for $85,000 on Merrill's life, will go to the supreme court upon questions of law. Such is the decision of Judge Hammond of the superior court.

Death List Swelling.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Five more deaths have resulted from the collision on the Rock Island railway. This makes 11 deaths resulting from the wreck.

GREAT CÆSAR!
Had to "Grin and Bear It" when he had a pain. You can grin and banish it at once by using PERRY DAVIS'
Pain Killer
Sold and used everywhere. A whole medicine chest by itself. Kills every form of external or internal pain.
Dose—A teaspoonful in half glass of water or milk (warm if convenient).

As the Elephant with his Trunk lifts Heavy Burdens, so
Ivorine
WASHING POWDER
will lift heavy burdens from the overworked housekeeper. It cleans everything—clothes, floors, dishes, etc., and injures nothing.
From April 1, 1893, every package will contain a cake of pure Olive Oil Toilet Soap.
The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Ct. For 50 years the makers of Yankee Shaving Soap.

Baking Tins.
We have a variety of Sponge Cake Tins which we will sell for 6 Cents, and two sizes of Bread Tins, for 7 and 8 Cents each.
The tins are of excellent material, well made and well shaped, and are good wearers. There's not a large quantity of them and we shall offer them as long as they last.
French & Puffer,
127 to 131 Central Street.

GOLDSMITH, SILVER & Co's
M.C.A.
10C. CIGARS
LEAD ALL OTHERS.
Everybody Should Try The
"108"
Havana Filled 5c. Cigar.

A Well Known Printer's Testimony.
MR. LYMAN METCALF, 46 Middle Street, one of the best known printers in Lowell, says: "Last winter I was troubled with congestion, and a distressing catarrhal trouble of the stomach. I tried two prominent Boston physicians and paid them a lot of money; but they did me no good. I was then induced by a friend to try a sample bottle of
ELLINGWOOD'S COUGH BALSAM
I felt immediate relief, and before I had finished the whole bottle I was completely cured, and the troubles have never returned. I then recommended it to a friend of mine, who was also cured of a severe throat trouble after he had used half a bottle. I have so much faith in it that I urge all who suffer with Congestion, or Lung Troubles, to try it."
Sold by all reliable druggists and grocers everywhere.
Only 25c. for a Trial Bottle.

YOUNG'S
63 Central Street,
Hosiery, Hosiery, Hosiery,
....FOR....
LADIES, GENTS' and CHILDREN,
At Nearly Half Price.
We have been very fortunate in securing part of a large manufacturer and jobber's stock, of First Class Winter Hosiery, at about 65c. on the dollar. To make things hum we offer the following bargains at prices no one can afford to do—for instance.
1 Lot Ladies' Heavy Fleeced Hose, 3 pairs for 25c, worth 12 1-2c a pair.
1 Lot Childrens' All Wool Hose, large sizes, 10c a pair, regular price 15c.
1 Lot Ladies' All Wool Seamless Hose, 15c a pair, regular price 25c.
1 Lot Childrens' Heavy Ribbed Fleeced Hose, only 10c a pair.
Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Seamless Fleeced Hose worth 25c a pair, now 19c a pair.
Ladies' 29c Oxford Mixed Hose, only 20c a pair.
Childrens' fine Cashmere All Wool Hose, 20c and 25c a pair, well worth 29c and 39c.
Gents' Seamless Merino Hose, 2 pair for 25c.
Gents' Heavy Seamless Hose, 3 pair for 25c.
Gents' Superior Seamless Merino Hose, 2 pair for 35c.
Gents' finest Seamless Wool Hose, 2 pair for 45c.
Ladies' Heavy Jersey Vests and Pants, 25c each.
Ladies' Scarlet Medicated All Wool Vests and Pants 75c, worth $1.
Ladies' Heavy Fleeced Vests and Pants, 39c and 49c, worth 49c and 59c.
Childrens' Scarlet All Wool Vests 15c each, and 1000 other bargains.
YOUNG'S,
NEW NUMBER,
111 Central Street.

CLAIRVOYANT
AND
TEST MEDIUM.
Magnetic treatment and botanic remedies given. Sittings daily. Patients successfully treated by mail. Send leading symptoms; also send $1 for examination and prescription.
Dr. T. Perrin Armstrong,
(LATE OF ENGLAND.)
25 LAWRENCE ST., LOWELL, MASS.

LOWELL
OPERA HOUSE.
Two Nights and Saturday Matinee.
Friday and Saturday Nov. 10 and 11.
Direct from four weeks engagement at the Columbia Theatre, Boston, W. H. POWERS' Superb Scenic Production of the Romantic Irish Drama,
GLEN DA LOUGH,
INTRODUCING
J. K. MURRAY and CLARA LANE,
The king and queen of Irish comedy. Two carloads of scenery. The best Irish dancers. The latest Irish songs. Statues of Irish celebrities.
Prices: Evening, 75, 50, 35, 25, 10c. Matinee, 50, 35, 10c. Seats on sale Wednesday at 10.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16.
Annual Visit of the Refined Irish Comedy Actress,
Annie Ward Tiffany
In Her Musical Edition of
Lady Blarney.
Singing! Music! Great Cast! Elegant Costumes! Fun for everybody.
Prices 75, 50, 35, 25, 10 cents. Sale opens Tuesday.
OCTOBER 17 AND 18,
Friday and Saturday and Saturday Matinee.
New England's Banner Attraction. The Boston Museum's greatest success and the Bowdoin Square Theatre's record breaker.
HANDS ACROSS THE SEA,
with the only and original company, scenery and realistic effects specially engaged.
Serg't Simm's Columbian Cadets.
Twelve little Bohemian negro boys who will appear in a wonderful drill
Prices 75, 50, 35, 25, 10 cents. Matinee 50 and 35 cents. Seats on sale Wednesday.

Music - Hall.
HAS THE UPPER HAND
In Local Theatricals
All Next Week.
N. B.—"The Upper Hand" is Oliver Doud Byron's Biggest Success—a 5 act American Melodrama.
MR. MELDON, MISS TUCKER,
MR. THOMAS, MR. WATSON.
Special engagement of little Allie Fisher, Greatest of Child Actresses
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.30.
Popular Prices, 10, 20, 30c.

BIJOU THEATRE
Tonight. Tonight.
AND BALANCE OF THE WEEK.
Burgess and Green's
ENGLISH NOVELTY COMPANY.
20—First-Class Artists—20.
Including the Great
"Florentine,"
The greatest of all Skirt and Spanish Dancers, and
Look at the Prices: 10, 20, 30c.

GREAT FUN.
RETURN OF PROF. CADWELL,
Under The Auspices of The
LOWELL REFORM CLUB
FOURTH AND LAST WEEK.
Wonderful and Laughable Exhibition with Hypnotized People.
COLUMBIA HALL, PALMER ST.
Every Night This Week at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 10c and 15c.

GREAT BARGAIN SALE.
Cut Prices for Cash. New Style Cheviot Suit for
$20.00.
Winter Overcoat,
$20.00.
Made to Order. A Fit or no Sale. Come and see the goods.
W. H. DAVIS,
Merchant Tailor,
36 CENTRAL STREET.

JOHN B. COLEMAN,
Fire Insurance Agent
Will write fire insurance policies, in first-class companies, on household furniture dwelling houses, barns, etc., at lowest rates. Parties better call on Mr. Coleman before insuring elsewhere.
Both Stock and Mutual Companies represented. Room 7, Post Office Block.

THE LOWELL
Gas Light Company
OFFICE:
22 Shattuck Street, Corner Middle.
SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS Treasurer; D. B. BARTLETT, Clerk.
Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, John F. Kimball, Alex. G. Cushnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke.
PRICE OF GAS,
With the Discount Off for Prompt Payment, is
$1.10 ONE THOUSAND FEET.
First-class Gas Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. COKE, broken, screened and delivered at $4.50 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash.
No charge made for the use of meters.
No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar.
Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

WANT COLUMN

Advertisements inserted under this head for ONE CENT A WORD, first insertion; subsequent insertions HALF PRICE.

WANTED—Position as cashier or saleslady in store by experienced young lady. H. B. SUN office.

LADIES' and gentlemen's clothing repaired cheap at Baldwin's 494 Merrimack street.

LADIES—We will do your family mending cheap at Baldwin's, 494 Merrimack street.

TO LET—Four acres of land, good cottage house and stable, only two miles out for $10. Also several tenements in the city at hard times prices. A. L. Russell, 183 Middlesex street.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining unfurnished rooms can do so by applying to No. 40 Bridge street the next week. A good opportunity to get large rooms for dress making purposes.

TO LET—A flat of six rooms and bath on Wentford st. G. D. Kimball, 6 Runels building, cor. Merrimack and Bridge st.

LOST—A small black and tan dog in the vicinity of Jackson street. Reward at 19 Hamilton corporation.

NOTICE—The person that stole those blankets from No. 10 Chestnut square had better return them and save trouble as they are known.

FOR SALE—A new cottage house of seven rooms, bath room, pantry, hot and cold water, etc., opposite the electric power station, Middlesex street. Price only $2200; Apply to A. L. Russell, 183 Middlesex street.

FOR SALE—A good farm of 36 acres. Good house of 8 rooms and shed, large barn, large hen house, 3 miles from Lowell. This is a bargain. Price $2300. G. L. Hubbard, 11 Merrimack street.

IF YOU WANT to make an old suit or overcoat look new, have it cleansed and repaired by Thomas Daley, 41 Tilton street. Send postal and I will call for your goods.

TO LET—Tenements in good location. G. D. Kimball, 6 Kunel's building.

FOR SALE—Small farm, 6 miles from Lowell, 12 1-2 acres. Good two-story house of 9 rooms, good barn, some fruit. Price $1300. G. L. Hubbard, 11 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE—A 4-tenement block. Store in one, rents for $23 per month, built but a few years, 2740 feet of land, near center of the city and one of the best pieces of property on our list for investment, price $2500. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

LOT OF LAND—Foster street, 75x100 feet. Lies midway between Middlesex and Westford streets. Geo. D. Kimball, room 6 Runels block, cor. Bridge street.

FOR SALE.—A 2-story 2-tenement house, few steps from Hamilton and Appleton corporations, will rent for $25 per month, a rare opportunity for investment, price $2800. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

COTTAGE HOUSE—In Pawtuckerville, 7 rooms conveniently arranged. Stable connection, 7500 feet of land; fruit trees in prime condition. Price $2200. Geo. D. Kimball, room 6 Runels block, cor. Bridge street.

FOR SALE.—A cottage of 7 rooms, near Moore street, corner lot house, in good repair throughout, a bargain at price $1000. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE.—Small farm of 4 acres, 7 miles from Lowell. Cottage house, barn and shed. Price $400. G. L. Hubbard, 11 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE—A nice cottage house of 7 rooms and shed all in best of condition, gas, cemented cellar, sewer connections, concrete walks, good lot of land room for stable, situated in one of the best locations in the Highlands. Few steps from Coral street—Price $1900. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE—A good farm of 40 acres, 8 miles from Lowell, in a village, all good land, good cottage, barn and carriage house, lots of fruit trees. Price $1800 and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 11 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE—New cottage house in Pawtuckerville of 7 rooms. Large lot of land. Price $1250. G. L. Hubbard, 11 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE—At Middlesex Village, a neat cottage of 7 rooms in good repair, city water, cemented cellar, fine location, 4240 square feet of land, well fenced. Price $1900. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

M. W. MILLER,
House and Fresco Painter and Paper Hanger,
82 WILLIE STREET.
Wall Papers supplied at wholesale rates. Get my prices before going elsewhere.

J. J. CLUIN,
Optician,
Cor. Central and Prescott Streets.

SCOTT & O'DAY,
Plumbers and Sanitary Engineers.
Steam, Gas and Water Piping.
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
21 SOUTH STREET,
Near Middlesex.

FRED H. ETHIER,
Undertaker and Funeral Director.
All orders promptly attended to
Warerooms, 333 Moody Street.
Residence, 411 Moody Street.
Livery stable, 64 Ford Street.

JAMES MEEK,
HAY, GRAIN AND POULTRY FOOD.
Little Stone Mill foot of Anne St.
LOWEST PRICES TELEPHONE 55-5.

Are You Thinking of Going Housekeeping?
If so call on VICTOR PIHL, 167 Central Street, where you can find everything that is needed in a well regulated house at prices which defy competition. Goods sold on easy terms, at lowest living prices. The best bargains in the city.
VICTOR PIHL, 167 CENTRAL ST.,

For a well stocked and carefully selected stock of drugs, likewise a fine line of Toilet Articles, visit the
Ward One Drug Store,
W. H. SHEEHAN, PROP.
246 Market, Cor. of Adams Street.

Farrell & Conaton
55 Dutton Street.
Practical Plumbers
AND
Sanitary Engineers.
Also Steam, Gas and Water Fitters. We also carry a large line of Gas Fixtures at lowest price.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

HAWAII

What Mr. Blount Says of the Muddle.

MINISTER STEVENS HAD MISREPRESENTED SITUATION.

The Queen's Abdication Due to America's Attitude.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—After the cabinet meeting yesterday the following letter was given out for publication by Secretary Gresham, which he had previously addressed to the president:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1893.

To the President:

SIR—The full and impartial reports submitted by Hon. James H. Blount, your special commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands, establish the facts:

Queen Liliukalani announced her intention on Saturday, Jan. 14, 1893, to proclaim a new constitution, but the opposition of her ministers and others induced her to change her purpose and make public announcement of the fact. At a meeting in Honolulu late after that day a so-called committee, consisting of 13 men, a majority of whom, including five Americans, were aliens, was appointed "to consider the situation and devise ways and means for the maintenance of the public peace and the protection of life and property." This committee resolved that a provisional government be created "to exist until terms of union with the United States of America had been negotiated and agreed upon."

At a mass meeting composed largely of aliens, the queen and her supporters were condemned and denounced, and the committee was continued and all its acts approved. The committee addressed a letter to John L. Stevens, the American minister at Honolulu, stating that the lives and property of the people were in peril and appealing to him and the United States for such assistance as was at his command. On receipt of this letter, Mr. Stevens requested Captain Wiltse, commander of the U. S. S. Boston, to land a force for the protection of the United States legation, United States consulate and to secure the safety of American life and property.

How It Was Brought About.

The well-armed troops were promptly landed and marched through the quiet streets of Honolulu with two gatling guns to a public hall, previously secured by Mr. Stevens for their accommodation. This hall was in plain view of the queen's palace. The governor of the island immediately addressed to Mr. Stevens a communication protesting against the act as an unwarranted invasion of Hawaiian soil, and reminding him that the proper authorities had never denied permission to the naval affairs of the land for drill or any other proper purpose. About the same time the queen's minister of foreign affairs sent a note to Mr. Stevens asking why the troops had been landed, and informing him that the proper authorities were able and willing to afford full protection to the American legation and American interests in Honolulu. Only evasive replies were sent to these communications.

While there were no manifestations of excitement or alarm in the city, and the people were ignorant of the contemplated move, the committee entered the government building, after first ascertaining that it was unguarded, and one of their number read a proclamation declaring that the existing government was overthrown and a provisional government established in its place, "To exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon."

No audience was present when the proclamation was read, but during the reading 40 or 50 men, some of them indifferently armed, entered the room. The executive and advisory councils mentioned in the proclamation at once addressed a communication to Mr. Stevens informing him that the monarchy had been abrogated and a provisional government established.

Dole Was Thankful.

On receipt of this letter Mr. Stevens immediately recognized the new government.

Mr. Dole replied: "I acknowledge receipt of your valued communication of this date recognizing the Hawaiian provisional government, and express deep appreciation of the same. We have conferred with the ministers of the late government and have made demands upon the marshal to surrender the station house. We are not actually yet in possession of the station house, but, as night is approaching and our forces may be insufficient to maintain order, we request the immediate support of the United States forces and request the United States officers to take command of our military forces, so that they may acknowledge their full protection of the city."

The station house was occupied by a well-armed force under the command of resolute, capable officers. The same afternoon, the queen, her ministers, representatives of the provisional government and others held a conference at the palace; refusing to recognize the new authority or surrender to it, she was informed that the provisional government had the support of the American minister and, if necessary, would be maintained by the military force of the United States, then present; that any demonstration on her part would precipitate a conflict with that force; that she could not with hope of success engage in war with the United States, and that resistance would result in a useless sacrifice of life.

Believing that her case was to be fairly considered by the President of the United States, the queen finally yielded and sent to the provisional government the paper stating that she yielded, under protest, to the superior force of the United States of America, whose minister plenipotentiary, John L. Stevens, had caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would support the provisional government.

"Silence Gives Consent."

When this paper was signed by the queen and her ministers a number of persons, including one or more representatives of the provisional government, who were present and understood its contents, by their silence at least acquiesed in its statements, and when forwarded to President Dole he endorsed upon it "Received from the hands of the late cabinet this 17th day of January, 1893," without challenging the truth of any of its assertions.

In his dispatch to Mr. Foster, on Jan. 18, describing the so-called revolution, Mr. Stevens says: "The committee on public safety forthwith took possession of the government building and treasury and installed the provisional government with the head of the respective departments. This being an accomplished fact, I promptly recognized the provisional government as the de facto government of the Hawaiian Islands."

Secretary Foster's communication of Feb. 15 to the president, laying before him the treaty of annexation, with the view to obtaining the advice and consent of the senate thereto, says: "At the time the provisional government took possession of the government building no troops or officers of the United States took any part whatever in the proceedings. No public recognition was accorded to the provisional government by the United States minister until after the queen's abdication, and when they were in effective possession of the government building, the archives, the treasury, the barracks, the police station and all the potential machinery of the government."

Similar language is found in an official letter addressed to Secretary Foster on Feb. 3 by the special commissioner sent to Washington by the provisional government to negotiate a treaty of annexation.

Against Stevens.

These statements are utterly at variance with the evidence, documentary and oral, contained in Mr. Blount's reports. They are contradicted by declarations and letters of President Dole and other annexationists, and by Mr. Stevens' own verbal admissions to Mr. Blount. The provisional government was recognized when it had little other than a paper existence and when the legitimate government was in full possession and control of the palace, the barracks and the police station.

Mr. Stevens' well-known hostility and the threatening presence of the force landed from the Boston were all that could have excited serious apprehension in the minds of the queen, her officers and loyal supporters. It is fair to say that Secretary Foster's statements were based upon information which he had received from Mr. Stevens and the special commissioners, but I am unable to see that they were deceived. The troops were landed not to protect American life and property, but to aid in overthrowing the existing government. Their very presence implied coercive measures against it.

Mr. Stevens promised the annexationists that as soon as they obtained possession of the government building and the readoption of the proclamation he would at once recognize them as the de facto government and support them by the landing of the force from our warship then in the harbor, and he kept that promise. This assurance was the inspiration of the movement and without it the annexationists would not have exposed themselves to the consequences of failure. They relied upon no military force of their own, for they had none worthy of the name. The provisional government was established by the action of the American minister and the presence of troops landed from the Boston, and its continued existence is due to the belief that the Hawaiians thought if they made an effort to overthrow it they would encounter the armed forces of the United States.

Wrong Should Be Righted.

Mr. Blount states that while at Honolulu he did not meet a single annexationist who expressed willingness to submit the question to a vote of the people, nor did he talk with one on that subject who did not insist that if the islands were annexed suffrage should be so restricted as to give complete control to foreigners or whites, and representative annexationists have repeatedly made similar statements.

The government of Hawaii surrendered its authority under a threat of war, until such time only as the government of the United States, upon the fact being presented to it, should reinstate the constitutional sovereign, and the provisional government was created "to exist until terms of union with the United States of America had been negotiated and agreed upon."

A careful consideration of the facts will, I think, convince you that the treaty, which was withdrawn from the senate for further consideration, should not be resubmitted for its action thereon.

Should not the great wrong done to a feeble, but independent, state by an abuse of the authority of the United States be undone by restoring the legitimate government? Anything short of that will not, I respectfully submit, satisfy the demands of justice. Can the United States consistently insist that other nations shall respect the independence of Hawaii while not respecting it themselves? Our government was the first to recognize the independence of the islands and should be the last to acquire sovereignty over them by force and fraud.

Respectfully submitted,
WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

What Stevens Says.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 11.—A reporter saw Hon. John L. Stevens, late United States minister to the Hawaiian Islands, and showed him the press dispatch announcing the report of Secretary Gresham to the president upon affairs connected with the Hawaiian revolution. Mr. Stevens read it carefully, and said:

"The position to which Secretary Gresham has seen fit to commit himself is so extraordinary, so void of a real foundation of truth, so calumnious of the living and the dead, that I have no extended reply to make at this time. I prefer to let time, events and history decide as to the issue the secretary has raised against the provisional government and the aspersions he sees fit to cast upon the deceased captain of the Boston, the officers under his command and myself.

"The way the United States minister and the officers of the Boston discharged their responsibilities at Honolulu in January last was more than covered by Secretary Bayard's instructions, approved by President Cleveland, of July 12, 1887.

"Secretary Gresham has allowed his party prejudices and animosities to raise an issue, which congress, a full sifting of facts and an intelligent public opinion will determine justly."

Mrs. Lasalle Was Dead.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 11.—Dr. McDonald, the physician who performed the operation on Mrs. Lasalle, the woman who was said to have been buried alive at Somersworth, last night said Mrs. Lasalle was dead beyond a shadow of doubt. The operation which was performed was an exceedingly delicate one. She was placed under the influence of anæsthetics, and the operation was nearly completed when she died.

Charges Were Not Sustained.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The racing board of the L. A. W. has rendered a decision to the charges made against A. A. Zimmerman by the N. C. U. of England whereby the champion was prohibited from racing during his recent trip to England. The board unanimously acquitted Zimmerman of all charges of the N. C. U.

Case Not Proven.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 11.—The trial of Dr. C. W. Amerige and Dr. G. E. B. Larkeque, charged with conspiracy to falsely commit Jonas Greeley of this city to the insane asylum, was resumed yesterday. Judge Utley summed up fully and ended by discharging the defendants.

A Foolish Fellow.

COBLESKILL, N. Y., Nov. 11.—A prisoner named Payne, being brought from Oneonta to the Albany penitentiary by an officer, ran out of the door of the last car, jumped from the train and was killed instantly. He had been sentenced for six months.

BUSINESS IS BETTER.

Passage of the Repeal Bill Has Accomplished Good Work.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—R. G. Dun's Weekly Review of Trade says: Since the election there has been a distinct improvement in business and particularly in manufacturing. There is some increase in actual transactions and much more in the tone of business. Men of all parties feel that there is ground for greater confidence, the silver question being put definitely out of the way and the chance of disturbing action in other respects being lessened.

In brief, the recovery which began when the silver repeal bill passed continued with increased strength. The speculative markets have not changed, though the improvement in the stock market, which was expected from the silver bill, comes slowly.

In boots and shoes the decline in splits compared with last year is only 17 per cent for the week, and more of the shops are active, the long economy in purchases having exhausted supplies of dealers.

The first week of November has passed and thousands of business men breathe more freely because the apprehended failures in dry goods have been much less numerous and less important than was feared. No doubt it is true that many concerns have been carried over by extension, but even a moderate revival of trade will enable most of them to weather the storm. A gradual improvement is seen in the market for cotton goods, with slightly better prices in print cloths and some other grades.

The volume of domestic, although smaller than a year ago, shows considerably less decrease than appeared in September or October.

Johnson's Wonderful Records.

INDEPENDENCE, Nov. 11.—Johnson finished his fast work here yesterday and added five more world's records to his list. They are the 1-8 mile, flying start, reduced from 13 3-5 seconds to 12 2-3 seconds; 1-8 mile, standing, 17 1-5 seconds; 1-8 mile, flying start, reduced from 35 1-5 seconds to 34 3-5 seconds; 100 yards, standing start, reduced from 9 4-5 seconds to 9 1-5 seconds; 100 yards, flying start, from 5 4-5 seconds to 4 4-5 seconds.

THE TARIFF

Changes Agreed Upon by Democratic Party

ACCORD WITH PLEDGES OF CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Steps to Make Up the Deficit in Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Ten days or a fortnight will probably see the new Democratic tariff bill given to the public. The Democratic members of the ways and means committee have not yet made their final revision of any of the schedules, but a number of them are decided upon for all practical purposes and will not be changed except in minor details.

The policy of a revenue tariff will be pretty closely adhered to in dealing with raw materials, and particularly mixed goods, and considerable cuts will be made on finished products.

The Democratic members decided at the outset that they would accept the declaration of the Chicago platform regarding their rule of action. That platform declared that the party "indorses the efforts made by the Democrats of the present congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption."

There are reasons for saying, therefore, that the Democratic members under this provision will embody in the bill substantially all the "pony" tariff bills which passed the house in the Fifty-second congress—providing for free wool and reduced duties on woolen goods, free silver ore, reduced duties on tinplate, free cotton and free tin.

An Important Item.

The wool schedule may be slightly modified in the definitions of goods, but it is believed that the duties will remain substantially the same—the maximum being 40 per cent and the ad valorem rates below that figure being generally reduced 5 per cent.

The provision regarding silver lead ores substantially will be that enacted by the Fifty-second congress—lead ore shall pay 1 1-2 cents per pound, but that ores in which the value of the silver is greater than that of the lead shall be considered silver ores and exempt from duty.

The duty on tinplate is likely to be reduced from 2.2 cents to 1 cent per pound for the present, with perhaps a reduction after a few years to the free list.

The bills which passed the house in the last congress regarding cotton bagging and binding twine made both absolutely free of duty, but there has been some opposition to those provisions on the ground that they were not in harmony with other parts of the tariff, and a moderate duty may be retained.

Block tin will probably be made free of duty, as was unanimously voted by the ways and means committee in the last congress at the demand of the tinplate manufacturers.

Coverings Count.

China ware schedules will probably be reduced 10 per cent on the existing sales of 60 per cent and 55 per cent. The McKinley bill restored the duty on coverings, which are a large element in the cost of china ware, and practically made the increase in duty much greater than the apparent change in the ad valorem rate.

The silk interests may not suffer much of a cut, and the duties may be left at 50 per cent, as under existing laws.

The iron schedule will, it is believed, give the committee a good deal of trouble because of the conflict of interests between the New England members, who desire free iron ores and free coal, and the members from northern Alabama and eastern Tennessee, who desire the retention of the duty.

The threatened deficit in the revenue will be met by an income tax, if some of the Democratic members of the house who are urging the proposition are to be believed. The pressure has been strong to impose a moderate tax on incomes above $2500 in preference to putting duties back on tea, coffee or sugar. Tom Johnson of Ohio has protested very earnestly against restoring the sugar duty and has had the support of other western members in preferring a moderate income tax to a renewal of the customs duties on the necessaries of life.

To Be Figured on Later!

The exact rate of the income tax has not been determined, but it will apply to all incomes above the amount named, with certain allowances for house rent and for losses through fire or other causes. It is calculated that an immense revenue can be derived from a very small tax upon the incomes earned by professional and business men throughout the country, and this will equalize the disproportionate burden imposed upon the poor by some of the tariff duties.

The adoption of the income tax will practically settle the question of increases in the internal revenue taxes on whisky, beer and tobacco. It is possible that a very small increase will be made on whisky, but the rates on tobacco are likely to be left untouched.

Ex-Treasurer Washburn Sued.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—Four suits have been entered by the Old Colony Railroad company vs. John M. Washburn, its defaulting treasurer, and the sureties on his bond. Washburn is named as principal in each suit. The first two are on two bonds for $7500 each, the first dated March 2, 1886, and the second March 6, 1878. W. D. Forbes is the surety and co-defendant. The last two suits are on two instruments, with the same dates and for the same amounts, the second defendant being Hon. John D. Washburn of Worcester.

Flurry in Railroad Stocks.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Statements to the effect that the New York, New Haven and Hartford road had declared open warfare upon the New York and New England company by interfering with its passenger traffic caused some excitement in Wall street. As a result, New England stock was freely sold in the market, and the price was knocked down nearly four points to 28. It rallied somewhat later in the day on denials of the report.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Indications point to a diminished cotton crop.

More English mines are to resume at the old wages.

Tomachi Indians raided the town of Polotnas, Mex.

Scores of moonshiners are to be tried at Charleston, W. Va.

A commercial treaty between Germany and Russia now seems certain.

Dennis P. Shea, who robbed the Boston postoffice, was refused a pardon.

Paris socialists will make a demonstration on the opening of the chamber.

A government agent reports plenty of gold in the Rainy River country, Minn.

German trade with Calcutta has increased, while British trade has fallen off.

Professor Bywater succeeds the late Professor Jowett as master of Balliol, Oxford university.

Three parties are hastening to the rescue of the snowbound hunters of the Bitter Root mountains.

Commissioner Lochren says he had a right to stop Judge Long's pension and that he is not answerable to any court.

John McLaughlin, aged 72, a car cleaner, employed by the Boston and Maine railroad, was run over and killed at Boston.

It is said that Louis F. Menage, president of the Guaranty Loan company of Minneapolis, robbed the firm of about $1,700,000.

The Massachusetts supreme court decided that Beverly must remain a town until the townspeople get special authority from the legislature.

RACE WAR THREATENED.

Cheers of Negroes Started a Riot In a Kentucky Town.

BARDSTOWN, Ky., Nov. 11.—This town is in a state of excitement, and an occurrence of yesterday afternoon may precipitate a race war that will result in much bloodshed. For the past week the people of this and surrounding counties have been aroused to a high pitch over the testimony of one of the witnesses tending to prove innocence of the accused. The negroes have all been favorable to Evans. A crowd of them had congregated outside the courthouse. When Evans was being conducted from the courthouse to the jail by the militia they cheered him.

The streets were packed with crowds of white people. The cheering of the negroes so exasperated the whites that a fight was the result. The deputies made a charge upon the negroes and arrested three of them. Leroy Wickliffe, a negro, was badly wounded, and will probably die.

Paul Abel and another negro named Sims were arrested.

These men are desperate characters, and were badly beaten. Several negroes and one or two whites were also hurt, but their injuries are not of a serious nature.

The deputies were re-enforced by the militia and soon dispersed the mob.

More trouble may result. The negroes are considerably wrought up over the occurrence and threaten vengeance. The whites, however, largely outnumber the blacks, and an outbreak will result disastrously for the latter. The cheering of the negroes has largely intensified the feeling of the whites and there are many rumors concerning a mob to take the law into its own hands and make Evans pay the penalty for his crime. The militia are still guarding the jail.

COLONEL DIDN'T WEAKEN.

If He Had He Would Probably Have Lost His Life.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 11.—A daring attempt was made to rob the Society for Savings yesterday, which nearly resulted in the murder of Colonel Myron T. Herrick, the treasurer of the institution. A stranger entered the bank and asked for a private interview. Colonel Herrick led him into the trustees' room, the stranger closing the door behind them. The man was of medium height and build, with a sandy mustache. He was rather poorly dressed and wore a slouch hat.

He said: "I want some money, and I want you to give it to me. Now, you can go into the vault and give me $50,000. I'll go with you, and the clerks in the banking house will think you are showing me the vaults." The stranger drew a revolver and thrust the muzzle against Colonel Herrick's head. "If you don't do that," he continued, "I'll shoot you. I have a charge of dynamite in my other hand, and I'll blow us both up."

Colonel Herrick struck the man in the face and knocked him down. The robber sprang to his feet, shot at Colonel Herrick and sprang out of an open window into the street. The ball passed through the right side of the colonel's coat. The robber has not been found.

MYSTERY SOLVED.

Facts Come Out Concerning the Lynn Horsewhipping Case.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 11.—A week ago last Thursday night a woman gave a man a horsewhipping in front of the city hall in Lynn. Several persons saw the affair, but none of them knew who the folks were. It now appears that the man who received the whipping was Bernard Edenson of 2 Herschel street, and the woman who administered it to him was his wife, a daughter of Councilman Burns.

The couple have been married only about three months, and Mrs. Edenson states her husband ill-treated her. On the night of the affair she was riding past city hall with her father, and when she saw her husband standing on the sidewalk she could not resist the temptation to get out and give him a whipping.

Satolli to Be Made a Cardinal.

COLOGNE, Nov. 11.—The Volkszeitung announces that Mgr. Satolli, papal delegate to the United States, will be elevated to the cardinalate at the next papal consistory. The papal nuncio at The Hague will replace him as papal delegate to the United States.

Knotty Law Points.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The suit of Moody Merrill's assignees against Mrs. Charlotte Baker, which involves the ownership of insurance policies for $35,000 on Merrill's life, will go to the supreme court upon questions of law. Such is the decision of Judge Hammond of the superior court.

Death List Swelling.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Five more deaths have resulted from the collision on the Rock Island railway. This makes 11 deaths resulting from the wreck.

GREAT CÆSAR!

Had to "Grin and Bear It" when he had a pain. You can grin and banish it at once by using PERRY DAVIS'

Pain Killer

Sold and used everywhere. A whole medicine chest by itself. Kills every form of external or internal pain.
DOSE—A teaspoonful in half glass of water or milk (warm if convenient).

As the Elephant with his Trunk lifts Heavy Burdens, so

Ivorine
WASHING POWDER
will lift heavy burdens from the overworked housekeeper. It cleans everything—clothes, floors, dishes, etc., and injures nothing.

From April 1, 1893, every package will contain a coke of pure Olive Oil Toilet Soap.

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Ct.
For 50 years the makers of Yankee Shaving Soap.

Baking Tins.

We have a variety of Sponge Cake Tins which we will sell for 6 Cents, and two sizes of Bread Tins, for 7 and 8 Cents each.

The tins are of excellent material, well made and well shaped, and are good wearers. There's not a large quantity of them and we shall offer them as long as they last.

French & Puffer,
127 to 131 Central Street.

COLDSMITH, SILVER & CO'S
M.C.A.
10C. CIGARS
LEAD ALL OTHERS.
Everybody Should Try The
"108"
Havana Filled 5c. Cigar.

A Well Known Printer's Testimony.

MR. LYMAN METCALF, 46 Middle Street, one of the best known printers in Lowell, says: "Last winter I was troubled with congestion, and a distressing catarrhal trouble of the stomach. I tried two prominent Boston physicians and paid them a lot of money; but they did me no good. I was then induced by a friend to try a sample bottle of

ELLINGWOOD'S COUGH BALSAM

I felt immediate relief, and before I had finished the whole bottle I was completely cured, and the troubles have never returned. I then recommended it to a friend of mine, who was also cured of a severe throat trouble after he had used half a bottle. I have so much faith in it that I urge all who suffer with Congestion, or Lung Troubles, to try it."

Sold by all reliable druggists and grocers everywhere.

Only 25c. for a Trial Bottle.

YOUNG'S
63 Central Street,

Hosiery, Hosiery, Hosiery,
....FOR....
LADIES, GENTS' and CHILDREN,
At Nearly Half Price.

We have been very fortunate in securing part of a large manufacturer and jobber's stock, of First Class Winter Hosiery, at about 65c. on the dollar. To make things hum we offer the following bargains at prices no one can afford to do—for instance.

1 Lot Ladies' Heavy Fleeced Hose, 3 pairs for 25c, worth 12 1-2c a pair.
1 Lot Childrens' All Wool Hose, large sizes, 10c a pair, regular price 15c.
1 Lot Ladies' All Wool Seamless Hose, 15c a pair, regular price 25c.
1 Lot Childrens' Heavy Ribbed Fleeced Hose, only 10c a pair.
Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Seamless Fleeced Hose worth 25c a pair, now 19c a pair.
Ladies' 29c Oxford Mixed Hose, only 20c a pair.
Childrens' fine Cashmere All Wool Hose, 20c and 25c a pair, well worth 29c and 39c.
Gents' Seamless Merino Hose, 2 pair for 25c.
Gents' Heavy Seamless Hose, 3 pair for 25c.
Gents' Superior Seamless Merino Hose, 2 pair for 35c.
Gents' finest Seamless Wool Hose, 2 pair for 45c.
Ladies' Heavy Jersey Vests and Pants, 25c each.
Ladies' Scarlet Medicated All Wool Vests and Pants 75c, worth $1.
Ladies' Heavy Fleeced Vests and Pants, 39c and 49c, worth 49c and 59c.
Childrens' Scarlet All Wool Vests 15c each, and 1000 other bargains.

YOUNG'S,
NEW NUMBER,
111 Central Street.

CLAIRVOYANT
AND
TEST MEDIUM.
Magnetic treatment and botanic remedies given. Sittings daily. Patients successfully treated by mail. Send leading symptoms; also send $1 for examination and prescription.
Dr. T. Perrin Armstrong,
(LATE OF ENGLAND.)
25 LAWRENCE ST., LOWELL, MASS.

LOWELL
OPERA HOUSE,
Two Nights and Saturday Matinee.
Friday and Saturday Nov. 10 and 11.
Direct from four weeks engagement at the Columbia Theatre, Boston, W. H. POWELL' superb Scenic Production of the Romantic Irish Drama,
GLEN DA LOUGH,
INTRODUCING
J. K. MURRAY and CLARA LANE,
The king and queen of Irish comedy. Two carloads of scenery. The best Irish dancers. The latest Irish songs. Statues of Irish celebrities.
Prices: Evening, 75, 50, 35, 25, 10c. Matinee, 50, 35, 10c. Seats on sale Wednesday at 10.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16.
Annual Visit of the Refined Irish Comedy Actress,
Annie Ward Tiffany
In Her Musical Edition of
Lady Blarney.
Singing! Music! Great Cast! Elegant Costumes! Fun for everybody.!
Prices 75, 50, 35, 25, 10 cents. Sale opens Tuesday.

OCTOBER 17 AND 18,
Friday and Saturday and Saturday Matinee.
New England's Banner Attraction. The Boston Museum's greatest success and the Bowdoin Square Theatre's record breaker.
HANDS ACROSS THE SEA,
with the only and original company, scenery and realistic effects specially engaged.
Serg't Simm's Columbian Cadets.
Twelve little Bohemian negro boys who will appear in a wonderful drill.
Prices 75, 50, 35, 25, 10 cents. Matinee 50 and 35 cents. Seats on sale Wednesday.

Music - Hall.
HAS THE UPPER HAND
In Local Theatricals
All Next Week.
N. B.—"The Upper Hand" is Oliver Doud Byron's Biggest Success—a 5 act American Melodrama.
MR. MELDON, MISS TUCKER,
MR. THOMAS, MR. WATSON.
Special engagement of little Allie Fisher, Greatest of Child Actresses.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.30.
Popular Prices, 10, 20, 30c.

BIJOU THEATRE
Tonight. Tonight.
AND BALANCE OF THE WEEK.
Burgess and Green's
ENGLISH NOVELTY COMPANY.
20—First-Class Artists—20.
Including the Great
"Florentine,"
The greatest of all Skirt and Spanish Dancers, and
Look at the Prices: 10, 20, 30c.

GREAT FUN.
RETURN OF PROF. CADWELL,
Under The Auspices of The
LOWELL REFORM CLUB
FOURTH AND LAST WEEK.
Wonderful and Laughable Exhibition with Hypnotized People.
COLUMBIA HALL, PALMER ST.
Every Night This Week at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 10c and 15c.

GREAT BARGAIN SALE.
Cut Prices for Cash. New Style Cheviot Suit for
$20.00.
Winter Overcoat,
$20.00.
Made to Order. A Fit or no Sale. Come and see the goods.
W. H. DAVIS,
Merchant Tailor,
36 CENTRAL STREET.

JOHN B. COLEMAN,
Fire Insurance Agent
Will write fire insurance policies, in first-class companies, on household furniture dwelling houses, barns, etc., at lowest rates. Parties better call on Mr. Coleman before insuring elsewhere.
Both Stock and Mutual Companies represented. Room 7, Post Office Block.

THE LOWELL
Gas Light Company
OFFICE:
22 Shattuck Street, Corner Middle.
SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS Treasurer; D. B. BARTLETT, Clerk.
Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, John F. Kimball, Alex. G. Dunnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke.

PRICE OF GAS,
With the Discount Off for Prompt Payment, is
$1.10 ONE THOUSAND FEET.
First-class Gas Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. COKE, broken, screened and delivered at $4.50 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash.
No charge made for the use of meters.
No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar.
Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

WANT COLUMN

☞ Advertisements inserted under this head for ONE CENT A WORD, first insertion; subsequent insertions HALF PRICE.

WANTED—Position as cashier or saleslady in store by experienced young lady. H. B. SUN office.

LADIES' and gentlemen's clothing repaired cheap at Baldwin's 494 Merrimack street.

LADIES—We will do your family mending cheap at Baldwin's, 494 Merrimack street.

TO LET—Four acres of land, good cottage house and stable, only two miles out for $10. Also several tenements in the city at hard times prices. A. L. Russell, 180 Middlesex street.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining unfurnished rooms can do so by applying to No. 40 Bridge street the next week. A good opportunity to get large rooms for dress making purposes.

TO LET—A flat of six rooms and bath on Westford st. G. D. Kimball, 6 Runels building, cor. Merrimack and Bridge st.

LOST—A small black and tan dog in the vicinity of Jackson street. Reward at 19 Hamilton corporation.

NOTICE—The person that stole those blankets from No. 16 Chestnut square had better return them and save trouble as they are known.

FOR SALE—A new cottage house of seven rooms, bath room, pantry, hot and cold water, etc., opposite the electric power station, Middlesex street. Price only $2200; Apply to A. L. Russell, 180 Middlesex street.

FOR SALE—A good farm of 36 acres. Good house of 8 rooms and shed, large barn, large hen house, 3 miles from Lowell. This is a bargain. Price $2300. G. L. Hubbard, 11 Merrimack street.

IF YOU WANT to make an old suit or overcoat look new, have it cleansed and repaired by Thomas Daley, 41 Tilton street. Send postal and I will call for your goods.

TO LET—Tenements in good location. G. D. Kimball, 6 Runel's building.

FOR SALE.—Small farm, 6 miles from Lowell, 12 1-2 acres. Good two-story house of 9 rooms, good barn, some fruit. Price $1300. G. L. Hubbard, 11 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE.—A 4-tenement block. Store in one, rents for $23 per month, built but a few years, 2740 feet of land, near center of the city and one of the best places of property on our lists for investment, price $2500. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

LOT OF LAND—Foster street, 75x100 feet. Lies midway between Middlesex and Westford streets. Geo. D. Kimball, room 8 Runels block, cor. Bridge street.

FOR SALE.—A 2-story 2-tenement house, few steps from Hamilton and Appleton corporations, will rent for $25 per month, a rare opportunity for investment, price $2500. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

COTTAGE HOUSE—In Pawtuckerville, 7 rooms conveniently arranged. Stable connection; 7000 feet of land; fruit trees in prime condition. Price $1200. Geo. D. Kimball, room 6 Runels block, cor. Bridge street.

FOR SALE.—A cottage of 7 rooms, near Moore street, corner lot house, in good repair throughout, a bargain at price $1000. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE.—Small farm of 4 acres, 7 miles from Lowell. Cottage house, barn and shed. Price $400. G. L. Hubbard, 11 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE—A nice cottage house of 7 rooms and shed all in best of condition, gas, excicated cellar, sewer connections, concrete walks, good lot of land room for stable, situated in one of the best locations in the Highlands. Few steps from Coral street—Price $1000. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE.—A good farm of 40 acres, 8 miles from Lowell, in a village, all good land, good cottage, barn and carriage house, lots of fruit trees. Price $1800 and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 11 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE—New cottage house in Pawtuckerville of 7 rooms. Large lot of land. Price $1250. G. L. Hubbard, 11 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE—At Middlesex Village, a neat cottage of 7 rooms in good repair, city water, cemented cellar, fine location, 4340 square feet of land, well fenced. Price $1000. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

M. W. MILLER,
House and Fresco Painter and Paper Hanger,
82 WILLIE STREET.
Wall Papers supplied at wholesale rates. Get my prices before going elsewhere.

J. J. CLUIN,
Optician,
Cor. Central and Prescott Streets.

SCOTT & O'DAY,
Plumbers and Sanitary Engineers.
Steam, Gas and Water Piping.
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
21 SOUTH STREET,
Near Middlesex.

FRED H. ETHIER,
Undertaker and Funeral Director,
All orders promptly attended to.
Warerooms, 333 Moody Street.
Residence, 411 Moody Street.
Livery Stable, 64 Ford Street.

JAMES MEEK,
HAY, GRAIN AND POULTRY FOOD.
Little Stone Mill foot of Anne St.
LOWEST PRICES. TELEPHONE 35-5.

Are You Thinking of Going Housekeeping?
If so call on VICTOR PIHL, 167 Central Street, where you can find everything that is needed in a well regulated house at prices which defy competition. Count full on every towel, at lowest living prices. The best bargains in the city.
VICTOR PIHL, 167 CENTRAL ST.,

For a well stocked and carefully selected stock of drugs, likewise a fine line of Toilet Articles, visit the
Ward One Drug Store,
W. H. SHEEHAN, PROP.
246 Market, Cor. of Adams Street.

Farrell & Conaton
55 Dutton Street.
Practical Plumbers
AND
Sanitary Engineers.
Also Steam, Gas and Water Fitters. We also carry a large line of Gas Fixtures at lowest price.

LETTERHEADS and ENVELOPES of all kinds printed at the SUN office.

LOWELL DAILY SUN.

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.

SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.

Issued Daily; Sundays excepted.

Per Year, $3.00 - - - Per Month, 25c.

City delivery and postage free.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

WITH THE republican victory came the cold weather.

IN ORDER to give their ante-election claims some aspect of verification, the republicans will make a great effort to improve business.

WHO ARE the common people mentioned at the Dummer street hearing on Monday evening? If there are common people the are also uncommon people. Who are they?

THE CITIZEN has blossomed into an eight page paper and has donned a brand new dress. It is much improved in appearance and THE SUN congratulates it on this step onward.

CAN RUSSIA claim the Siberian refugees now in this country under the provisions of the treaty recently signed? It would be an outrage to hand them over to go back again to tortures even worse than those from which they fled in the Siberian mines.

THE LAWRENCE Tribune has this to say of our sister city down the river:

"We desire to call attention of the state democratic authorities to the fact that Lawrence is steadfast in the democratic faith, while Lowell deserts the party and gives a plurality for the republican candidate. Two members of the staff and other favors do not seem to have increased the democratic sentiment in Lowell. Perhaps when next the democrats are successful, Lawrence will not be forgotten, when favors are to be distributed."

The overturn was not much greater in Lowell than in Lawrence. The latter city has a democratic majority nearly twice as large as that of Lowell. The fact that Mr. Greenhalge is a Lowell man who has always been popular had some effect in reducing the democratic vote. Lowell has some ray of consolation in having elected her senator, whereas, Lawrence, a democratic city, did not save even Senator Carter's head.

THE DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE.

A new method of disposing of swill has been expounded to the people of Lowell, and it seems to be favorably considered. The crematory went up in smoke and the city must bear the loss. Is the crematic system a failure, or is the cremator not worth rebuilding? The new system proposal would extract oil from the garbage and bake the residue into cakes. Thus, it is said, the noxious odors would be destroyed but would they? Were such a garbage cooking plant established, it would probably be quite as offensive as the cremator or the erstwhile swill repository at Aiken street bridge. If the cremator system can be successfully and economically worked there is no reason why it should be abandoned.

NOVEL METHOD OF MAKING NOMINATIONS.

The city of Lawrence is to take a novel method of selecting candidates for municipal honours, and one which will be sure to result in the selection of the strongest men.

There will be what might be termed an informal ballot for candidates for mayor and aldermen. The voting will be by the Australian system and every candidate who is supported by five voters can have his name on the list. This will relieve the democratic city committee of the disagreeable work of making the choice. The result will be watched with interest. How can republicans be kept from entering such a caucus.

The possibility of non-democrats voting is the chief objection to this method. To legalize the work of the caucus the city committee will nominate the candidates receiving the highest number of votes for the various offices for which nominations are to be made.

OUTLOOK FOR DECEMBER.

There is a lesson to be learned by democrats from the result of Tuesday's election. It is this: If they expect to win in the city election they will be obliged to put up none but the strongest men the party can furnish. It will be utterly useless to nominate weak men. Candidates who might pull through in an ordinary year cannot do so this year. There are many candidates for aldermanic nomination who would defeat the party that would undertake to nominate them. Candidates themselves should realize that it is an off year and they should not for that reason be anxious to foist themselves upon a party that will scarcely have recovered from a crushing defeat. From all appearance it will be a good year for candidates to keep out of politics if they do not want their political aspirations nipped in the bud. A great deal of responsibility will this year rest on the democratic city committee in making the nominations. It will have to select the strongest men in the city in order to win a victory. The democratic city committee cannot be blamed for the defeat of Tuesday. That was due to causes as far beyond its control as are the changes of the weather; but it will not be so in the city election. It is fair to presume that a city having a democratic majority of from 500 to 700 should elect its candidates without much difficulty. That can be done if the right men are nominated but it should be remembered that a party after such a crushing defeat should put up none but the very best timber for an aldermanic board.

W. F. Courtney, Esq., will doubtless be the nominee for the mayoralty and unless a good, clean, strong ticket be put up behind him he will be again defeated. This is the chief thing to be guarded against and only the best of judgment on the part of the committee and self sacrifice on the part of many young aspirants will be instrumental in securing the triumph of the party in December.

SUNBEAMS.

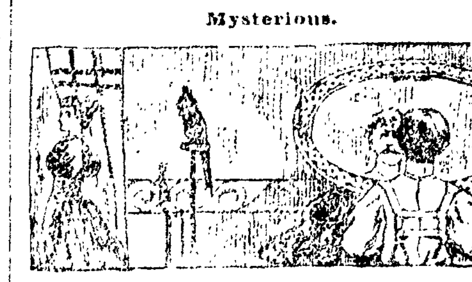
A Romantic Bundle.

"Do you love me?" said the paper bag to the sugar.

"I'm just wrapped up in you," replied the sugar.

"You sweet thing!" murmured the paper bag.—Truth.

Mysterious.



Mrs. Goslick—Aren't you almost ready, Henry?

Mr. Goslick—No; this razor is as dull as a hoe.

Mrs. G.—How strange! It cut beautifully when I sharpened my pencil with it this morning.—Brooklyn Life.

IT WAS NO USE.

And Realizing It Was Hopeless He Finally Succumbed.

The cable car was going at full speed. It is the manner of this sort of vehicle that it does not gain acceleration gradually after starting, but goes on the jump at the end of the first dozen feet.

At this critical moment a young colored man dashed across the street and swung himself upon the grip car. Just at the same instant a shriek was heard, and a comely woman of African descent and robust physique made a sprint after the traction train. Though the latter was by this time going at about 20 miles an hour, she made a grab at the rail on the last platform and became a passenger by sheer force of muscle and athletic dexterity.

It did not take her half a minute to make her way forward to the grip car and take the seat beside the young colored man, who was much astonished to see her. Said he:

"Whar you gwine?"

"Gwine whar I gwine," she replied loftily and with an air of assumed indifference.

"Whar's dat?"

"Wid you."

"Whuffo?"

"Just 'cause."

"'Cause why?"

"'Cause I feel like it."

"Well, I don't want you follerin me."

"Alexander Nebuchadnezzar Thompson, I'm gwine to keep my eyes on you."

"I ain't gwine to have it," protested the colored man. "You git right offen dis car, now I tell you."

"Pooh!" responded the young woman contemptuously.

"You hear what I say!"

"Yeppy."

"Ain't you gwine to mind?"

"Not if dis lady knows herself."

"You gotter."

"I won't."

The young man looked disgusted. After spending a minute or two in reflection, an idea struck him, and he said triumphantly:

"You cain't ride, 'cause you ain't got no money."

"You kin pay my fare."

"I won't do it."

"Alexander Nebuchadnezzar, you'ze a low down man. If I'd knowed you 'fore I married you as I do now, you'd have had to git some other lady fer a wife."

"Stop yer foolishness an git off de car," he replied sullenly.

"I ain't a-gwine to."

"Then you'll git put off."

Just then the conductor came forward to take up the fares in the grip car. The colored man refused to pay for the woman, who addressed an eloquent appeal to the knight of the bell punch.

"This yere is my husband," she said. "I'se got a s'picion dat he's got a meetin on hand wif anudder woman. He got on de car to git rid of me, and I follered to keep an eye on him. I s'pose you're a gemman, and you wouldn't chuck a lady off."

The conductor had a heart, as was evident when he replied:

"Stay on. I'll pay your fare myself."

This happy turn of events caused the young woman to giggle consummately. The man, on the other hand, expressed his disgust with vague and semiarticulate mutterings. All of this had happened while the car was going three blocks.

Just as the cable train was traveling at its most rapid gait between two corners, the recalcitrant husband jumped to his feet without warning and leaped off the car. Evidently he supposed that his wife would not dare to imitate the maneuver, but he reckoned without his host. With a flying bound she sprang off and after him. In 20 seconds she had caught him and grabbed him by the arm.

"Now, you fool nigger," she exclaimed, "just come straight home wid me."

"I'm a-comin," rejoined the man sulkily, evidently recognizing the situation as hopeless from his point of view. And the two walked away arm in arm.—Washington Post.

How to Make a Library Attractive.

A good cartridge paper, in a soft, light olive, a clear gray blue or gray, is one of the best medium priced coverings that can be selected for a library wall. Red—which is ideal as an evening color, and also for its daytime warmth—can only be safely used in a very sunny or a well lighted room. Otherwise it absorbs too much light. Certain shades of old red and old pink have not, however, that drawback. The dull colored tapestry papers with much blue and green make a quaintly effective background in a library, but they, too, require a bright room. If a library is little used as a daytime workshop and is well lighted in the evening, any color that is not too delicate may be chosen.

How to Clean Gloves, Ribbons and Laces.

A popular preparation for cleaning such articles is a mixture of a dram sulphuric ether, a dram chloroform, 2 drams alcohol and a quart deodorized benzine. Pour the fluid into a bowl and wash the articles, rubbing them gently. Rinse in a fresh supply, then pull them carefully into shape and hang them in a current of air for a short time.

How to Make Crullers.

One and one-half teacupfuls of sugar, half a teacupful of sour milk, one-third of a teacup of butter, an egg well beaten, a small teaspoonful of soda dissolved in hot water, flour enough to roll out into a stiff paste. Fry in hot lard.

NEW ERA IN MEDICINE.

New and Successful Methods Supplant the Old.

Dr. Pearson's Light Fee, Quick Cure System Fills a Long Felt Want—The Cost of Treatment Reduced Almost to the Cost of Medicine—The Patent Medicine Fiend Driven From the Field and the Expensive Specialist Knocked Out.

It is a grand new era!

That is what Dr. Pearson's light fee system amounts to.

Do you catch the idea?

Instead of paying a dollar a visit to a doctor as you are now doing, for which you merely get a prescription that costs you on an average about 65 cents to fill, you pay for your treatment by the month, make as many visits as you desire and get medicines whenever you require them for nothing.

AND WHAT DOES IT COST?

THREE DOLLARS A MONTH!

This rate, however, is offered for this month by Dr. Pearson as a "test-rate," in order that every one may make a comparison between Dr. Pearson's methods and those of other physicians. There are hundreds of people in this city who are actually suffering for medical attention who cannot afford to experiment with high priced doctors. In recognition of this fact as well as to meet the need of these hard times, Dr. Pearson and his associates have reduced their fees to $3 per month. This special rate will apply to all who begin before Dec. 1.

Here is the proposition:

All patients applying during November will receive treatment and medicine for a full month of 30 days from date of application for the one fee of $3 and will be entitled to continue on this rate until cured. This applies to all old patients renewing as well as to new patients. It includes medicines and daily attention—everything necessary to a thorough course of treatment.

Drs. Pearson and Carroll still have their office at 161 Central street. Their new apartments are not yet ready. Ample notice of the date of their removal will be given. Call now and take advantage of the $3 rate. If you live at a distance write for symptom blank.

NO EXAGGERATION

In the Statements of Cured Patients Published by Drs. Pearson and Carroll—Record What Mrs. Stearns Says:

It is easy to say that a statement like that given by Mrs. Stearns, below, is exaggerated.

Reckless criticism is always easy, but is always easy to answer:

The answer in this case and in all such cases is simply this:

Either go to see Mrs. Stearns, or write to her yourself; talk to her friends and neighbors and you will find that every word is true.

This answer, by the way, applies to every word of criticism that has ever been passed regarding any statement ever made in these columns:

Mrs. Lucinda Stearns resides at 58 Massachusetts corp. In describing her case to the writer she said:

"The catarrh had undermined my entire system. It had affected my stomach so that I had no appetite, no strength. I was short of breath. Had a terrible burning sensation in the pit of my stomach; sometimes it would extend all over my whole body.

"I used to have dizzy spells and for a few minutes I would not be able to see: would have to sit down to keep from falling. I was so nervous I could not stand any excitement at all. For years I suffered terribly with chronic diarrhoea which no words can describe. Rest poor, often disturbed by bad dreams. My mouth became dreadfully sore from canker.

I tried innumerable doctors and lots of patent medicines, but got no relief. I was

MRS. LUCINDA STEARNS.

a miserable wreck when I placed myself under the care of Drs. Pearson and Carroll, but now I can truly say I am another being, and it is to them that I owe my health and strength. What could I say more?"

FROM BUSINESS MEN.

A. G. NORCROSS, 38 Stackpole street, a prominent resident and member of the G. A. R.: "Drs. Pearson and Carroll cured me of a serious catarrhal trouble after all other means failed. I am more than glad to add my testimony to their skillful work."

EDWARD O'NEIL, 95 Middlesex street: "They cured me and saved my life after I had been given up by other doctors. I send all my friends to these physicians."

JOHN HANLEY, 18 Seventh street, Centralville, a prominent member of the Foresters: "I most cheerfully recommend Drs. Pearson and Carroll in their treatment of catarrh in all its forms. From my experience I think they have no equal."

$3 A MONTH, ALL DISEASES.

Drs. Pearson and Carroll

Permanent Offices at

161 CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL

Consultation and Examination Free.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 12 a.m., 2 to 4, and 6.30 to 8.30 p.m., except Thursday evening; Sundays 9 to 11.30 a.m.

TOYS.

A complete line constantly in stock, embracing best foreign and domestic makes, including

Velocipedes,
Tricycles,
Express Wagons,
Dolls,
Hair Horses and
Iron Toys of all sorts

For Sale By

Bartlett & Dow,

128 CENTRAL ST.

D. F. NEGUS, No. 36 Central Street, Lowell, Mass. Dentist.

JOHN H. McCABE, 624 Central Street. Baritone Soloist and Teacher of Singing and Piano.

BOOT'S CIGAR STORE, No. 7 Merrimack Street. Finest Line of Pipes in the City.

PHILIP J. FARLEY, Room 11 Barristers' Hall. Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

JAME F. McELHOLM, No. 40 Central Street, Bells, Speaking Tubes and Annunciators Cheap. Estimates giving on Electric Lighting.

JAMES F. CORBETT, Room 12, Post Office Block, Counsellor at Law. Take the Elevator.

JOHN A. McQUADE, Room 11, Mansur Block, Central St., Constable and Collecting Agency, And Auctioneer.

K. H. BANCROFT & CO., Room 1, Shattuck's New Block, Electrical Supplies, Electrical Repairing Of all kinds. Telephone 39-5, Prescott Street, Lowell, Mass.

P. J. HOAR, Room 19 P. O. Block Attorney at Law.

DR. T. F. CUFF, 51 Central, Cor. Market, Mansur Blk Surgeon Dentist.

JOSEPH W. LEACH, Room 12, Shedd's Block Soloist and Teacher of Singing.

JOHN W. McEVOY, 81 Central St., Opp. American House, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Cool AND Days Colder Nights

Forecast the wintry blasts when you should be enjoying the heat and comfort of a furnace.

Give us your orders early. Call and see our improved

Coal-Saving Ranges and Stoves, Gas and Kerosene Stoves, Parlor Stoves, Kitchen Utensils.

W. A. Mack & Co.,

25 SHATTUCK STREET.

DON'T BE WITHOUT T.

MOORS' DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.

Sure cure for all Summer Complaints: Diarrhoea, Dysentery, etc.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Sold at Moors' Pharmacy,

Gorham, Cor. Appleton St.

Arthur M. Bertrand,

(Successor to F. W. Sargent,)

MERCHANT TAILOR.

FINE TAILORING A SPECIALTY.

14 Middle Street, Lowell, Mass.

Repairing and Pressing Neatly Done

J. D. GRANT'S

STOCK OF

Wedding - Rings

Is the largest in the city. Don't fail to see them before you purchase one

229 Merrimack St.

COAL.

BUY NOW,

FROM THE

WM. KITTREDGE CO'S

H. K. CATES, Agent.

Office: 38 MIDDLE STREET.

Yard: Foot of POND STREET.

M. O'FLAHAVAN & CO.,

79 AND 81 MARKET STREET.

We are sole agents for the Gov. Winthrop B. Ranges and Winthrop Parlor which is superior to anything ever put on the market. Our stock is selected from the best patterns in the states, at prices that cannot be beat. Please call and examine before purchasing. Repairs for all Stoves furnished. Piping and Plumbing promptly attended to.

TEETH

$5.00 to $8.00 a Set.

THESE ARE THE BEST TEETH MADE.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

Extracting Teeth 25c.

Open Evenings.

CHAS. R. WOOD, D. D. S.

13 KIRK ST.,

Rooms 8 and 9 Bon Marche Building.

James F. O'Donnell.

Practical Undertaker

ALWAYS ON TIME; CARRIAGES FURNISHED.

Corner Market and Worthen Sts.

TELEPHONE

Callahan & Sanborn

HARDWARE STORE,

Is the most Centrally Located in the city, with a

Full and Complete Line of Goods

AT LOWEST PRICES.

RUNELS' BL'G,

COR. MERRIMACK AND BRIDGE

LOOK!!!

Vaseline 5c. Bottle. 25c. lb.
25c. Pint Bottle Best Amonia 10c.
10c. Cake of Soap 4c., 35c. dozen.
Tooth Brushes from 5c. to 50c. Each.

ALLAN FRAZER,

Odd Fellows' Block, Middlesex Street

G. W. Harrington & Bro.,

Manufacturers of the Finest Carbonated Soda Beverages in the City. The choicest line of

Lager and Stock Ales

In the city. Family Trade a Specialty. Order by Telephone 348-4.

Cor. Winter & Davis St.

ATTENTION!

Democrats, Republicans, Populists, and Prohibitionists.

In fact everybody take notice that the cheapest place to buy dry goods is at

DRAIN'S,

57 Gorham Street.

MULLIN & WINSLOW,

Dealers In

COAL

At Summer Prices

408 Gorham Street.

Telephone 21-6.

A Stylish Suit of Clothes.

We have the best collection of stylish cloths to be found in Lowell, and we have one of the best cutters in New England, whose trade has been acquired in some of the largest and most fashionable tailoring establishments in Boston and New York.

We Know We Can Fit You

To your satisfaction. Ladies are just as anxious to have perfect fitting garments as Gentlemen. Last season we received several orders for Ladies' garments and we gave such perfect satisfaction that this season we are giving special attention to this branch of work. We guarantee a perfect fit with every order.

Call and See Goods and Get Prices.

J. H. PINDER,

No. 115 Central St.

UP ONE FLIGHT.

To All Whom It May Concern.

There are undoubtedly many people who feel at some time or another unwell, not really sick but very indisposed. Now, what such persons need at such times, is not medicine, nor high-priced prescriptions, but what is needed is some gentle, but sure stimulant, something to assist and at the same time enrich the blood; nature will do the rest. And the best medical authorities agree there is nothing better than pure wine.

Therefore no family should be without it when it can be bought at such low prices as the following. Size of bottle, 5 to a gallon, Port or Sherry.

SINGLE BOTTLES,	Port or	Sherry,	35c.
TWO	"	"	70c.
THREE	"	"	$1.00
FOUR	"	"	$1.25
FIVE	"	"	$1.50

JOHN WARBURTON,
Sole Agent for Lowell,
Globe Hotel, City

N. B.—Goods Delivered Free.

LOWELL

HOUSEKEEPERS

Are learning of the Merits of Our

FLOUR.

Likewise they are continuing to trade with us for good Groceries, Provisions, and all the delicacies in their season.

Our prices are at "Hard Pan" figures. Trade with us.

McDonald Bros.,

27 TO 33 FLETCHER STREET.

Peter Davey, No. 46 Market Street.

Baby Carriages.

A Complete New Line

—OF—

BABY CARRIAGES!

The designs are novel and artistic, attractive in appearance: stronger and more desirable in every way than any ever offered to the people of this city and at prices that will suit everybody.

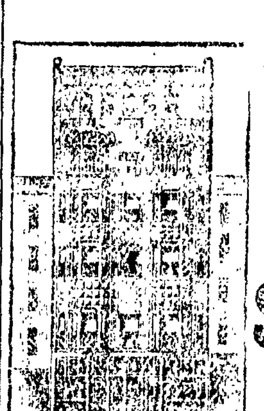
CALL AND SEE THEM.

Before buying elsewhere and compare our prices with other dealers and you will be convinced that for Durability, Beauty, Style and Low Prices we can't be beaten.

UNDERTAKING In All Its Branches Promptly Attended to NIGHT OR DAY. UNDERTAKING

Peter Davey,

46 MARKET STREET - - OPPOSITE PALMER.



Now is Your Time

Hundreds are Availing Themselves of

DR. WILSON'S OFFER OF

$2 A MONTH FOR TREATMENT

And Medicine Included,

To Those Commencing Before November 14th.

DR. WILSON makes this offer—First, to help the needy through the hard times. Secondly, to protect the afflicted from wicked pretenders and extortionists that are as ignorant of medicine as they are of professional ethics and truth.

Nasal and Throasic Catarrh Cured for $1.00. DR. WILSON'S Specifics Cure every disease curable. He has the largest stock of any practising physician in America. His skill and establishment is the pride of Lowell and vicinity.

No Matter what your Disease may be, Children Included. Come One. Come All.

DR W. WILSON'S Matchless Skill, Success and Fidelity are known to everybody. AS A SPECIALIST He is eminently successful in all complicated, lingering diseases the family physicians have no time to investigate.

Hundreds of testimonials are on file at his office from patients in every station of life, THAT DISLIKE TO HAVE THEIR NAMES IN THE PAPERS.

FREE EXAMINATIONS from 9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m., Sunday Excepted. Come Early and prevent the rush.

Dr. W. Wilson's Dispensary

14 Central Street, Swan's Building.

An Election

HOUSE PAINTING,
PAPER HANGING,
GLAZING, GRAINING,
KALSOMINING,
At LOW RATES. So Says
A. L. KITTREDGE & CO.
122 Central Street.

Of Good Ideas.

D. L. Page Co.

46 Merrimack St.,

CONFECTIONERS,

Caterers, Bakers.

TEETH

$5 TO $10 A SET.

To our patients who do not find it convenient to call during the day, please call at noontimes, or Saturday afternoons as our office is not open evenings. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

NO CHARGE FOR EXTRACTING.

Every Set warranted to be the same Teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every Set warranted to fit. Good Fillings and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth Filled with ... by Electricity. No Pain. Teeth extracted Without Pain by our new method. ... years experience. DRS. J. K. BICKFELL & SON Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, ... Building, Cor. Merrimack and Bridge Sts.

DID

You know that the best place in Lowell to buy Overcoats, Ulsters, full or partial Suits, Underwear, Boots, Shoes and Hats, is at McDonald Brothers' double stores. 492, to 496 Merrimack street, opposite Tremont. They have a complete stock of new, bright and stylish goods that were bought for spot cash, and now that

THE - ELECTION

Is over, they desire to call your attention to the fact that they want money and will fit you out with a complete suit at a price that will surprise you. You can save dimes on every dollar expended as their store and you can be suited with a suit at a price that will

SUIT - YOU

Remember the Place,

McDonald Bros.,

492, 494, 496 Merrimack St.,

Opposite - Tremont.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY.

LOWELL, MASS.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies

ESTABLISHED 1852. - - - CHARTERED 1865.

This school continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known. For particulars address: The Superior.

E. E. HILL,

297 Central Street, Opp. Church.

Wishes to call the attention of the city that he has a complete line of BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS at prices which will defy competition. Call and examine our $2.00 BOOTS before you purchase elsewhere

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LOWELL DAILY SUN.

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.

SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.

Issued Daily; Sundays excepted.

Per Year, $3.00 - - - Per Month, 25c.

City delivery and postage free.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

WITH THE republican victory came the cold weather.

IN ORDER to give their ante-election claims some aspect of verification, the republicans will make a great effort to improve business.

WHO ARE the common people mentioned at the Dummer street hearing on Monday evening? If there are common people the are also uncommon people. Who are they?

THE CITIZEN has blossomed into an eight page paper and has donned a brand new dress. It is much improved in appearance and THE SUN congratulates it on this step onward.

CAN RUSSIA claim the Siberian refugees now in this country under the provisions of the treaty recently signed? It would be an outrage to hand them over to go back again to tortures even worse than those from which they fled in the Siberian mines.

THE LAWRENCE Tribune has this to say of our sister city down the river:

"We desire to call attention of the state democratic authorities to the fact that Lawrence is steadfast in the democratic faith, while Lowell deserts the party and gives a plurality for the republican candidate. Two members of the staff and other favors do not seem to have increased the democratic sentiment in Lowell. Perhaps when next the democrats are successful, Lawrence will not be forgotten, when favors are to be distributed."

The overturn was not much greater in Lowell than in Lawrence. The latter city has a democratic majority nearly twice as large as that of Lowell. The fact that Mr. Greenhalge is a Lowell man who has always been popular had some effect in reducing the democratic vote. Lowell has some ray of consolation in having elected her senator, whereas, Lawrence, a democratic city, did not save even Senator Carter's head.

THE DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE.

A new method of disposing of swill has been expounded to the people of Lowell, and it seems to be favorably considered. The crematory went up in smoke and the city must bear the loss. Is the crematic system a failure, or is the cremator not worth rebuilding? The new system proposed would extract oil from the garbage and bake the residue into cakes. Thus, it is said, the noxious odors would be destroyed but would they? Were such a garbage cooking plant established, it would probably be quite as offensive as the cremator or the erstwhile swill repository at Aiken street bridge. If the cremator system can be successfully and economically worked there is no reason why it should be abandoned.

NOVEL METHOD OF MAKING NOMINATIONS.

The city of Lawrence is to take a novel method of selecting candidates for municipal honors, and one which will be sure to result in the selection of the strongest men.

There will be what might be termed an informal ballot for candidates for mayor and aldermen. The voting will be by the Australian system and every candidate who is supported by five voters can have his name on the list. This will relieve the democratic city committee of the disagreeable work of making the choice. The result will be watched with interest. How can republicans be kept from entering such a caucus.

The possibility of non-democrats voting is the chief objection to this method. To legalize the work of the caucus the city committee will nominate the candidates receiving the highest number of votes for the various offices for which nominations are to be made.

OUTLOOK FOR DECEMBER.

There is a lesson to be learned by democrats from the result of Tuesday's election. It is this: If they expect to win in the city election they will be obliged to put up none but the strongest men the party can furnish. It will be utterly useless to nominate weak men. Candidates who might pull through in an ordinary year cannot do so this year. There are many candidates for aldermanic nomination who would defeat the party that would undertake to nominate them. Candidates themselves should realize that it is an off year and they should not for that reason be auxious to foist themselves upon a party that will scarcely have recovered from a crushing defeat. From all appearance it will be a good year for candidates to keep out of politics if they do not want their political aspirations nipped in the bud. A great deal of responsibility will this year rest on the democratic city committee in making the nominations. It will have to select the strongest men in the city in order to win a victory. The democratic city committee cannot be blamed for the defeat of Tuesday. That was due to causes as far beyond its control as are the changes of the weather; but it will not be so in the city election. It is fair to presume that a city having a democratic majority of from 500 to 700 should elect its candidates without much difficulty. That can be done if the right men are nominated but it should be remembered that a party after such a crushing defeat should put up none but the very best timber for an aldermanic board.

W. F. Courtney, Esq., will doubtless be the nominee for the mayoralty and unless a good, clean, strong ticket be put up behind him he will be again defeated. This is the chief thing to be guarded against and only the best of judgment on the part of the committee and self sacrifice on the part of many young aspirants will be instrumental in securing the triumph of the party in December.

SUNBEAMS.

A Romantic Bundle.

"Do you love me?" said the paper bag to the sugar.

"I'm just wrapped up in you," replied the sugar.

"You sweet thing!" murmured the paper bag.—Truth.

Mysterious.

Mrs. Goslick—Aren't you almost ready, Henry?

Mr. Goslick—No; this razor is as dull as a hoe.

Mrs. G.—How strange! It cut beautifully when I sharpened my pencil with it this morning.—Brooklyn Life.

IT WAS NO USE.

And Realizing It Was Hopeless He Finally Succumbed.

The cable car was going at full speed. It is the manner of this sort of vehicle that it does not gain acceleration gradually after starting, but goes on the jump at the end of the first dozen feet.

At this critical moment a young colored man dashed across the street and swung himself upon the grip car. Just at the same instant a shriek was heard, and a comely woman of African descent and robust physique made a sprint after the traction train. Though the latter was by this time going at about 20 miles an hour, she made a grab at the rail on the last platform and became a passenger by sheer force of muscle and athletic dexterity.

It did not take her half a minute to make her way forward to the grip car and take the seat beside the young colored man, who was much astonished to see her. Said he:

"Whar you gwine?"

"Gwine whar I gwine," she replied loftily and with an air of assumed indifference.

"Whar's dat?"

"Wid you."

"Whufo?"

"Jest 'cause."

"'Cause why?"

"'Cause I feel like it."

"Well, I don't want you follerin me."

"Alexander Nebuchadnezzar Thompson, I'm gwine to keep my eyes on you."

"I ain't gwine to have it," protested the colored man. "You git right offen dis car, now I tell you."

"Pooh!" responded the young woman contemptuously.

"You hear what I say!"

"Yepp."

"Ain't you gwine to mind?"

"Not if dis lady knows herself."

"You gotter."

"I won't."

The young man looked disgusted. After spending a minute or two in reflection, an idea struck him, and he said triumphantly:

"You cain't ride, 'cause you ain't got no money."

"You kin pay my fare."

"I won't do it."

"Alexander Nebuchadnezzar, you'ze a low down man. If I'd knowed you 'fore I married you as I do now, you'd have had to git some other lady fer a wife."

"Stop yer foolishness an git off de car," he replied sullenly.

"I ain't a-gwine to."

"Then you'll git put off."

Just then the conductor came forward to take up the fares in the grip car. The colored man refused to pay for the woman, who addressed an eloquent appeal to the knight of the bell punch.

"This yere is my husband," she said. "I'se got a s'picion dat he's got a meetin on hand wif anudder woman. He got on de car to git rid of me, and I follered to keep an eye on him. I s'pose you're a gemman, and you wouldn't chuck a lady off."

The conductor had a heart, as was evident when he replied:

"Stay on. I'll pay your fare myself."

This happy turn of events caused the young woman to giggle consummately. The man, on the other hand, expressed his disgust with vague and semiarticulate mutterings. All of this had happened while the car was going three blocks.

Just as the cable train was traveling at its most rapid gait between two corners, the recalcitrant husband jumped to his feet without warning and leaped off the car. Evidently he supposed that his wife would not dare to imitate the maneuver, but he reckoned without his host. With a flying bound she sprang off and after him. In 20 seconds she had caught him and grabbed him by the arm.

"Now, you fool nigger," she exclaimed, "just come straight home wid me."

"I'm a-comin," rejoined the man sulkily, evidently recognizing the situation as hopeless from his point of view. And the two walked away arm in arm.—Washington Post.

How to Make a Library Attractive.

A good cartridge paper, in a soft, light olive, a clear gray blue or gray is one of the best medium priced coverings that can be selected for a library wall. Red—which is ideal as an evening color, and also for its daytime warmth—can only be safely used in a very sunny or a well lighted room. Otherwise it absorbs too much light. Certain shades of old red and old pink have not, however, that drawback. The dull colored tapestry papers with much blue and green make a quaintly effective background in a library, but they, too, require a bright room. If a library is little used as a daytime workshop and is well lighted in the evening, any color that is not too delicate may be chosen.

How to Clean Gloves, Ribbons and Laces.

A popular preparation for cleaning such articles is a mixture of a dram sulphuric ether, a dram chloroform, 2 drams alcohol and a quart deodorized benzine. Pour the fluid into a bowl and wash the articles, rubbing them gently. Rinse in a fresh supply, then pull them carefully into shape and hang them in a current of air for a short time.

How to Make Crullers.

One and one-half teacupfuls of sugar, half a teacupful of sour milk, one-third of a teacup of butter, an egg well beaten, a small teaspoonful of soda dissolved in hot water, flour enough to roll out into a stiff paste. Fry in hot lard.

NEW ERA IN MEDICINE.

New and Successful Methods Supplant the Old.

Dr. Pearson's Light Fee, Quick Cure System Fills a Long Felt Want—The Cost of Treatment Reduced Almost to the Cost of Medicine—The Patent Medicine Fiend Driven From the Field and the Expensive Specialist Knocked Out.

It is a grand new era!

That is what Dr. Pearson's light fee system amounts to.

Do you catch the idea?

Instead of paying a dollar a visit to a doctor as you are now doing, for which you merely get a prescription that costs you on an average about 65 cents to fill, you pay for your treatment by the month, make as many visits as you desire and get medicines whenever you require them for nothing.

AND WHAT DOES IT COST?

THREE DOLLARS A MONTH!

This rate, however, is offered for this month by Dr. Pearson as a "test-rate," in order that every one may make a comparison between Dr. Pearson's methods and those of other physicians. There are hundreds of people in this city who are actually suffering for medical attention who cannot afford to experiment with high priced doctors. In recognition of this fact as well as to meet the need of these hard times, Dr. Pearson and his associates have reduced their fees to $3 per month. This special rate will apply to all who begin before Dec. 1.

Here is the proposition:

All patients applying during November will receive treatment and medicine for a full month of 30 days from date of application for the one fee of $3 and will be entitled to continue on this rate until cured. This applies to all old patients renewing as well as to new patients. It includes medicines and daily attention—everything necessary to a thorough course of treatment.

Drs. Pearson and Carroll still have their office at 161 Central street. Their new apartments are not yet ready. Ample notice of the date of their removal will be given. Call now and take advantage of the $3 rate. If you live at a distance write for symptom blank.

NO EXAGGERATION

In the Statements of Cured Patients Published by Drs. Pearson and Carroll—Record What Mrs. Stearns Says:

It is easy to say that a statement like that given by Mrs. Stearns, below, is exaggerated.

Reckless criticism is always easy, but is always easy to answer:

The answer in this case and in all such cases is simply this:

Either go to see Mrs. Stearns, or write to her yourself; talk to her friends and neighbors and you will find that every word is true.

This answer, by the way, applies to every word of criticism that has ever been passed regarding any statement ever made in these columns:

Mrs. Lucinda Stearns resides at 58 Massachusetts corp. In describing her case to the writer she said:

"The catarrh had undermined my entire system. It had affected my stomach so that I had no appetite, no strength. I was short of breath. Had a terrible burning sensation in the pit of my stomach; sometimes it would extend all over my whole body.

"I used to have dizzy spells and for a few minutes I would not be able to see; would have to sit down to keep from falling. I was so nervous I could not stand any excitement at all. For years I suffered terribly with chronic diarrhoea which no words can describe. Rest poor, often disturbed by bad dreams. My mouth became dreadfully sore from canker.

I tried innumerable doctors and lots of patent medicines, but got no relief. I was

MRS. LUCINDA STEARNS.

a miserable wreck when I placed myself under the care of Drs. Pearson and Carroll, but now I can truly say I am another being, and it is to them that I owe my health and strength. What could I say more?"

FROM BUSINESS MEN.

A. G. NORCROSS, 28 Stackpole street, a prominent resident and member of the G. A. R.: "Drs. Pearson and Carroll cured me of a serious catarrhal trouble after all other means failed. I am more than glad to add my testimony to their skillful work."

EDWARD O'NEIL, 95 Middlesex street: "They cured me and saved my life after I had been given up by other doctors. I send all my friends to these physicians."

JOHN HANLEY, 18 Seventh street, Centralville, a prominent member of the Foresters: "I most cheerfully recommend Drs. Pearson and Carroll in their treatment of catarrh in all its forms. From my experience I think they have no equal."

$3 A MONTH, ALL DISEASES.

Drs. Pearson and Carroll

Permanent Offices at

161 CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL

Consultation and Examination Free.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 12 a.m., 2 to 4, and 6.30 to 8.30 p. m., except Thursday evening; Sundays 9 to 11.30 a. m.

TOYS.

A complete line constantly in stock, embracing best foreign and domestic makes, including

Velocipedes,
Tricycles,
Express Wagons,
Dolls,
Hair Horses and
Iron Toys of all sorts

For Sale By

Bartlett & Dow.

128 CENTRAL ST.

D. F. NEGUS, No. 36 Central Street, Lowell, Mass. Dentist.

JOHN H. McCABE, 624 Central Street. Baritone Soloist and Teacher of Singing and Piano.

BOOT'S CIGAR STORE, No. 7 Merrimack Street. Finest Line of Pipes in the City.

PHILIP J. FARLEY, Room 11 Barristers' Hall. Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

JAME F. McELHOLM, No. 40 Central Street, Bells, Speaking Tubes and Annunciators Cheap. Estimates giving on Electric Lighting.

JAMES P. CORBETT, Room 12, Post Office Block, Counsellor at Law. Take the Elevator.

JOHN A. McQUADE, Room 11, Hansur Block, Central St., Constable and Collecting Agency, And Auctioneer.

K. H. BANCROFT & CO., Room 1, Shattuck's New Block, Electrical Supplies, Electrical Repairing Of all kinds. Telephone 884-5. Prescott Street, Lowell, Mass.

P. J. HOAR, Room 19 P. O. Block Attorney at Law.

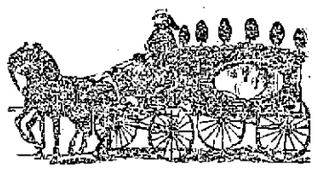
DR. T. F. CUFF, 51 Central, Cor. Market, Hansur Blk Surgeon Dentist.

JOSEPH W. LEACH, Room 12, Shedd's Block Soloist and Teacher of Singing.

JOHN W. McEVOY, 81 Central St., Opp. American House, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

James F. O'Donnell.

Practical Undertaker



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Corner Market and Worthen Sts.

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Is the most Centrally Located in the city, with a

Full and Complete Line of Goods AT LOWEST PRICES.

RUNELS' BL'G,

COR. MERRIMACK AND BRIDGE

LOOK!!!

Vaseline 5c. Bottle. 25c. lb.
25c. Pint Bottle Best Ammonia 10c.
10c. Cake of Soap 4c., 35c. dozen.
Tooth Brushes from 5c. to 50c. Each.

ALLAN FRAZER,

Odd Fellows' Block, Middlesex Street

G. W. Harrington & Bro.,

Manufacturers of the Finest Carbonated Soda Beverages in the City. The choicest line of

Lager and Stock Ales

In the city. Family Trade a Specialty. Order by Telephone 348-4.

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ATTENTION!

Democrats, Republicans, Populists, and Prohibitionists.

In fact everybody take notice that the cheapest place to buy dry goods is at

DRAIN'S,

57 Gorham Street.

MULLIN & WINSLOW,

Dealers in

COAL

At Summer Prices

408 Gorham Street.

Telephone 21-6.

Cool Days AND Colder Nights

Forecast the wintry blasts when you should be enjoying the heat and comfort of a furnace.

Give us your orders early. Call and see our improved

Coal-Saving Ranges and Stoves, Gas and Kerosene Stoves, Parlor Stoves, Kitchen Utensils.

W. A. Mack & Co.,

25 SHATTUCK STREET.

DON'T BE WITHOUT T.

MOORS' DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.

Sure cure for all Summer Complaints: Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Sold at Moors' Pharmacy,

Gorham, Cor. Appleton St.

Arthur M. Bertrand,

(Successor to F. W. Sargent,)

MERCHANT TAILOR.

FINE TAILORING A SPECIALTY.

14 Middle Street, Lowell, Mass.

Repairing and Pressing Neatly Done

J. D. GRANT'S STOCK OF

Wedding - Rings

Is the largest in the city. Don't fail to see them before you purchase one

229 Merrimack St.

COAL.

BUY NOW,

FROM THE

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H. K. GATES, Agent.

Office: 38 MIDDLE STREET.

Yard: Foot of POND STREET.

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70 AND 81 MARKET STREET.

We are sole agents for the Gov. Winthrop B. Ranges and Winthrop Parlor which is superior to anything ever put on the market. Our stock is selected from the best patterns in the states, at prices that cannot be beat. Please call and examine before purchasing. Repairs for all Stoves furnished. Piping and Plumbing promptly attended to.

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$5.00 to $8.00 a Set.

THESE ARE THE BEST TEETH MADE.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

Extracting Teeth 25c.

Open Evenings.

CHAS. R. WOOD, D. D. S.

18 KIRK ST.,

Rooms 8 and 9 Bon Marche Building.

A Stylish Suit of Clothes.

We have the best collection of stylish cloths to be found in Lowell, and we have one of the best cutters in New England, whose trade has been acquired in some of the largest and most fashionable tailoring establishments in Boston and New York.

We Know We Can Fit You

To your satisfaction. Ladies are just as anxious to have perfect fitting garments as Gentlemen. Last season we received several orders for Ladies' garments and we gave such perfect satisfaction that this season we are giving special attention to this branch of work. We guarantee a perfect fit with every order.

Call and See Goods and Get Prices.

J. H. PINDER,

No. 115 Central St.

UP ONE FLIGHT.

To All Whom It May Concern.

There are undoubtedly many people who feel at some time or another unwell, not really sick but very indisposed. Now, what such persons need at such times, is not medicine, nor high-priced prescriptions, but what is needed is some gentle, but sure stimulant, something to assist and at the same time enrich the blood; nature will do the rest. And the best medical authorities agree there is nothing better than pure wine.

Therefore no family should be without it when it can be bought at such low prices as the following. Size of bottle, 5 to a gallon, Port or Sherry.

SINGLE BOTTLES,	Port or Sherry,		35c.
TWO	"	"	70c.
THREE	"	"	$1.00
FOUR	"	"	$1.25
FIVE	"	"	$1.50

JOHN WARBURTON,

Sole Agent for Lowell,

Globe Hotel, City

N. B.—Goods Delivered Free.

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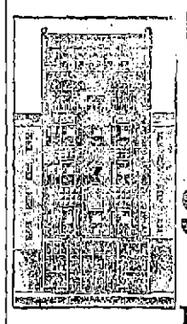

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ROGER LAROQUE

An Interesting Story of Mistaken Identity.

By JULES MARY.

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This story will be Continued in Each Saturday Issue

CHAPTER XVI.

Some days after this scene Raymond went to the White House. He would not have gone had it not been for the horrible fear which possessed him. He wanted to know the truth. Laroque had been for some weeks in Paris, on what errand we shall soon know. Suzanne was alone except for her domestics, and she soon remarked his pallor and drawn features.

"What has happened? Have you any trouble?" asked she, when the first greetings were over.

"No, I am perplexed, and need an indication which I hoped you might be able to furnish me."

"What is it?"

"Have you, for instance, an old photograph of your father, taken before this trial? Of course, I scarcely expect that I can succeed, but if I could, it would assist me very much in my search."

"I have one. My uncle chose from our album, when my father took me away to America, a picture of both my father and mother, and I had a locket in which I had my father's picture behind that of my mother. If you will wait a moment I will bring it."

One look only did Raymond give it, and he knew that the photograph which his mother had burned was that of Roger Laroque. And why had she written those three dates that were so fatal to Roger? It was a mystery he shrank from penetrating.

Suzanne could use all her pretty girlish arts, but Raymond could only respond by a forced smile now. It was as if he was in torment, and much as he loved her, he only wanted to fly, to hide in some inky pit, so foul and awful that nothing could ever come there to unearth his shame, and he tried with white lips that could hardly frame words to excuse himself that he might be alone.

After the silent, uncomfortable dinner, where each one of the three was absorbed in dismal reflections, Raymond followed his mother to her room while Pierre went out, and when there he said:

"I don't know why, but the sad story of that poor young man of the photograph haunts me. To almost realize his hopes and then see them snatched away, I think he did well to die."

"Why do you say this in such a tone, Raymond?"

"What did you say his name was?" said Raymond, without answering his mother's question.

"Ah—Jean! Jean De Noirville. He was a distant relation of your father's, and he married a young girl named Claire Verbun, but they are both dead."

Raymond remained silent, mentally comparing this story with the one told him weeks ago. He almost laughed at the absurdity of it, and she thought he believed it.

"In putting my father's papers in order I found his last speech, and in several places I found the name of Roger Laroque. It seems that I can remember dimly of seeing such a man, or of hearing you mention him. Did you ever know him?"

"Yes," said she, faintly. "He—he was a great friend of your father's and saved his life in the war, but I think you never saw him, as you were away at school during the time when he visited our house."

"And I fancied that photograph to be his, particularly on account of those three dates which were so fatal to him."

"It was a simple coincidence."

"Are you sure, mother, that that is not a portrait of Laroque?"

"Do you suppose I would lie? Why should I? For what reason? I wrote those dates. Suppose they were the three fatal epochs in Roger's life, for what reason would I have placed them there? Answer me that."

"What I have said has not common sense, I admit," said he. "Don't notice them as other than preoccupations of a mind disturbed and perplexed with presentiments of coming evil."

"Raymond, you should not give way to those fears. You inflict great pain upon me and I am not very well. You ought to spare me all strong emotions, my son. See what a state I am in."

"My son, see what a state I am in."

She was indeed an object of pity; her poor members trembled and shook with nervous tension. She had hoped that Raymond would console her with a kind word, but his lips remained closed.

"It was she! She lied to me! She would lie to me again. Why? I must know, and I will know."

And Julia, who understood, closed her weary eyes, wishing to hide the phantom that stood between her and her idolized son.

Raymond passed his days and nights in consulting and studying the case of Roger Laroque. He weighed the testimony word by word as if his own life trembled in the balance. That which drew his attention was that suddenly, in the very midst of his most eloquent plea, his father had fallen and Roger, who had sustained his innocence until then, rose and said:

"Search no more, I am guilty."

Raymond found a friend of his father's who had witnessed this tragic end, and he told Raymond of the letter that he had seen handed to Lucien, who had at first appeared much affected by its contents, but he afterward had rallied and continued his plea until death overtook him there. Perhaps this letter was the key to the whole mystery. As Raymond sat thinking on this subject a thought flashed into his mind.

"He wore his gown. I have it here. Who knows but that letter is in the pocket?"

That black silk gown had been laid away among the legal papers, and Raymond had taken it and folded it tenderly and brought it with him to his little apartment in Paris. He now unfolded it and felt in the pocket, which was made deep and wide to hold papers of moment. There in the bottom, crushed as that dead hand had crushed it in shame and dishonor, was the note which had killed Lucien as surely as if it had been real poison, instead of the treachery of those he best loved.

Long hours this poor boy sat with this awful proof before his aching eyes.

"Mother, oh, my mother!" he groaned. He had loved his mother so. Now he found that she had been a criminal. She was THE woman!

It was all clear now. Had she loved Roger at the date of the trial she would have come forward and proved him innocent; but she did not, and that proved that this was vengeance. And the dates of the events in that vengeance had been written on his mutilated photograph by the hand that prepared this vengeance. Laroque had told the truth. Julia was the guilty one, and he saw all that life held that was precious to him slipping away, and Suzanne was lost to him forever!

It was not alone because he loved his native country that Laroque had returned to France. He wished to clear his name from the false charge of murder. He was now in Paris searching, searching everywhere, everything and every place which could give him the least idea of what could be the solution of this mystery. He haunted the club where he won the 50,000 francs, but all to no purpose, and at last he saw that he should need the services of two expert detectives. He remembered the names and reputations of Tristot and Pivolot, and he decided upon employing them. Having now as a starting point the explanation that Suzanne had given him, he wanted to find the man who had so resembled him as to deceive his own wife and child.

So he presented himself at the pretty and tasteful abode of these two famous detectives, and told them that he wished to engage their services in a difficult and delicate matter, which should be largely paid for.

"You already know something of this matter," said Roger, "and you will remember it well when I tell you that it relates to the murder of Larouette, and the condemnation of Roger Laroque for the crime he did not commit."

"But he confessed himself guilty."

"Because the shadow of the crime he did commit lay heavier on him than the one he did not. Listen now until you hear the truth of this affair from beginning to end, and then I would like your opinion."

Roger then began at the beginning and told all we know, even giving the name of Julia De Noirville, and when he had finished his auditors, accustomed as they were to strange tales, looked completely dumfounded.

"But how do you know all of this?"

"Because I am Roger Laroque, and I have come to vindicate my name at the risk of my life. I trust in your honor, and place my life and that of my child in your hands."

The two detectives looked at each other in silence, and then as by one common accord they rose and offered Roger their hands, which he took with a grateful heart. He knew he had found friends. Tristot spoke:

"We must put aside as impossible the actual guilt of Mme. De Noirville, though she may have inspired it or have been an accomplice in some way, but if we find any indication of her guilt we shall follow her up in private until you give us other orders. Now remains the club. Did you know all the players there that night? It may be that there was present an ancient or new lover of Mme. De Noirville. Think well."

"I cannot imagine of any person who could have held such a position. The only peculiar incident was that my friend the Baron De Cey spoke to someone, thinking it me, calling him by my name and touching his shoulder. I noticed the man, as De Cey told me laughingly of the rencontre. He was large, tall, dark and wore his hair and beard as I did. His eyes, however, were different and the eyebrows bushy. In the evening or in the day one could easily mistake this man for me at the first glance. He had recently been received into the club, and I do not remember to have seen him there before, and as you can imagine I never went there after. His name is Luversan."

"He is a banker or broker or something of that sort, is he not, Tristot?" said Pivolot.

"Had this man any good reason to hate you?"

"None that I know of."

"That we must find out. We will look up this Luversan, as well as begin again from the beginning, this time with a view to find the real man, not to search proofs against an innocent one."

"I thank you with all my heart," said Roger, "more for my daughter's sake than my own. I wish her to be able to bear her own name until the day she takes that of an honorable and noble man who loves her and whom she loves. As to myself, I should not care so much, but would accept my fate as my expiation for the wrong I did."

"You would be wrong, sir, for while you were away, even now, do you know what your workmen call you? 'Roger the Shameful.'"

"Alas!" said Roger, with a sob which he vainly tried to repress.

Roger went home to await the result of the search Tristot and Pivolot were to make. Several days passed without a sign or word, when one morning a telegram caused him to present himself at their home.

"We have not altogether lost our time," said they, "and we have not accomplished much either. Still here is what we have discovered. We find that Luversan is not the real name of him who bears it, but Mathias Zuber is."

At this name Roger started and his heart beat quicker than usual. He remembered well that name and the man.

Did he not fight around Orleans? Had he not caught him in the very act of treason? Roger remembered distinctly the letter vowing vengeance that had been left for him after this man's escape. If that was the same man he knew now the motive, but how had Julia known him?

Roger reflected a moment. "Do nothing more until you see me again, except to find out all you can about Luversan's financial position."

"What do you think of doing?" asked Tristot.

"I hardly know yet myself, but I will keep you informed. I must think this matter over alone a day or so."

In two days Roger returned to them and said:

"I have a plan; it is so wild and strange that I do not want to say anything about it, even to you, until I see whether or no I can carry it out. I beg of you to give me a letter of the most earnest kind to one of your friends in the exchange who knows Luversan. It is necessary that the friend to whom you shall send me shall repose unlimited confidence in me."

Tristot gave him a letter to a banker, M. Audrimaud, saying:

"Whatever you ask of him he will do."

When he presented himself at the banker's house the latter received Roger with extreme consideration, and asked in what manner he could serve him.

"What I ask is a very simple affair, as far as it appears on the surface. You know a broker by the name of Luversan?"

"Yes."

"Enough to bring me into contact with him socially?"

"Yes; I will give a bachelors' dinner and invite him here, if that will suit you, next Monday at 7."

The dinner was given. Luversan was there, as also was Roger, and the acquaintance was made. The two men were polite to each other, but there was nothing more than the ordinary exchange of courtesies. Roger watched Luversan attentively. "Is he the assassin?" he thought.

After dinner the guests began a general conversation, and Laroque talked freely of his enormous fortune, which he had made by his inventions. The banker, instructed by Roger what part to take, had introduced him as the millionaire partner of an extremely large house in America.

Luversan was far from suspecting that this man could be Laroque. Indeed, he had almost forgotten his very existence, after he had heard of Roger's supposed tragic death. He did not appear to take much interest in Forney's stories about his fabulous wealth, yet he thought:

"This man is rich and an imbecile. He knows nothing of Paris. He is like all the great savants and inventors, no more than a big baby. He may be of great use to me if I manage him right."

Roger read his thought and a ray of gladness penetrated his heart.

"At last," said he, "at last!"

Laroque and Luversan met every day after this at the exchange. At the end of a fortnight they were on friendly terms, and that which Roger had foreseen took place. Luversan proposed to Roger a plan of speculation which required a considerable sum of money. Roger, for form's sake, affected to examine into it, and pretended to hesitate, but finally consented.

Luversan launched the speculation, which consisted in the discovery and working of a petroleum mine in Guatemala. Placed on the market in the grandest style, it was not long before the shares were all bought up. The affair had succeeded so well in its beginning that Luversan, now having the means and a certain new consideration in the exchange, speculated wildly until, in the very height of its success, this Guatemala petroleum mine was threatened with a disaster so great that it would swallow up all he had in the world and leave him after so many years a bankrupt man. And this is how it happened. Roger had been to the banker and said:

"Sir, on the recommendation of Tristot you placed yourself at my disposal. I have to ask you to render me a service. Will you do it without question?"

After hearing the service desired, the banker hesitated. Laroque continued:

"You shall know all later. I have nothing hidden from Tristot. I am trying to penetrate a mystery of the gravest importance, in which my honor is at stake, and I will consecrate my whole fortune to it if necessary."

"But if you are mistaken?"

"I will then, if I have injured him, repair his credit. Now, then, can you ruin Luversan financially? Here are funds to use to buy all you can get of the Guatemala petroleum stock. Buy it and throw it into the market suddenly, so as to create a panic in that stock, and sustain it until Luversan is in the most critical position. In addition to this sum is as much more as you may desire. Use the money without counting."

The banker then said:

"You wish Luversan to apply to you for aid?"

"That is it, precisely," answered Roger. In the meantime, though he saw no more of the banker for two weeks, he watched Luversan closely. He grew restless and nervous and pale, and at last came to Roger one day, saying desperately, "We are ruined, or least I am, for you are rich, and this petroleum affair will not cause you great trouble. But the whole exchange seems to be set against me. I hide nothing from you, for you are also interested in this. It was my duty to tell you."

"What!" said Roger, as though astonished. "Such a fine prospect of dividends so soon to have failed now! I don't see through it. Explain."

Luversan told him of what we already know, and then he stopped suddenly in his walk and said:

"You hear, it is my ruin, if you do not help me. I must have money."

"Naturally," said Roger coolly.

"Can I count upon you or not?"

"Well," said Roger, "a burnt cat dreads the fire. I am the burnt cat."

Luversan bit his lips till they bled.

"But, I tell you, I am lost if you do not help me."

Roger did not refuse absolutely, but replied "I must reflect. This is a serious matter and requires a large sum, according to what you say. No matter how rich I might be I don't like to lose money. I had confidence in you and know little of those matters, and I must reflect before I decide to put more money into what seems to me a bottomless hole."

"But there is no time for reflection. You must decide quickly."

"Even if I do decide to let you have this money, it would take me three or four days. How much do you want?"

"Nearly a million."

"That is a good deal. How soon do you need it?"

"In four days at the latest."

"You can come to my country place, Ville d'Avray, where I have rented a little house. I shall make that my home hereafter, and then we shall see."

"What is the number or name of your cottage?"

"The first one you meet will tell you. It is in the Rue de Paris, the last house on the right hand side. I live all alone. I believe the last owner was killed there ten or a dozen, maybe twenty years ago, and so the name of the victim was by common consent given to the house. They call it the Maison Larouette."

Luversan sat down suddenly and his face showed that the shot told.

"So, then, Saturday, at what hour?

"Whatever hour suits you after 8 in the evening, as I shall be busy during the day."

Luversan took his departure, restless and uneasy, but this he attributed to the anxiety about the money.

About this time the excellent old farmer Dubois and his wife, who had taken Henriette into their hearts and home, as if she had been a precious gift from heaven, received a letter from a lawyer in Paris which informed them that they had fallen heir to some property near Ville d'Avray and requested their presence. After much consultation with the cure, who read their letter to them and explained the nature of it and advised them generally, they made their preparations for departure, and as they did not know how long it might take them to receive their inheritance, they made their arrangements to take Henriette or Marie, with them. Their trip took but a few hours on the train, and before dark on the day of their departure they reached Ville d'Avray and engaged a carriage at the station to take them to the farmhouse, where their presence was expected by the servants in charge, and they went on through the quaint, quiet streets till they passed through Rue de Paris, and on out into the country. As they drove along Henriette seemed to grow uneasy, and to look about her as children do sometimes when aroused from sleep, and her little hands clasped and unclasped nervously, and her breath came quickly, and her color changed every moment. She appeared so uneasy that the old lady took her hand and said:

"Don't be frightened. We will soon be there, and when we have finished this miserable business, we will go back as quick as we can to our own valley. I won't let anything hurt you. Don't fret, dear little Marie."

"I have done nothing! I know nothing at all," said Henriette, in her low voice.

The three descended at the pretty farmhouse and took up their abode there; but Henriette could not be kept indoors, and the good old lady put herself out of breath several times running after her, as she seemed by a subtle instinct to be drawn toward the town, and her inquiet mood was very remarkable in one who for so many years had been so mild and tractable.

Eight days after the discovery of the letter in his father's pocket Raymond went back to Meridon farm. He wanted to see his mother to question her and render more evident the very truth itself. And Suzanne, it was over a month since he had seen her. And he thought of her night and day, until thought itself was agony, for he remembered the promise he had made her:

"I will save your father, in continuing the labor of mine, and I will render him his honorable name."

Now, if she asked him, what could he say? And if the young girl avoided speaking on the subject, what would she think of his silence? He thought then that he would avoid seeing her.

From the station he walked to the farm, hoping to tranquilize himself, but every stone spoke to him, every leaf upon the now budding trees whispered messages from her, and his heart ached with its weight of unmerited shame. He saw something white flash through the trees. He plunged deeper in the forest; but too late. Suzanne saw him and flew to meet him.

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.

OUT OF DOOR SKETCHES.

An Easy Lesson at the Best Season For Beginners.

Few amateurs take up the study of painting without the idea of eventually sketching in the open air. The late summer and autumn is the best time to work, as the scenery is then more varied than earlier in the year. A gray day is preferable for the beginner to a sunny one, objects being much more distinct than if obscured by a heat mist.

If when sketching you intend to give your whole mind to the work, and if time is of value to you, do not set out with poor material. A cheap, shaky easel should be avoided. Do not have a three legged stool, as it cramps the limbs, besides interfering with your rising to step back from your picture as frequently as desirable, a thing which students are apt to forget.

The wish to put detail into any part of a tree or foreground often confuses a beginner. A small brush may be used, but the color must not be applied in dots and spots or the result will be weak and without form or color. Variety of color and form is essential in all detail work.

Unless you are a first rate draftsman, familiar with the theory of composition, avoid trying to improve on nature. Do not be too anxious to choose an easy subject for landscape work, as you therefore betray lack of talent and self reliance.

A picture should never look labored. If it be overworked, it will have a heavy, lifeless appearance.

It is wrong to say that we paint things as we see them. Did we do so, we should have to compete with nature. Flat and simple parts may be rendered realistically, but no painter can model the larger forms with equal force; therefore all the lesser details must harmonize with the larger. Details may enliven, but they do not produce a graceful picture.

The choice of material often puzzles the beginner. To begin, The Art Amateur, authority for the foregoing useful items, advises that water colors are infinitely better suited for sketching than oils. If for no other reason, they should be used on account of the facility with which the sketches can be carried, and also because so much paraphernalia is not necessary. A Whatman sketching block, a water bottle with a tin cup, a box of colors, a pencil and a few brushes is all that is absolutely necessary. An easel and stool can perfectly well be done without if the student does not wish to be burdened with them.

SHE WAS JUST BETWEEN.

And So a Period of Great Depression Was Full Upon Her.

I helloed the cabin, and a tall, woebegone woman about 40 years of age came out to the brush fence and said:

"Stranger, I reckon yo' want a drink of water, but the onery hogs ar' wallerin in our drinkin pond, and I can't git yo' any fur an hour or two."

"How about a bite to eat?" I asked.

"Stranger, I reckon yo' ar' hungry, but the meal and 'lasses gin out last night, and I've been chawin roots all day."

"Any corn for my horse?"

"Stranger, I reckon a peck o' corn would do the critter good, but we hain't had that much on hand fur the last five y'ars."

"You don't happen to have a sip of whisky in the cabin?" I persisted, thinking I might mix it with swamp water on a pinch.

"Stranger, I reckon a cup of corn juice would freshen ye up, but it's scarcer than gold about yere. The highest I kin cum to it is smellin of a jug which held some a y'ar ago."

"You seem to be in hard luck around here," I said, as I got ready to go on.

"Stranger, I reckon yo' ar' right," she replied as she placed one of her bare feet on a log and extracted a sliver. "'Deed, but I orter explained things to yo' in the start. I'm sorter betwixt and between, yo' see."

"How do you mean?"

"Wull, I buried my critter of a husband two weeks ago, and it'll be two weeks to cum afore it'll look fashionable fur me to take critter No. 2. This sorter leaves me between coon meat and sassafras coffee, and betwixt mournin for Dan and sparkin with Tom. Do yo' foller me?"

"I do, and also appreciate the situation of affairs and am sorry to have troubled you."

"Stranger, I reckoned as much. Shake! If yo' return this way, drap in on me. If that critter of a Tom goes back on his word, it's your next chance, and I'll take yo' without axin any hard questions. Keep to the right arter you cross the branch, and as yo' rise the hill look out that old Barker doan' shute yo' fur a revenue ossifer."—Detroit Free Press.

An Adjustable Dream.

An Irish earl and his lady were riding out one morning, and meeting one of their tenantry gave her a kindly greeting.

"And sure I had a drame about yer honor last night sending me a pound of tobaccy and yer leddyship a pound of tay, and it's joyful I am to tell ye this morning," said the accustomed beneficiary.

"But, my good woman," replied the earl, "dreams go by the contrary."

"Indade, then, yer honor is to send the tay and her ladyship the tobaccy," was the quick witted reply.—New York Ledger.

The Correct Thing.

"Now I'll give ye a motto for the business yer goin inter," said the old thief to the young one.

Young Thief—Well, what is it?

Old Thief—Take things easy.—Tit-Bits.

Its Advantage.

"The great advantage a prize fight has over a yacht race," said Uncle Allen Sparks, who was in a reflective mood, "is that there is never a lack of wind to make it go."—Chicago Tribune.

THE HOUSEHOLD

PRETTY EXAMPLES OF A DAINTY TEA TABLE.

Method of Renovating Clothing—Effective and Inexpensive—Sago Pudding in Two Styles.

Many attractive novelties appear in dainty napery for the coming season, and pretty designs and arrangements are specially noticeable in tea cloths, doilies, sideboard cloths, etc. Among new tea cloths is one of white linen, embroidered at the corners in white and pale blue flax. The design consists of sprays of white clematis. The tea doily is hemstitched and has the initial of the owner embroidered on one corner. Another tea cloth is of cornflower blue linen, on which a graceful design of daisies, grass and dragon flies is carried out in white flax. The effect is excellent.

Tea cloths and doilies of brilliant coloring are quite popular, as, for example, a yellow tea cloth, with a border of nasturtiums in cut or Roman embroidery, carried out in shades of apricot, pink and green. The graceful leaf edge is buttonholed, and the doilies match. The combination of colors is artistic and delicate.

In simpler style is an attractive tea cloth of white linen, with a border of geranium pink lawn; sprays of white chrysanthemums tied with pink ribbon are embroidered in the corners. The same design is also worked most effectively in white and blue on a prettily hemstitched cover of white fancy damask.

Among the more elaborate tea cloths is "The Poppy," worked on rose pink linen, with hemstitched border, the design being poppies interwoven with ribbon, carried out in various shades of rose pink and dull green flax. The doilies that are used with this cover are in the form of a large, open poppy, handsomely embroidered to match.

One more cloth, also elaborate, has a center of ivory silk brocade, edged with a deep, handsome border of plain silk to match. Peeping out from the border are bunches of trailing California clematis, embroidered in pale yellow, green and orange silks. The effect is most novel.

Celery on Toast.

In preparing celery for the table much of the fresh, tender, green part is thrown away. An exchange gives a recipe for making a most appetizing dish with it. Wash these waste portions and cut in pieces about three-fourths of an inch long and put it in a saucepan with a little water to boil, letting it simmer for an hour and a half or two hours, adding a pinch of salt. Let the water boil nearly out, then add a little cream, a small piece of butter and a little flour or cornstarch wet with water. The cornstarch is much more delicate, although some people seem to prefer flour. When done this should be like a thick batter. Slices of toast may be prepared and the hot celery put upon them, a large spoonful to a slice. A tiny bit of butter and the least possible dash of pepper may be added; then send to the table and serve immediately.

Good For Cleaning White Furs.

The fact that white furs are now all the fashion gives interest to this recipe: Heat bran in a clean saucepan until it is very hot, keeping it continually stirred to prevent it burning or discoloring. Shake the fur well and spread it on the floor or a table, rub the hot bran thoroughly into it with the hand, shake it again, apply more hot bran, rubbing all over and very hard; as the bran appears to be dirty, shake it off and add fresh. After a few applications the fur will look fresh and clean; brush it well when done to remove all the bran.

Sago Pudding In Two Styles.

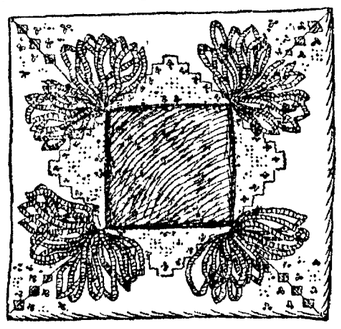
The "old man of Tobago," who lived upon sago, might have had his pudding in one of two ways, says Good Housekeeping. First boil a cupful of sago in a quart of water. Pour it over apples that have been pared and stewed a little, and bake half an hour. Or if his doctor forbade apples, he might have had 4 spoonfuls of sago boiled in a pint and a half of new milk, sweetened and flavored with cinnamon and baked slowly.

Renovating a Coat.

To remove the shiny look from black coat collars, elbows, seams, etc., where the nap of the cloth is not worn off entirely, ammonia water is excellent. But if the whole coat needs a thoroughly good cleaning, use strong black coffee to which has been added a few drops of ammonia, and sponge with a piece of black woolen cloth.

Effective and Inexpensive.

The prettiest kind of a sachet can be made out of a handkerchief, and will house in the sweetest fashion the squares of linen and lace which the fair owner desires to invest with her favorite perfume. Here is how you go about the making of the unique mouchoir case, as told in Golden Days: Purchase a muslin handkerchief—muslin is preferable to linen, as it is sheerer—with pointed or scalloped edges. The scallops,



A HANDKERCHIEF SACHET.

provided the handkerchief is laid evenly, will meet, and it is these lapping bits that you are to catch together with needle and thread. Seven points from each corner will be enough. This will leave several scallops at each end free.

Now take the quarter of a yard of china silk reserved for the pad, and having previously cut a cheesecloth cover, in which has been placed cotton batting and powder, draw the silken case over it. It is well to sew up the piece of silk on the wrong side, leaving one end open, so that when turned the pad may be easily inserted. This pad, having been previously measured to fit the bottom of the ready stitched kerchief, may be slipped within, thus providing a tinted background for the white cover. When once the pad is inside, turn back and press down the four unconfined corners. Next perch between each turned down portion a fluffy knot of feather edged Tom Thumb ribbon, matching in hue the silken pad. It takes one bolt of ribbon to successfully furnish the garnitures. All told, the sachet will cost 25 cents for the handkerchief, 15 cents for silk, 20 cents for ribbon and 10 cents for sachet powder.

The Sagacious Porter.

Palace Car Porter (out west)—Don' gub me no fee, sah, till we gets to de end ob de trip.

Passenger—Very well. Just as you prefer.

Porter—Yes, sah. You see, dese train robbers always goes fer me fust, an ef I ain't got nuffin dey say de passengers ain't got nuffin an goes off.—New York Weekly.

CURIOSITY SHOP.

A FEW QUAINT TRADITIONS OF THE CUP THAT CHEERS.

Characteristic Sayings of Children—The Fabian Policy—Photographs Taken On Shipboard.

If, while the tea is being made, the lid, which has been removed to pour in the water, is forgotten, it is a sure sign that some one will "drop in to tea." If a single person happens to have two spoons in his or her saucer it is a prediction that the fortunate (or unfortunate?) drinker of that particular cup will be married within a year from that date. If you put cream into your cup before the sugar it will "cross your love," so be very careful. If a tea stalk floats in the cup it is called a "beau," and when this is seen unmarried women should stir their tea very quickly round and round and then hold the spoon upright in the center of the cup. If the "beau" is attracted to the spoon and clings to it, he will be sure to call very shortly if not that same evening, but if the stalk goes to the side of the cup he will not come.

If you want to know how many years will elapse before you may expect to be married, balance your spoon on the edge of your cup, first noting that it is perfectly dry. Fill another spoon partly with tea, and holding it above the balanced spoon let the drops of the tea gather to the tip of the spoon and gently fall into the bowl of the one below. Count the drops required to overbalance it—each one stands for a year. It is a sign of fair weather if the cluster of small air bubbles formed by the sugar collects and remain in the center of the cup. If they rush to the sides, it will surely rain before night.

When toast is made, three or four thin slices of bread must be cut the whole length of the loaf and placed one over the other. This done they must all be cut in half by one sweep of the knife. If this is done by a young woman, and the slices are not severed clean through to the plate, she will not be married within the year. If the bread parts in two even heaps, she might as well order her trousseau. On no account must she take the last piece of toast or bread on the plate unless she wishes to be an old maid, says The Jewelers' Circular in concluding this bit of tea cup lore.

Children's Characteristic Sayings.

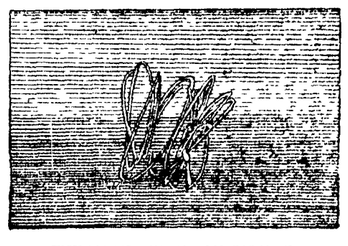
What can be better than a child's definition of drawing—"First you think about something, and then you draw a line round your think?" The stories about children are innumerable, but owing to a singularly undiscriminating quality in the minds of parents they are often as foolish as not. Sometimes their utterances betray character, as of the little boy who, when the tiger's growls behind the sofa had become too realistic for human endurance, burst forth with "Mother, mother, don't growl so loud, it frightens granny," or of the self-conscious infant who rushed to leave the lionhouse at the Zoo because he said, "the lion is peeping at baby," as if that wide-eyed majesty were conscious of anything nearer than some Libyan desert visible to his mental gaze. Often they are questions to confound the wise. "Mother, does any one have tomorrow before us? And will they use today when we've done with it?"—has a flavor of oriental wisdom about it.

The Fabian Policy.

The policy of wearing out the enemy in war by delays, misleading movements, feints of attack, etc., while avoiding open battle, is called the "Fabian policy," from the following circumstance: Fabius Maximus was a Roman general in the second Punic war. Having been appointed just after the Roman army had suffered severe defeat at Lake Thrasymene, he perceived that his disheartened troops and bands of raw recruits could not oppose successfully a trained army flushed with victory and led by their great commander, Hannibal. He therefore avoided pitched battles, moved his camp from highland to highland, and tired out the enemy with marches and countermarches. This he continued until thwarted in his calculations by the impatience of the Roman senate.

Photograph Taken on Shipboard.

Of this curious photograph of the moon during an eclipse, Popular Science News says that it owes its remarkable appearance to the fact that it was taken on shipboard. The rolling and pitching of the



THE MOON DURING AN ECLIPSE.

vessel caused the image of the moon to move in an irregular path over the surface of the sensitive plate, producing the result shown in the engraving.

It has been suggested that by a method similar to this the movements of a vessel can be accurately and permanently registered, and in certain cases might be of value in determining their extent and direction in the case of new vessels or during storms of unusual violence. The sharp line of demarkation between the sea and sky in this picture is due to the phosphorescent illumination of the water, which was very brilliant at the time the photograph was taken.

Cloture.

Cloture is the parliamentary closing of a debate in order to secure a vote upon a bill before a legislative assembly. An exchange explains that it is a French measure—the word is also French—and it was introduced into the house of commons in 1882. It is similar in result to the "previous question." The Anglicized form of the word is "closure." The French pronunciation is klo-toor. The English pronunciation is klo-tur, according to Webster, the u having the sound of u in "bull."

Electrotyping.

A trade journal states that electrotyping was first successfully practiced in 1837 and was considered a triumph of chemical and mechanical skill, requiring the utmost nicety for its execution.

Dryden's Poetical Philosophy.

Want is a bitter and a hateful good
Because its virtues are not understood,
Yet many things impossible to thought
Have been by need to full perfection brought.
The daring of the soul proceeds from thence,
Sharpness of wit and active diligence.
Prudence at once and fortitude it gives,
And if in patience taken mends our lives.

Different Kinds of Dust.

Peablossom—Uncle Mose, does you beleebe we is all made ob dust?

Uncle Mose—Sutinly we is.

Peablossom—Den de cullured folks mus' be made of coal dust.

Uncle Mose—De Lor! I nebber thunk ob dat, but I reckon we is.

Peablossom—How erbout de yaller niggers?—Texas Siftings.

True economy doesn't buy what it doesn't need. Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick-Headache, do not need a dollar's worth of doctor, but a quarter's worth of

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Boston and Maine.

WESTERN DIVISION

On and after Sept. 24, 1893.

TRAINS LEAVE CENTRAL STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 6.30, 8.10, 9.35, 10.55 a. m.; 12.20 12.45, 3.30, 4.10, 4.45, 6.15, 6.55, 9.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.20 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.35, 7.30, p. m.

For Lawrence, 6.30, 9.35, 10.55 a. m.; 12.20, 1, 3.05, 5.00, 6.15, 6.55, 9.25, 11.30 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.20 a. m.; 12.05, 5.35, 7.30 p. m.

For Haverhill, 6.30, 9.35 a. m.; 12.20, 1, 3.05 3.30, 5.00, 6.15, 6.55, 9.25, 11.30 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.27 a. m., 12.05, 5.35, 7.30 p. m.

For Salem and Lynn, 12.20, 5.00 p. m.

For Newburyport, 12.20, 3.05, 3.30, 6.15 p. m.

For Exeter, Dover and Somersworth, 8.30 a. m.; 12.20, 1, 3.30, 5.00 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.35 p. m.

For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 1.00, 3.30 p. m.

For Salmon Falls, Saco and Portland 8.30 a. m.; 1, 3.30, 5.00 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.35 p. m.

For Augusta, Bath, Lewiston, 8.30 a. m.; 1.00, 5.00 p. m.

For Bangor, Belfast, Waterville, Skowhegan, Rockland and Farmington, 8.30 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

For St. John N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal Quebec, 8.30 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

For Eastport and St. John's (per steamer), on Mondays and Fridays at 1 p. m.

For Mt. Desert, Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.00.

Southern Division.

Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell.

For Boston—5 45, 6 30, ¶6 50, *7 45, *850, ¶9 25, *9 50, 11 00 a. m.; *12 10, 1 35, 2.10, ¶3.00, 4.30, §5 40 p. m. SUNDAYS, ¶7 45, 8 45, *9 15 a. m.

Trains leave Middlesex Street, Lowell, as follows:

For Boston.—5 48, 6 34, ¶6 53, 7 01, *7 18, *7 27, *7 48, *8 57, 9 28, *9 35, *9 58, 11 03, 11.44 a. m., *12 17, 1 38, 2 13, ¶3 03, 4 02, 4 33, *5 33, ¶5 43, *6 28, 7 52, p. m. SUNDAYS, *7 17, *7 27, ¶7 48, 8 48, *9 20 a. m.; §4 25, 6 03 p. m.

For Woburn, 6 30, §7 01, 7 35, *745, 11 00 a.m.; 1 35, 4 30, *5 33, p. m. SUNDAYS, 8 45 a. m. §4 25, 10 03, p.m.

*Express. §Northern Depot only. ¶Via Bedford.

For Lawrence — 6 30, 10 00, 11.00 a. m. 1 25, 2 10, 4.45, 5 50 p. m. SUNDAYS 9.15 a. m., 7 15 p. m.

For Salem and Way Stations—§7 38 a. m.; 1.25, 5.50 p. m. Via South Lawrence 6.30 a. m.

☞ Time below is from Northern depot.

For Ayer Junction and Way Stations—7.15 a. m.; 12.00, 5.10 and 6.49 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p. m.

For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.14 a. m.; 12.57, 5.43, 7.42 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.

For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene—9.14 a. m. and 5.43 p. m.

For Nashua, Manchester and Concord 7.43, 9.14, 9.57, 12.11 a.m.; 12 57, 1.47, 5.43, (5.04 Nashua only), 5.42, 6.22, 8.13, 8.43 p.m. SUNDAYS 10.09 a. m. to Nashua only, 7.00, 8.00 8.13, 8.43 p. m.

For Penacook, Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.14, 9.45, 12.11, a. m.; 1.47, (5.42 Franklin only), 8.13 p. m.

For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—9.45 a.m.; 1.47 p. m.

For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville, via Wells River—9.45 a.m.; 1.47 and 8.43.

For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.45 a. m.; 12.11, 8.13 p. m.

For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.45 a. m.; 8.43 p. m.

Quebec Express via White River Junction—1.47 8 13, p. m., daily except Sunday.

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ROGER LAROQUE

An Interesting Story of Mistaken Identity.

By JULES MARY.

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This tory will be Continued in Each Saturday Issue

CHAPTER XVI.

Some days after this scene Raymond went to the White House. He would not have gone had it not been for the horrible fear which possessed him. He wanted to know the truth. Laroque had been for some weeks in Paris, on what errand we shall soon know. Suzanne was alone except for her domestics, and she soon remarked his pallor and drawn features.

"What has happened? Have you any trouble?" asked she, when the first greetings were over.

"No, I am perplexed, and need an indication which I hoped you might be able to furnish me."

"What is it?"

"Have you, for instance, an old photograph of your father, taken before this trial? Of course, I scarcely expect that I can succeed, but if I could, it would assist me very much in my search."

"I have one. My uncle chose from our album, when my father took me away to America, a picture of both my father and mother, and I had a locket in which I hid my father's picture behind that of my mother. If you will wait a moment I will bring it."

One look only did Raymond give it, and he knew that the photograph which his mother had burned was that of Roger Laroque. And why had she written those three dates that were so fatal to Roger? It was a mystery he shrank from penetrating.

Suzanne could use all her pretty girlish arts, but Raymond could only respond by a forced smile now. It was as if he was in torment, and much as he loved her, he only wanted to fly, to hide in some inky pit, so foul and awful that nothing could ever come there to unearth his shame, and he tried with white lips that could hardly frame words to excuse himself that he might be alone.

After the silent, uncomfortable dinner, where each one of the three was absorbed in dismal reflections, Raymond followed his mother to her room while Pierro went out, and when there he said:

"I don't know why, but the sad story of that poor young man of the photograph haunts me. To almost realize his hopes and then see them snatched away, I think he did well to die."

"Why do you say this in such a tone, Raymond?"

"What did you say his name was?" said Raymond, without answering his mother's question.

"Ah—Jean! Jean De Noirville. He was a distant relation of your father's, and he married a young girl named Claire Verbun, but they are both dead."

Raymond remained silent, mentally comparing this story with the one told him weeks ago. He almost laughed at the absurdity of it, and she thought he believed it.

"In putting my father's papers in order I found his last speech, and in several places I found the name of Roger Laroque. It seems that I can remember dimly of seeing such a man, or of hearing you mention him. Did you ever know him?"

"Yes," said she, faintly. "He—he was a great friend of your father's and saved his life in the war, but I think you never saw him, as you were away at school during the time when he visited our house."

"And I fancied that photograph to be his, particularly on account of those three dates which were so fatal to him."

"It was a simple coincidence."

"Are you sure, mother, that that is not a portrait of Laroque?"

"Do you suppose I would lie? Why should I? For what reason? I wrote those dates. Suppose they were the three fatal epochs in Roger's life, for what reason would I have placed them there? Answer me that."

"What I have said has not common sense, I admit," said he. "Don't notice them as other than preoccupations of a mind disturbed and perplexed with presentiments of coming evil."

"Raymond, you should not give way to those fears. You inflict great pain upon me and I am not very well. You ought to spare me all strong emotions, my son. See what a state I am in."

"My son, see what a state I am in."

She was indeed an object of pity; her poor members trembled and shook with nervous tension. She had hoped that Raymond would console her with a kind word, but his lips remained closed.

"It was she! She lied to me! She would lie to me again. Why? I must know, and I will know."

And Julia, who understood, closed her weary eyes, wishing to hide the phantom that stood between her and her idolized son.

Raymond passed his days and nights in consulting and studying the case of Roger Laroque. He weighed the testimony word by word as if his own life trembled in the balance. That which drew his attention was that suddenly, in the very midst of his most eloquent plea, his father had fallen and Roger, who had sustained his innocence until then, rose and said:

"Search no more, I am guilty."

Raymond found a friend of his father's who had witnessed this tragic end, and he told Raymond of the letter that he had seen handed to Lucien, who had at first appeared much affected by its contents, but he afterward had rallied and continued his plea until death overtook him there. Perhaps this letter was the key to the whole mystery. As Raymond sat thinking on this subject a thought flashed into his mind.

"He wore his gown. I have it here. Who knows but that letter is in the pocket?"

That black silk gown had been laid away among the legal papers, and Raymond had taken it and folded it tenderly and brought it with him to his little apartment in Paris. He now unfolded it and felt in the pocket, which was made deep and wide to hold papers of moment. There in the bottom, crushed as that dead hand had crushed it in shame and dishonor, was the note which had killed Lucien as surely as if it had been real poison, instead of the treachery of those he best loved.

Long hours this poor boy sat with this awful proof before his aching eyes.

"Mother, oh, my mother!" he groaned. He had loved his mother so. Now he found that she had been a criminal. She was THE woman!

It was all clear now. Had she loved Roger at the date of the trial she would have come forward and proved him innocent; but she did not, and that proved that this was vengeance. And the dates of the events in that vengeance had been written on his mutilated photograph by the hand that prepared this vengeance. Laroque had told the truth. Julia was the guilty one, and he saw all that life held that was precious to him slipping away, and Suzanne was lost to him forever.

It was not alone because he loved his native country that Laroque had returned to France. He wished to clear his name from the false charge of murder. He was now in Paris searching, searching everywhere, everything and every place which could give him the least idea of what could be the solution of this mystery. He haunted the club where he won the 50,000 francs, but all to no purpose, and at last he saw that he should need the services of two expert detectives. He remembered the names and reputations of Tristot and Pivolot, and he decided upon employing them. Having now as a starting point the explanation that Suzanne had given him, he wanted to find the man who had so resembled him as to deceive his own wife and child.

So he presented himself at the pretty and tasteful abode of these two famous detectives, and told them that he wished to engage their services in a difficult and delicate matter, which should be largely paid for.

"You already know something of this matter," said Roger, "and you will remember it well when I tell you that it relates to the murder of Laroucette, and the condemnation of Roger Laroque for the crime he did not commit."

"But he confessed himself guilty."

"Because the shadow of the crime he did commit lay heavier on him than the one he did not. Listen now until you hear the truth of this affair from beginning to end, and then I would like your opinion."

Roger then began at the beginning and told all we know, even giving the name of Julia De Noirville, and when he had finished his auditors, accustomed as they were to strange tales, looked completely dumfounded.

"But how do you know all of this?"

"Because I am Roger Laroque, and I have come to vindicate my name at the risk of my life. I trust in your honor, and place my life and that of my child in your hands."

The two detectives looked at each other in silence, and then as by one common accord they rose and offered Roger their hands, which he took with a grateful heart. He knew he had found friends. Tristot spoke:

"We must put aside as impossible the actual guilt of Mme. De Noirville, though she may have inspired it or have been an accomplice in some way, but if we find any indication of her guilt we shall follow her up in private until you give us other orders. Now remains the club. Did you know all the players there that night? It may be that there was present an ancient or new lover of Mme. De Noirville. Think well."

"I cannot imagine of any person who could have held such a position. The only peculiar incident was that my friend the Baron De Cey spoke to some one, thinking it me, calling him by my name and touching his shoulder. I noticed the man, as De Cey told me laughingly of the rencontre. He was large, tall, dark and wore his hair and beard as I did. His eyes, however, were different and the eyebrows bushy. In the evening or in the day one could easily mistake this man for me at the first glance. He had recently been received into the club, and I do not remember to have seen him there before, and as you can imagine I never went there after. His name is Luversan."

"He is a banker or broker or something of that sort, is he not, Tristot?" said Pivolot.

"Had this man any good reason to hate you?"

"None that I know of."

"Then we must find out. We will look up this Luversan, as well as begin again from the beginning, this time with a view to find the real men, not to search proofs against an innocent one."

"I thank you with all my heart," said Roger, "more for my daughter's sake than my own. I wish her to be able to bear her own name until the day she takes that of an honorable and noble man who loves her and whom she loves. As to myself, I should not care so much, but would accept my fate as my expiation for the wrong I did."

"You would be wrong, sir, for while you were away, even now, do you know what your workmen call you? 'Roger the Shameful.'"

"Alas!" said Roger, with a sob which he vainly tried to repress.

Roger went home to await the result of the search Tristot and Pivolot were to make. Several days passed without a sign or word, when one morning a telegram caused him to present himself at their home.

"We have not altogether lost our time," said they, "and we have not accomplished much either. Still here is what we have discovered. We find that Luversan is not the real name of him who bears it, but Mathias Zuber is."

At this name Roger started and his heart beat quicker than usual. He remembered well that name and the man.

Did he not fight around Orleans? Had he not caught him in the very act of treason? Roger remembered distinctly the letter vowing vengeance that had been left for him after this man's escape. If that was the same man he knew now the motive, but how had Julia known him?

Roger reflected a moment. "Do nothing more until you see me again, except to find out all you can about Luversan's financial position."

"What do you think of doing?" asked Tristot.

"I hardly know yet myself, but I will keep you informed. I must think this matter over alone a day or so."

In two days Roger returned to them and said:

"I have a plan; it is so wild and strange that I do not want to say anything about it, even to you, until I see whether or no I can carry it out. I beg of you to give me a letter of the most earnest kind to one of your friends in the exchange who knows Luversan. It is necessary that the friend to whom you shall send me shall repose unlimited confidence in me."

Tristot gave him a letter to a banker, M. Andrimaud, saying:

"Whatever you ask of him he will do."

When he presented himself at the banker's house the latter received Roger with extreme consideration, and asked in what manner he could serve him.

"What I ask is a very simple affair, as far as it appears on the surface. You know a broker by the name of Luversan?"

"Yes."

"Enough to bring me into contact with him socially?"

"Yes; I will give a bachelors' dinner and invite him here, if that will suit you, next Monday at 7."

The dinner was given. Luversan was there, as also was Roger, and the acquaintance was made. The two men were polite to each other, but there was nothing more than the ordinary exchange of courtesies. Roger watched Luversan attentively. "Is he the assassin?" he thought.

After dinner the guests began a general conversation, and Laroque talked freely of his enormous fortune, which he had made by his inventions. The banker, instructed by Roger what part to take, had introduced him as the millionaire partner of an extremely large house in America.

Luversan was far from suspecting that this man could be Laroque. Indeed, he had almost forgotten his very existence, after he had heard of Roger's supposed tragic death. He did not appear to take much interest in Forney's stories about his fabulous wealth, yet he thought:

"This man is rich and an imbecile. He knows nothing of Paris. He is like all the great savants and inventors, no more than a big baby. He may be of great use to me if I manage him right."

Roger read his thought and a ray of gladness penetrated his heart.

"At last," said he, "at last!"

Laroque and Luversan met every day after this at the exchange. At the end of a fortnight they were on friendly terms, and that which Roger had foreseen took place. Luversan proposed to Roger a plan of speculation which required a considerable sum of money. Roger, for form's sake, affected to examine into it, and pretended to hesitate, but finally consented.

Luversan launched the speculation, which consisted in the discovery and working of a petroleum mine in Guatemala. Placed on the market in the grandest style, it was not long before the shares were all bought up. The affair had succeeded so well in its beginning that Luversan, now having the means and a certain new consideration in the exchange, speculated wildly until, in the very height of its success, this Guatemala petroleum mine was threatened with a disaster so great that it would swallow up all he had in the world and leave him after so many years a bankrupt man. And this is how it happened. Roger had been to the banker and said:

"Sir, on the recommendation of Tristot you placed yourself at my disposal. I have to ask you to render me a service. Will you do it without question?"

After hearing the service desired, the banker hesitated. Laroque continued:

"You shall know all later. I have nothing hidden from Tristot. I am trying to penetrate a mystery of the gravest importance, in which my honor is at stake, and I will consecrate my whole fortune to it if necessary."

"But if you are mistaken?"

"I will then, if I have injured him, repair his credit. Now, then, can you ruin Luversan financially? Here are funds to use to buy all you can get of the Guatemala petroleum stock. Buy it and throw it into the market suddenly, so as to create a panic in that stock, and sustain it until Luversan is in the most critical position. In addition to this sum is as much more as you may desire. Use the money without counting."

The banker then said:

"You wish Luversan to apply to you for aid?"

"That is it, precisely," answered Roger. In the meantime, though he saw no more of the banker for two weeks, he watched Luversan closely. He grew restless and nervous and pale, and at last came to Roger one day, saying desperately, "We are ruined, or least I am, for you are rich, and this petroleum affair will not cause you great trouble. But the whole exchange seems to be set against me. I hide nothing from you, for you are also interested in this. It was my duty to tell you."

"What!" said Roger, as though astonished. "Such a fine prospect of dividends so soon to have failed now! I don't see through it. Explain."

Luversan told him of what we already know, and then he stopped suddenly in his walk and said:

"You hear, it is my ruin, if you do not help me. I must have money."

"Naturally," said Roger coolly.

"Can I count upon you or not?"

"Well," said Roger, "a burnt cat dreads the fire. I am the burnt cat."

Luversan bit his lips till they bled.

"But, I tell you, I am lost if you do not help me."

Roger did not refuse absolutely, but replied "I must reflect. This is a serious matter and requires a large sum, according to what you say. No matter how rich I might be I don't like to lose money. I had confidence in you and know little of those matters, and I must reflect before I decide to put more money into what seems to me a bottomless hole."

"But there is no time for reflection. You must decide quickly."

"Even if I do decide to let you have this money, it would take me three or four days. How much do you want?"

"Nearly a million."

"That is a good deal. How soon do you need it?"

"In four days at the latest."

"You can come to my country place, Ville d'Avray, where I have rented a little house. I shall make that my home hereafter, and then we shall see."

"What is the number or name of your cottage?"

"The first one you meet will tell you. It is in the Rue de Paris, the last house on the right hand side. I live all alone. I believe the last owner was killed there ten or a dozen, maybe twenty years ago, and so the name of the victim was by common consent given to the house. They call it the Maison Laroucette."

Luversan sat down suddenly and his face showed that the shot told.

"So, then, Saturday, at what hour?

"Whatever hour suits you after 8 in the evening, as I shall be busy during the day."

Luversan took his departure, restless and uneasy, but this he attributed to the anxiety about the money.

About this time the excellent old farmer Dubois and his wife, who had taken Henriette into their hearts and home, as if she had been a precious gift from heaven, received a letter from a lawyer in Paris which informed them that they had fallen heir to some property near Ville d'Avray and requested their presence. After much consultation with the cure, who read their letter to them and explained the nature of it and advised them generally, they made their preparations for departure, and as they did not know how long it might take them to receive their inheritance, they made their arrangements to take Henriette or Marie, with them. Their trip took but a few hours on the train, and before dark on the day of their departure they reached Ville d'Avray and engaged a carriage at the station to take them to the farmhouse, where their presence was expected by the servants in charge, and they went on through the quaint, quiet streets till they passed through Rue de Paris, and on out into the country. As they drove along Henriette seemed to grow uneasy, and to look about her as children do sometimes when aroused from sleep, and her little hands clasped and unclasped nervously, and her breath came quickly, and her color changed every moment. She appeared so uneasy that the old lady took her hand and said:

"Don't be frightened. We will soon be there, and when we have finished this miserable business, we will go back as quick as we can to our own valley. I won't let anything hurt you. Don't fret, dear little Marie."

"I have done nothing; I know nothing at all," said Henriette, in her low voice.

The three descended at the pretty farmhouse and took up their abode there; but Henriette could not be kept indoors, and the good old lady put herself out of breath several times running after her, as she seemed by a subtle instinct to be drawn toward the town, and her inquiet mood was very remarkable in one who for so many years had been so mild and tractable.

Eight days after the discovery of the letter in his father's pocket Raymond went back to Meridon farm. He wanted to see his mother to question her and render more evident the very truth itself. And Suzanne, it was over a month since he had seen her. And he thought of her night and day, until thought itself was agony, for he remembered the promise he had made her:

"I will save your father, in continuing the labor of mine, and I will render him his honorable name."

Now, if she asked him, what could he say? And if the young girl avoided speaking on the subject, what would she think of his silence? He thought then that he would avoid seeing her.

From the station he walked to the farm, hoping to tranquilize himself, but every stone spoke to him, every leaf upon the now budding trees whispered messages from her, and his heart ached with its weight of unmerited shame. He saw something white flush through the trees. He plunged deeper in the forest; but too late. Suzanne saw him and flew to meet him.

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.

OUT OF DOOR SKETCHES.

An Easy Lesson at the Best Season for Beginners.

Few amateurs take up the study of painting without the idea of eventually sketching in the open air. The late summer and autumn is the best time to work, as the scenery is then more varied than earlier in the year. A gray day is preferable for the beginner to a sunny one, objects being much more distinct than if obscured by a heat mist.

If when sketching you intend to give your whole mind to the work, and if time is of value to you, do not set out with poor material. A cheap, shaky easel should be avoided. Do not have a three legged stool, as it cramps the limbs, besides interfering with your rising to step back from your picture as frequently as desirable, a thing which students are apt to forget.

The wish to put detail into any part of a tree or foreground often confuses a beginner. A small brush may be used, but the color must not be applied in dots and spots or the result will be weak and without form or color. Variety of color and form is essential in all detail work.

Unless you are a first rate draftsman, familiar with the theory of composition, avoid trying to improve on nature. Do not be too anxious to choose an easy subject for landscape work, as you therefore betray lack of talent and self reliance.

A picture should never look labored. If it be overworked, it will have a heavy, lifeless appearance.

It is wrong to say that we paint things as we see them. Did we do so, we should have to compete with nature. Flat and simple parts may be rendered realistically, but no painter can model the larger forms with equal force; therefore all the lesser details must harmonize with the larger. Details may enliven, but they do not produce a graceful picture.

The choice of material often puzzles the beginner. To begin, The Art Amateur, authority for the foregoing useful items, advises that water colors are infinitely better suited for sketching than oils. If for no other reason, they should be used on account of the facility with which the sketches can be carried, and also because so much paraphernalia is not necessary. A Whatman sketching block, a water bottle with a tin cup, a box of colors, a pencil and a few brushes is all that is absolutely necessary. An easel and stool can perfectly well be done without if the student does not wish to be burdened with them.

SHE WAS JUST BETWEEN.

And So a Period of Great Depression Was Full Upon Her.

I hailed the cabin, and a tall, woebegone woman about 40 years of age came out to the brush fence and said:

"Stranger, I reckon yo' want a drink of water, but the onery hogs ar' wallerin in our drinkin pond, and I can't git yo' any fur an hour or two."

"How about a bite to eat?" I asked.

"Stranger, I reckon yo' ar' hungry, but the meal and 'lasses gin out last night, and I've been chawin roots all day."

"Any corn for my horse?"

"Stranger, I reckon a peck o' corn would do the critter good, but we hain't had that much on hand fur the last five y'ars."

"You don't happen to have a sip of whisky in the cabin?" I persisted, thinking I might mix it with swamp water on a pinch.

"Stranger, I reckon a cup of corn juice would freshen ye up, but it's scarcer than gold about yere. The highest I kin cum to it is smellin of a jug which held some a y'ar ago."

"You seem to be in hard luck around here," I said, as I got ready to go on.

"Stranger, I reckon yo' ar' right," she replied as she placed one of her bare feet on a log and extracted a sliver. "'Deed, but I orter explained things to yo' in the start. I'm sorter betwixt and between, yo' see."

"How do you mean?"

"Wall, I buried my critter of a husband two weeks ago, and it'll be two weeks to cum afore it'll look fashionable for me to take critter No. 2. This sorter leaves me between coon meat and sassafras coffee, and betwixt mournin for Dan and sparkin with Tom. Do yo' foller me?"

"I do, and also appreciate the situation of affairs and am sorry to have troubled you."

"Stranger, I reckoned as much. Shake! If yo' return this way, drap in on me. If that critter of a Tom goes back on his word, it's your next chance, and I'll take yo' without axin any hard questions. Keep to the right arter you cross the branch, and as yo' rise the hill look out that old Barker doan' shute yo' fur a revenue ossifer."—Detroit Free Press.

An Adjustable Dream.

An Irish earl and his lady were riding out one morning, and meeting one of their tenantry gave her a kindly greeting.

"And sure I had a drame about yer honor last night sending me a pound of tobaccy and yer leddyship a pound of tay, and it's joyful I am to tell ye this morning," said the accustomed beneficiary.

"But, my good woman," replied the earl, "dreams go by the contrary."

"Indade, then, yer honor is to send the tay and her ladyship the tobaccy," was the quick witted reply.—New York Ledger.

The Correct Thing.

"Now I'll give ye a motto for the business yer goin inter," said the old thief to the young one.

Young Thief—Well, what is it?

Old Thief—Take things easy.—Tit-Bits.

Its Advantage.

"The great advantage a prize fight has over a yacht race," said Uncle Allen Sparks, who was in a reflective mood, "is that there is never a lack of wind to make it go."—Chicago Tribune.

THE HOUSEHOLD

PRETTY EXAMPLES OF A DAINTY TEA TABLE.

Method of Renovating Clothing—Effective and Inexpensive—Sago Pudding in Two Styles.

Many attractive novelties appear in dainty napery for the coming season, and pretty designs and arrangements are specially noticeable in tea cloths, doilies, sideboard cloths, etc. Among new tea cloths is one of white linen, embroidered at the corners in white and pale blue flax. The design consists of sprays of white clematis. The tea doily is hemstitched and has the initial of the owner embroidered on one corner. Another tea cloth is of cornflower blue linen, on which a graceful design of daisies, grass and dragon flies is carried out in white flax. The effect is excellent.

Tea cloths and doilies of brilliant coloring are quite popular, as, for example, a yellow tea cloth, with a border of nasturtiums in cut or Roman embroidery, carried out in shades of apricot, pink and green. The graceful leaf edge is buttonholed, and the doilies match. The combination of colors is artistic and delicate.

In simpler style is an attractive tea cloth of white linen, with a border of geranium pink lawn, sprays of white chrysanthemums tied with pink ribbon, are embroidered in the corners. The same design is also worked most effectively in white and blue on a prettily hemstitched cover of white fancy damask.

Among the more elaborate tea cloths is "The Poppy," worked on rose pink linen, with hemstitched border, the design being poppies interwoven with ribbon, carried out in various shades of rose pink and dull green flax. The doilies that are used with this cover are in the form of a large, open poppy, handsomely embroidered to match.

One more cloth, also elaborate, has a center of ivory silk brocade, edged with a deep, handsome border of plain silk to match. Peeping out from the border are bunches of trailing California clematis, embroidered in pale yellow, green and orange silks. The effect is most novel.

Celery on Toast.

In preparing celery for the table much of the fresh, tender, green part is thrown away. An exchange gives a recipe for making a most appetizing dish with it. Wash these waste portions and cut in pieces about three-fourths of an inch long and put it in a saucepan with a little water to boil, letting it simmer for an hour and a half or two hours, adding a pinch of salt. Let the water boil nearly out, then add a little cream, a small piece of butter and a little flour or cornstarch wet with water. The cornstarch is much more delicate, although some people seem to prefer flour. When done this should be like a thick batter. Slices of toast may be prepared and the hot celery put upon them, a large spoonful to a slice. A tiny bit of butter and the least possible dash of pepper may be added; then send to the table and serve immediately.

Good For Cleaning White Furs.

The fact that white furs are now all the fashion gives interest to this recipe: Heat bran in a clean saucepan until it is very hot, keeping it continually stirred to prevent it burning or discoloring. Shake the fur well and spread it on the floor or a table, rub the hot bran thoroughly into it with the hand, shake it again, apply more hot bran, rubbing all over and very hard; as the bran appears to be dirty, shake it off and add fresh. After a few applications the fur will look fresh and clean; brush it well when done to remove all the bran.

Sago Pudding In Two Styles.

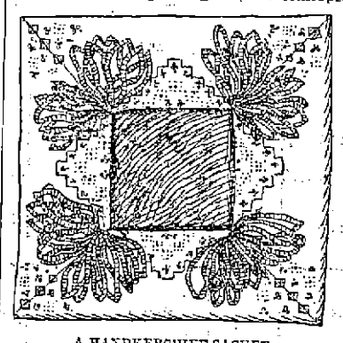
The "old man of Tobago," who lived upon sago, might have had his pudding in one of two ways, says Good Housekeeping. First boil a cupful of sago in a quart of water. Pour it over apples that have been pared and stewed a little, and bake half an hour. Or if his doctor forbade apples, he might have had 4 spoonfuls of sago boiled in a pint and a half of new milk, sweetened and flavored with cinnamon and baked slowly.

Renovating a Coat.

To remove the shiny look from black coat collars, elbows, seams, etc., where the nap of the cloth is not worn off entirely, ammonia water is excellent. But if the whole coat needs a thoroughly good cleaning, use strong black coffee to which has been added a few drops of ammonia, and sponge with a piece of black woolen cloth.

Effective and Inexpensive.

The prettiest kind of a sachet can be made out of a handkerchief, and will house in the sweetest fashion the squares of linen and lace which the fair owner desires to invest with her favorite perfume. Here is how you go about the making of the unique moucboir case, as told in Golden Days: Purchase a muslin handkerchief—muslin is preferable to linen, as it is sheerer—with pointed or scalloped edges. The scallops,



A HANDKERCHIEF SACHET.

provided the handkerchief is laid evenly, will meet, and it is these lapping bits that you are to catch together with needle and thread. Seven points from each corner will be enough. This will leave several scallops at each end free.

Now take the quarter of a yard of china silk reserved for the pad, and having previously cut a cheesecloth cover, in which has been placed cotton batting and powder, draw the silken case over it. It is well to sew up the piece of silk on the wrong side, leaving one end open, so that when turned the pad may be easily inserted. This pad, having been previously measured to fit the bottom of the ready stitched kerchief, may be slipped within, thus providing a tinted background for the white cover. When once the pad is inside, turn back and press down the four unconfined corners. Next perch between each turned down portion a fluffy knot of feather edged Tom Thumb ribbon, matching in hue the silken pad. It takes one bolt of ribbon to successfully furnish the garnitures. All told, the sachet will cost 25 cents for the handkerchief, 15 cents for silk, 20 cents for ribbon and 10 cents for sachet powder.

The Sagacious Porter.

Palace Car Porter (out west)—Don' gub me no fee, sah, till we gets to de end ob de trip.

Passenger—Very well. Just as you prefer.

Porter—Yes, sah. You see, dese train robbers always goes fer me fust, an' if I ain't got nuffin dey say de passengers ain't got nuffin an goes off.—New York Weekly.

CURIOSITY SHOP.

A FEW QUAINT TRADITIONS OF THE CUP THAT CHEERS.

Characteristic Sayings of Children—The Fabian Policy—Photographs Taken On Shipboard.

If, while the tea is being made, the lid, which has been removed to pour in the water, is forgotten, it is a sure sign that some one will "drop in to tea." If a single person happens to have two spoons in his or her saucer it is a prediction that the fortunate (or unfortunate?) drinker of that particular cup will be married within a year from that date. If you put cream into your cup before the sugar it will "cross your love," so be very careful. If a tea stalk floats in the cup it is called a "beau," and when this is seen unmarried women should stir their tea very quickly round and round and then hold the spoon upright in the center of the cup. If the "beau" is attracted to the spoon and clings to it, he will be sure to call very shortly if not that same evening, but if the stalk goes to the side of the cup he will not come.

If you want to know how many years will elapse before you may expect to be married, balance your spoon on the edge of your cup, first noting that it is perfectly dry. Fill another spoon partly with tea, and holding it above the balanced spoon let the drops of the tea gather to the tip of the spoon and gently fall into the bowl of the one below. Count the drops required to overbalance it—each one stands for a year. It is a sign of fair weather if the cluster of small air bubbles formed by the sugar collect and remain in the center of the cup. If they rush to the sides, it will surely rain before night.

When toast is made, three or four thin slices of bread must be cut the whole length of the loaf and placed one over the other. This done they must all be cut in half by one sweep of the knife. If this is done by a young woman, and the slices are not severed clean through to the plate, she will not be married within the year. If the bread parts in two even heaps, she might as well order her trousseau. On no account must she take the last piece of toast or bread on the plate unless she wishes to be an old maid, says The Jewelers' Circular in concluding this bit of tea cup lore.

Children's Characteristic Sayings.

What can be better than a child's definition of drawing—"First you think about something, and then you draw a line round your think?" The stories about children are innumerable, but owing to a singularly undiscriminating quality in the minds of parents they are often as foolish as not. Sometimes their utterances betray character, as of the little boy who, when the tiger's growls behind the sofa had become too realistic for human endurance, burst forth with "Mother, mother, don't growl so loud, it frightens granny," or of the self-conscious infant who rushed to leave the lionhouse at the Zoo because he said, "the lion is peeping at baby," as if that wide-eyed majesty were conscious of anything nearer than some Libyan desert visible to his mental gaze. Often they are questions to confound the wise. "Mother, does any one have tomorrow before us? And will they use today when we've done with it?"—has a flavor of oriental wisdom about it.

The Fabian Policy.

The policy of wearing out the enemy in war by delays, misleading movements, feints of attack, etc., while avoiding open battle, is called the "Fabian policy," from the following circumstance: Fabius Maximus was a Roman general in the second Punic war. Having been appointed just after the Roman army had suffered severe defeat at Lake Thrasymene, he perceived that his disheartened troops and bands of raw recruits could not oppose successfully a trained army flushed with victory and led by their great commander, Hannibal. He therefore avoided pitched battles, moved his camp from highland to highland, and tired out the enemy with marches and countermarches. This he continued until thwarted in his calculations by the impatience of the Roman senate.

Photograph Taken on Shipboard.

Of this curious photograph of the moon during an eclipse, Popular Science News says that it owes its remarkable appearance to the fact that it was taken on shipboard. The rolling and pitching of the

THE MOON DURING AN ECLIPSE.

vessel caused the image of the moon to move in an irregular path over the surface of the sensitive plate, producing the result shown in the engraving.

It has been suggested that by a method similar to this the movements of a vessel can be accurately and permanently registered, and in certain cases might be of value in determining their extent and direction in the case of new vessels or during storms of unusual violence. The sharp line of demarkation between the sea and sky in this picture is due to the phosphorescent illumination of the water, which was very brilliant at the time the photograph was taken.

Cloture.

Cloture is the parliamentary closing of a debate in order to secure a vote upon a bill before a legislative assembly. An exchange explains that it is a French measure—the word is also French—and it was introduced into the house of commons in 1882. It is similar in result to the "previous question." The Anglicized form of the word is "closure." The French pronunciation is klo-toor. The English pronunciation is klo-tur, according to Webster, the u having the sound of u in "bull."

Electrotyping.

A trade journal states that electrotyping was first successfully practiced in 1837 and was considered a triumph of chemical and mechanical skill, requiring the utmost nicety for its execution.

Dryden's Poetical Philosophy.

Want is a bitter and a hateful good
Because its virtues are not understood,
Yet many things impossible to thought
Have been by need to full perfection brought.
The daring of the soul proceeds from thence,
Sharpness of wit and active diligence.
Prudence at once and fortitude it gives,
And if in patience taken mends our lives.

Different Kinds of Dust.

Peablossom—Uncle Mose, does you beleebe we is all made ob dust?

Uncle Mose—Sutinly we is.

Peablossom—Den de cullured folks mus' be made of coal dust.

Uncle Mose—De Lor! I nebber thunk ob dat, but I reckon we is.

Peablossom—How erbout de yaller niggers?—Texas Siftings.

True economy doesn't buy what it doesn't need. Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick-Headache, do not need a dollar's worth of doctor, but a quarter's worth of

Beecham's Pills

(Worth a Guinea a Box.)

Price 25 cents. (Tasteless)

Boston and Maine.

WESTERN DIVISION

On and after Sept. 24, 1893.

TRAINS LEAVE CENTRAL STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 6.50, 8.19, 9.35, 10.55 a. m.; 12.20, 12.45, 3.30, 4.10, 4.45, 6.15, 6.55, 9.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.20 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.30, 7.30, p. m.

For Lawrence, 8.30, 9.35, 10.55 a. m.; 12.20, 1, 3.05, 3.30, 5.00, 6.15, 6.55, 9.25, 11.30 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.20 a. m.; 12.05, 5.35, 7.30 p. m.

For Haverhill, 8.30, 9.35 a. m.; 12.20, 1, 3.00, 3.30, 5.00, 6.15, 6.55, 9.25, 11.30 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.20 a. m., 12.05, 5.35, 7.30 p. m.

For Stiles and Lynn, 12.20, 5.00 p. m.

For Newburyport, 12.20, 3.00, 3.30, 6.15 p. m.

For Exeter, Dover and Somersworth, 8.30 a. m.; 12.20, 1, 3.30, 5.00 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.35 p. m.

For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 1.00, 3.30 p. m.

For Salmon Falls, Saco and Portland 8.30 a. m.; 1, 3.30, 5.00 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.35 p. m.

For Augusta, Bath, Lewiston, 8.30 a. m.; 1.00, 5.00 p. m.

For Bangor; Belfast, Waterville, Skowhegan, Rockland and Farmington, 8.30 a. m., 5.00 p.m.

For St. John N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal Quebec, 8.30 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

For Eastport and St. John's (per steamer), on Mondays and Fridays at 1 p. m.

For Mt. Desert, Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.00.

Southern Division.

Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell.

For Boston—5.45, 6.30, ¶6.50, *7.45, *8.50, ¶9.25, *9.50, 11.00 a. m.; *12.10, 1.35, 2.10, ¶3.00, 4.30, 5.40 p. m. SUNDAYS, *7.45, 8.45, *9.50 a. m.†

Trains leave Middlesex Street, Lowell, as follows:

For Boston.—5.48, 6.34, ¶6.53, 7.01, *7.18, *7.27, *7.48, *8.57, 9.28, *9.35, *10.56, 11.03, 11.44 a. m., *12.14, 1.38, 2.13, *3.03, 4.02, 4.39, *5.33, ¶5.43, *6.28, 7.52, p. m. SUNDAYS, *7.17, *7.27, ¶7.48, 8.48, *9.20 a. m.; ¶4.25, 6.03 p. m.

For Woburn, 6.30, 7.01, 7.35, *7.45, 11.00 a.m.; 1.35, 4.30, *5.33, p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a. m. ¶4.25, ¶6.03, p.m.

*Express. ¶Northern Depot only. †Via Bedford.

For Lawrence — 6.30, 10.00, 11.00 a. m. 1.25, 2.10, 4.35, 5.50 p. m. SUNDAYS 9.15 a. m., 7.15 p. m.

For Salem and Way Stations—7.38 a. m.; 1.25, 5.50 p. m. Via South Lawrence 6.30 a. m.

☞—Time below is from Northern depot.

For Ayer Junction and Way Stations—7.10 a. m.; 12.00, 5.10 and 5.43 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p. m.

For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.14 a. m.; 12.37, 3.43, 5.42 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.

For Greenfield, Peterboro', Hennington, Hillsboro' and Keene—9.14 a. m. and 3.43 p. m.

For Nashua, Manchester and Concord 7.43, 9.14, 9.45, 12.11 a. m.; 12.57, 1.47, 3.43, (5.04 Nashua only), 6.42, 8.22, 8.13, 8.43 p.m. SUNDAYS 10.00, a. m. to Nashua only, 2.00, 9.00, 8.13, 8.43 p. m.

For Penacook, Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.14, 9.45, 12.11, a. m.; 1.47, (5.42 Franklin only), 8.13 p. m.

For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—9.45 a.m.; 1.47 p. m.

For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville, via Wells River—9.45 a.m.; 1.47 and 8.43.

For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.45 a. m.; 12.11, 8.13 p. m.

For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.45 a. m.; 8.43 p. m.

Quebec Express via White River Junction—1.47 8.13, p. m., daily except Sunday.

☞†Daily for Montreal.

J. W. SANBORN, General Manager.
D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H. C. TAFT, Gen. Ag't. Western Div.
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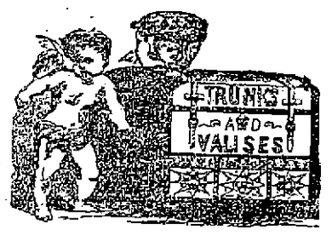

Are You Going to the World's Fair?

If so, you will Want a

GOOD TRUNK OR GRIP

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30-32 Middlesex St.

Wooden Building,

P. F. DEVINE, Prop.

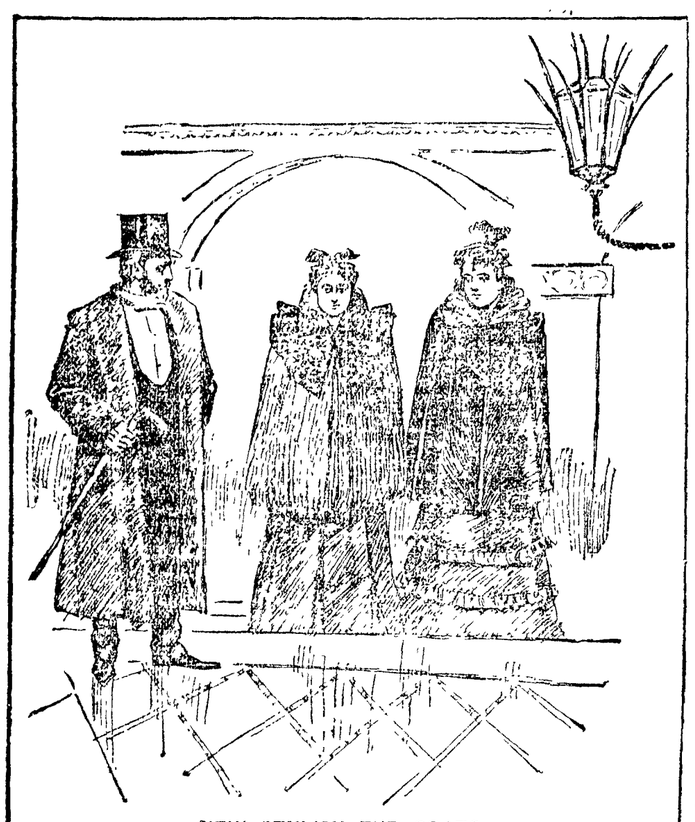
A NICE OFFICE, suitable for doctor or dentist, to let in THE SUN building. Rent very low.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Mate Leroy Discusses the Revival of Ancient Styles.

A Notable Bridal Costume Described—Popular Dancing Gowns—Of Hats and Bonnets There is an Indefinite Variety—Robes For Christenings.

(COPYRIGHTED.)



NEW STYLISH FUR COATS.

The overcoat shown above is made of soft black chinchilla, lined with such fur as the wearer can afford. The illustration shows one lined and trimmed with Alaska sable. Beaver facings and cuffs are favorites. The military cape in the center is of monkey skin, with astrakhan collar. That on the right is a seal military cape, with astrakhan yoke and seal shell collar.

So far this season there have not been many social gatherings that have brought out any very special toilets except a couple of weddings, and these have been marked by their quiet elegance rather than public display. Indeed, the fashion for very grand weddings and very grand funerals has nearly passed away, and the best families make each as quiet and limited as possible. The wedding ceremony is nearly as sad as a funeral, since it generally leaves a vacant space in a home.

One recent wedding was that of the daughter of Lieutenant de Long, who perished on the frozen Lena. The young bride

NEW HATS AND WAIST TRIMMING FOR EVENING DRESS.

wore a plain white satin gown, with a point lace veil pinned to her hair under a bunch of orange blossoms. Every bride of the family for six generations has worn this veil. This is as it should be, but when a bride's great-great-grandmother was dressed in a plain muslin gown and had no veil to wear, and perhaps even never heard of one, the bride must often wear what she can afford. The Wortons are an old and wealthy family, and the bride's mother was a Wotton.

What we see most now in the principal stores are elegant long wraps, mantles and cloaks and walking gowns, but there are in course of preparation many beautiful dinner, reception and evening dresses and dancing gowns for young ladies. I notice that all the ladies on the shady side of 50 look at these dresses for dancing with misty eyes and faraway smiles, and a dreamy expression on their faces. For these are almost the counterparts of those they used to wear when they were girls, and perhaps they wore gowns exactly like this or that one when "dear John" or Robert or Tom proposed. Ah, me! It is a long time ago, and now the granddaughter, who is just out, is going to wear this gown.

I hardly think fashion ever repeated itself so emphatically as it is doing now. We have much to be thankful for, however, in that we are having the prettiest styles seen in a century. I saw one pale pink silk tissue frock, with the skirt gathered to the round waist, and cut dancing length. Around the bottom were two straight gathered ruffles, with Spanish heading, and each was bordered with two rows narrow scarlet velvet ribbon. The waist was what used to be called an "infant waist," but which is now styled "bebe waist." The sleeves were one with the bertha, which went around the low neck, the latter being cut heart shaped in front. The bertha consisted of a gathered ruffle and bias velvet ribbon set on in the same way as the ruffles were. There was a full ruching of crepe lisse all around the neck. A bow of scarlet velvet was tied in loops, with two long ends hanging in the back.

I saw another pretty ball dress, the skirt dancing length, and made of white tarlatan. The foundation was completely covered with bias ruffles edged with white satin feather edge ribbon a quarter of an inch wide. This had the effect in gas light of silver on the tarlatans. There was a baby waist and puffed sleeves, finished with a two edged ruffle of the same bordered with the ribbon. Around the waist and tied in a large bow, with ends reaching to the bottom of the dress, was a wide cheney ribbon, costing $3 a yard. But this sash of course may do duty on half a dozen dresses. Among the outfits for dancing gowns and evening dresses for young ladies I found many postiche berthas, and they are intended to put on any waist where the neck is cut low and the sleeves short. One very pretty one was square, with a border of mazarine blue velvet, with a bow and long ends at the left side. To this velvet ribbon is affixed a fall of fine white lace, both back and front, and on each shoulder is another, which forms a cap, to fall over the short sleeve of the dress. This could be worn over a high necked gown also, to brighten it up and give it a festive appearance.

The most of the dancing dresses are trimmed with artificial flowers, but ribbon is also seen on many, mostly in narrow

ELEGANT VISITING COSTUMES.

widths. Lace ruffles and festoons are seen on some. One gown of white crape had a bertha made of silver bullion fringe, set on slightly, pointed front and back. Another dress of fine organdie lawn had a bertha made of a fringe of crystal beads. Crystal pendant beads, satin and pearl beads are all seen on dancing dresses. Before I leave the dancing gowns I must mention a black tulle gown over black taffeta. The tulle was thickly spangled with imitation diamonds, and by gas light this makes one think of the princess in the fairy tale who had a dress "all covered with stars." The waist was fulled and shirred to a point, and this was outlined by a string of these sparkling stones, and around the neck was an other line. The sleeves were puffy shape and looked beautifully studded as they were. Though these stones were imitations it must have cost much money to buy so many, but the dress was regal. A white, pale pink, or blue crepe lisse or chiffon would be beautiful after this model.

As to hats and bonnets, "you pays your money and you takes your choice." There is an infinite variety, no two alike. I noticed one at a grand opening of finely braided wool, in which there must have been eight or ten strands, each of a different color, all mixed so that no one predominated. It was like heather mixture cloth. On the top, above the high, turned up brim, there were three rich plumes in resada shades, and mingled with these and tucked up under the brim were quantities of pink roses with faded foliage. It was immensely becoming. Another model hat for a young lady was a royal faience blue velvet with a wide flexible brim, which was turned up both back and front and fastened to the crown. Directly on top of the crown was a large bow of changeable ribbon, blue and crimson, and there were three loops, two blue and one crimson, or I should really call it magenta, as that is the name of that very ugly tint of crimson.

These hats naturally are for young ladies. Matrons may wear hats, but bonnets are really more suitable, and bonnets are nearly all the teentiest, tiniest bits of millinery ever seen. They are scarcely larger than the tea caps and consist mostly of a bit of jet, and a scrap of lace, and a light aigrette. It cannot be denied that they are really elegant, but there are some large poke bonnets, with queer little crowns and odd looking ornaments of flowers and other things, and there are some faces that look lovely and bewitching in these quaint shapes that would look almost ugly with a small bonnet. The shirred velvet bonnets or the bonnets with soft crowns are very handsome and elegant. In a word, there is a bonnet for every style of face.

I was favored by permission to see two newly imported gowns, which are for sisters, both married, but both leaders of style here. One was of dull purple cloth fine as satin. The skirt was cut plain, seven gored and touched the ground. It was very slightly draped across the front and shirred full in the back. Around the skirt were five rows of black velvet of graduated widths. The sleeves were of velvet, plain on the forearm and with three sharply defined puffs. There was a draped belt of black velvet and two pointed bands on the right side of the waist. The other gown was also of cloth, slate gray, empress shape and dead fine, and this had two bias bands of black velvet. There was a mantle with this of black velvet lined with changeable silk, gray and garnet. The cape to this mantle was shirred to fit, and one portion stands up to form a collar. The wrap to wear with the other gown was a sealskin military cape.

These short sealskin garments bid fair to entirely, or almost entirely, take the place of any other seal garment. It is a melancholy fact that a sealskin coat or jacket does not last well in spite of the best care. It wears away under the sleeves and along the front, but with the capes there is not the same difficulty. The cape hangs loose and free, and though it is not as warm

CHRISTENING ROBE AND CLOAK.

as a jacket, the knowledge that all that money is not thrown away keeps a woman's heart so warm that her body and arms do not feel cold. I read of a man who asked his wife if a velvet dress she had donned in the middle of summer was not uncomfortably warm.

"It fits me, doesn't it? And I look nice in it?" Well, then, it is perfectly comfortable," the woman replied. It is that way with a fur cape. A woman knows it to be becoming and that the garment looks rich, and what, then, is a little cold?

One who has these capes would do well to put a warm flannel or quilted waist under her dress, and if she cannot afford a pair of seal long cuffs such as are now stylish she can at least have a pair of chamois sleeves to slip on under her waist and fasten to the shoulder with a safety pin. This keeps the arms and wrists warm, and no one knows it but herself.

Babies are being born into this world of sorrow every day, and being christened soon after. I came across a place a few days since where a specialty is made of getting up handsome baptismal robes for those able to pay big prices for them. All the work on them is done by hand, machine stitching not being deemed delicate enough for the tender little bodies. I asked to be shown a complete outfit, and saw first a tiny silken shirt, knitted and therefore elastic and soft. Next there was a "barrie coat" of knitted wool, with a band of silk with buttons and elastic bands for the button holes, so that the babe need not suffer from pins or tight clothes.

After this was a long petticoat of soft flannel, with buttons and elastic straps for the button holes also, and then a fine cambric petticoat. Both were embroidered, and then came the robe. This had one yard and a quarter in the length of the skirt. At the bottom set over the hem were two ruffles of fine lace, then came an insertion to match, then five narrow tucks, another row of insertion, five more tucks, and these were headed with insertion. The robe was of fine nainsook. There were two plaits extending loosely from the neck, and two bows and ends of ribbon at the sides. The sleeves were puffed and finished with lace. The cloak was of white cashmere, with a deep flounce of silk embroidery at the bottom and around the cape. A row of tiny bows surrounded this cape, and bows and ends finished the front. White lace insertion was laid around the cloak and cape at equal distances all the way up. There was a mite of a hood of cashmere and lace to go with it. Pink ribbons are for girls and blue for boys. Loving mothers prefer making the garments for the little strangers, and for them these have been described.

MATE LEROY.

The Holy Ghost Plant.

In Mexico, Central and South America and in some parts of Cuba and Jamaica a rare and beautiful plant called the "Holy Ghost plant" grows in great profusion. This plant, also known as "the botanical dove," is called the "Holy Ghost plant" on account of the flower, which has the appearance of a dove with expanded wings hovering over the stalk. The entire flower, which is pure white, opens from the end of a long green stem and is very fragrant.

General Mahone In Washington.

The quaintest of all of the national figures in Washington is General William Mahone of Virginia. He is here almost as steadily as when he was a senator. Of course it isn't the same white hat of the finest felt, the same short black coat cut into the waist, the same curiously shaped trousers, full at the thighs and tapering to a tight fit at the ankle above the low cut shoes. But the hat, the coat, the trousers and the shoes are of precisely the patterns which made their appearance in Washington with General Mahone years ago. The finest material enters into the general's wardrobe, and it is never allowed to show age, but the successive outfits are exact reproductions of the curious originals. And so one leaving Washington and returning after a decade sees General Mahone looking precisely as he did.—Washington Correspondent.

Upsetting the Ink Bottle.

"There seems to be," said a man of family, "a certain class of domestic accidents that cannot be definitely accounted for. Among these I should put the upsetting of the ink bottle. Who ever knew how the ink bottle got upset? Here comes Mr. Seven-year-old, who says to his mother, 'Mamma, the ink's upset.' His mother jumps up, saying, 'Why, how did that happen?'

"Some people think that ink bottles, and more particularly children's ink bottles, have a tendency to sort of jump up and prance around and upset themselves; but this is mere theory. Nobody ever saw an ink bottle do that, and it is probable that the question is one of those that must remain without a definite and satisfactory answer."—New York Sun.

Wonders of the Far North.

The wonders of the aurora borealis in the British possessions, just over the line of Alaska, cannot be told. The heavens all winter long are lit up with a golden glow. Indeed I may say the colors—the sparkles and flashes—are so many, constant and varied that no one can describe them. There is practically no day during the year. For two or three months, up to Dec. 15, from 9 to 12 o'clock, there is a sort of dawn, but the rest of the time it is night. It is so clear that you can go out and read a newspaper anywhere.—San Francisco Examiner.

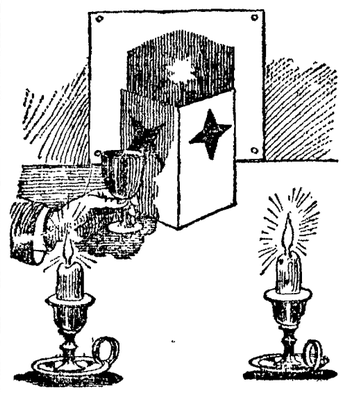
A man can smile grimly under the tortures of the rack, but he cannot tread on a tin tack with his bare foot without a bitter laugh.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

AN INSTRUCTIVE EXPERIMENT IN LIGHT AND COLOR.

A Mistaken Idea About a Cyclone—The Camels Hump—Sand Paper on Trees—Other Matters.

Take a sheet of cardboard and double it in half along its greatest length. In one of the two leaves thus obtained cut out a four pointed star, the one pair of rays being vertical, and the other of course horizontal. Fold down this leaf upon the other and trace with a pencil the outline of the star upon the second leaf. Mark its center (which will be at the point of intersection



THE TRICOLORED STAR.

of its diagonals) and make this point the center of a second star, also four pointed, but whose diagonals shall make an angle of 45 degrees with those of the first star.

After having traced the outline of the second star you must cut it out carefully and place the perforated cardboard on a table, whereon are two lighted candles of the same height, and in front of a sheet of white cartridge paper fixed to the wall and forming the necessary "screen." You must so regulate the angle formed by the two leaves of the cardboard that in the middle of the shadow which it throws on the screen the luminous shapes of two stars shall lie, one upon the other, producing the effect of a single luminous eight pointed star.

If you now cover one of the two openings with a piece of colored glass—green, for example—you will have a tricolored star. The eight external points will be red and green alternately, and a smaller eight pointed star in white will appear in the center of the image. The piece of colored glass may be replaced by a wine glass filled with variously colored liquids.

The Camel's Hump.

Many of the old time scientists, even down to the date of Buffon, who shared in the belief, supposed the camel's hump to be a badge of servitude, a deformity which had been produced by the harsh treatment and excessive loads to which the poor animal was subjected through the many centuries during which he had been employed in the service of his hard taskmaster—man. Further investigation has proved, according to a writer in Popular Science News, that the backbone of the camel is as straight as that of other quadrupeds, and the hump to be but another of those wonderful provisions for its preservation and comfort with which this animal is so lavishly endowed by nature.

The hump is composed of pure fat, a reservoir laid by in time of plenty, upon whose resources the creature can draw at such times as it finds it difficult or impossible to procure a sufficient supply of food. It is to the hump that the camel is indebted for his marvelous powers of abstinence during long periods of continued exertion, and for its capability of existing for still greater lengths of time upon the scantiest of fare. Under the stress of such need the fatty mass is gradually absorbed into the system, which is thus supported during the absence of other nutriment. While this process is going on the hump gradually dwindles, until its diminished size tells with silent eloquence that the limit of the camel's endurance has been reached.

After such an experience or before starting out upon a journey the Arab gives his camel a period of training. In proportion to the severity of the strain, from two to four months of rest and plenty will be the time required for recuperation. Then the index of the hump will be at its largest, thus indicating that the beast has again attained to its best condition.

Schnebelite, the New Explosive.

Yet another smokeless powder has been invented and put to the test. The inventor is M. l'Abbe Schnebelin, who recently gave a trial of his new explosive at Nunhead, says an English journal. In the first place the abbe made some of his powder in the presence of the crowd. Taking some of the powder in its manufactured state, the abbe placed it on an anvil. He commenced by hitting the grains with a hammer, but the concussion did nothing but grind the powder finer. Friction, too, was proved to have no effect upon the substance, and then the abbe applied a lighted match to a small heap of it. Not even a blade of grass was blown up. The powder burned with a bright light, but without the least deflagration. Nothing short of a hermetically sealed quantity is susceptible to concussion. The cartridges were made up with a government bullet, the range was 100 yards, and the bullet went through an eighth-inch plate of Bessemer steel, and through four inches of the wood against which the plate rested. This, too, was with the sporting powder, which is not nearly so strong as the concentrated or warfare powder.

A Mistaken Idea About a Cyclone.

The theory that a cyclone forms a vacuum is absurd, according to an exchange, which says: Withdraw air from a glass jar with an air pump, and a feather within the vacuum formed will drop with the same velocity as lead, or, on the other hand, you can compress air until it is heavier to the square inch than wood, in which case wood will float in the air. The lifting power of a cyclone is caused (1) by the compression or density of the air, and (2) by its velocity. Combining the power of density with that of velocity, which occurs at the center or funnel, no power can resist it. The feeling of suffocation or difficulty in breathing when near the track of a cyclone is caused from the compression of air.

Sandpaper on Trees.

Sandpaper grows on trees in Dutch Guiana, for the leaves of the tree known botanically as the dillenia scabrelia are so rough on the surface that they can be used as sandpaper, says The Engineer.

How the Word "Shebang" Originated.

"Shebanger" was the name formerly applied to a Dutch East India merchant. The temporary pavilion or shed in which he transacted his business was called his shebang, and the word became common as applied to the temporary sheds and other coverings used in mining and frontier life.

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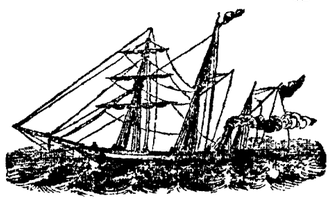

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NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Mate Leroy Discusses the Revival of Ancient Styles.

A Notable Bridal Costume Described—Popular Dancing Gowns—Of Hats and Bonnets There is an Indefinite Variety—Robes For Christenings.

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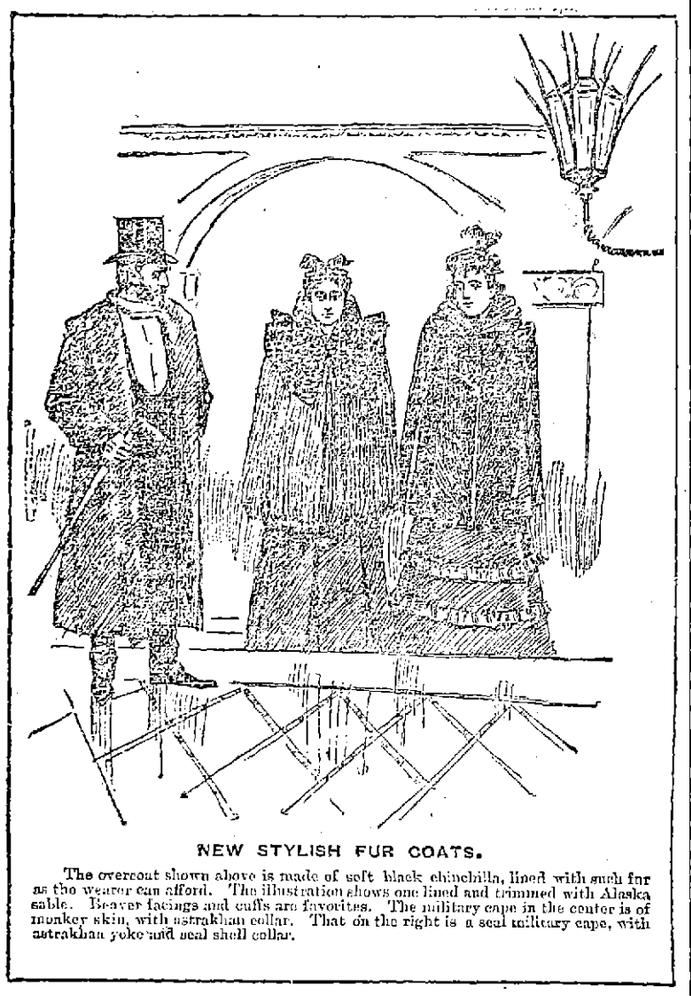

NEW STYLISH FUR COATS.

The overcoat shown above is made of soft black chinchilla, lined with such fur as the wearer can afford. The illustration shows one lined and trimmed with Alaska sable. Beaver facings and cuffs are favorites. The military cape in the center is of monkey skin, with astrakhan collar. That on the right is a seal military cape, with astrakhan yoke and seal shell collar.

So far this season there have not been many social gatherings that have brought out any very special toilets except a couple of weddings, and these have been marked by their quiet elegance rather than public display. Indeed, the fashion for very grand weddings and very grand funerals has nearly passed away, and the best families make each as quiet and modest as possible. The wedding ceremony is nearly as sad as a funeral, since it generally leaves a vacant space in a home.

One recent wedding was that of the daughter of Lieutenant de Long, who perished on the frozen Lena. The young bride

NEW HATS AND WAIST TRIMMING FOR EVENING DRESS.

wore a plain white satin gown, with a point lace veil pinned to her hair under a bunch of orange blossoms. Every bride of the family for six generations has worn this veil. This is as it should be, but when a bride's great-great-grandmother was dressed in a plain muslin gown and had no veil to wear, and perhaps even never heard of one, the bride must often wear what she can afford. The Wottons are an old and wealthy family, and the bride's mother was a Wotton.

What we see most now in the principal stores are elegant long wraps, mantles and cloaks and walking gowns, but there are in course of preparation many beautiful dinner, reception and evening dresses and dancing gowns for young ladies. I notice that all the ladies on the shady side of 50 look at these dresses for dancing with misty eyes and faraway smiles, and a dreamy expression on their faces. For these are almost the counterparts of those they used to wear when they were girls, and perhaps they wore gowns exactly like this or that one when "dear John" or Robert or Tom proposed. Ah, me! It is a long time ago, and now the granddaughter, who is just out, is going to wear this gown.

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ELEGANT VISITING COSTUMES.

widths. Lace ruffles and festoons are seen on some. One gown of white crape had a bertha made of silver bullion fringe, set on slightly, pointed front and back. Another dress of fine organdie lawn had a bertha made of a fringe of crystal beads. Crystal pendant beads, satin and pearl beads are all seen on dancing dresses. Before I leave the dancing gowns I must mention a black tulle gown over black taffeta. The tulle was thickly spangled with imitation diamonds, and by gas light this makes one think of the princess in the fairy tale who had a dress "all covered with stars." The waist was fulled and shirred to a point, and this was outlined by a string of these sparkling stones, and around the neck was an other line. The sleeves were jrive shape and looked beautifully studded as they were. Though these stones were imitations it must have cost much money to buy so many, but the dress was regal. A white, pale pink, or blue crepe lisse or chiffon would be beautiful after this model.

As to hats and bonnets, "you pays your money and you takes your choice." There is an infinite variety, no two alike. I noticed one at a grand opening of finely braided wool, in which there must have been eight or ten strands, each of a different color, all mixed so that no one predominated. It was like heather mixture cloth. On the top, above the high, turned up brim, there were three rich plumes in resada shades, and mingled with these and tucked up under the brim were quantities of pink roses with faded foliage. It was immensely becoming. Another model hat for a young lady was a royal faience blue velvet with a wide flexible brim, which was turned up both back and front and fastened to the crown. Directly on top of the crown was a large bow of changeable ribbon, blue and crimson, and there were three plumes, two blue and one crimson, or I should really call it magenta, as that is the name of that very ugly tint of crimson.

These hats naturally are for young ladies. Matrons may wear hats, but bonnets are really more suitable, and bonnets are nearly all the teentiest, tiniest bits of millinery ever seen. They are scarcely larger than the tea caps and consist mostly of a bit of jet, and a scrap of lace, and a light aigrette. It cannot be denied that they are really elegant, but there are some large poke bonnets, with queer little crowns and odd looking ornaments of flowers and other things, and there are some faces that look lovely and bewitching in these quaint shapes that would look almost ugly with a small bonnet. The shirred velvet bonnets or the bonnets with soft crowns are very handsome and elegant. In a word, there is a bonnet for every style of face.

I was favored by permission to see two newly imported gowns, which are for sisters, both married, but both leaders of style here. One was of dull purple cloth fine as satin. The skirt was cut plain, seven gored and touched the ground. It was very slightly draped across the front and shirred full in the back. Around the skirt were five rows of black velvet of graduated widths. The sleeves were of velvet, plain on the forearm and with three sharply defined puffs. There was a draped belt of black velvet and two pointed bands on the right side of the waist. The other gown was also of cloth, slate gray, empress shape and dead fine, and this had two bias bands of black velvet. There was a mantle with this of black velvet lined with changeable silk, gray and garnet. The cape to this mantle was shirred to fit, and one portion stands up to form a collar. The wrap to wear with the other gown was a sealskin military cape.

These short sealskin garments bid fair to entirely, or almost entirely, take the place of any other seal garment. It is a melancholy fact that a sealskin coat or jacket does not last well in spite of the best care. It wears away under the sleeves and along the front, but with the capes there is not the same difficulty. The cape hangs loose and free, and though it is not as warm

CHRISTENING ROBE AND CLOAK.

as a jacket, the knowledge that all that money is not thrown away keeps a woman's heart so warm that her body and arms do not feel cold. I read of a man who asked his wife if a velvet dress she had donned in the middle of summer was not uncomfortably warm.

"It fits me, doesn't it? And I look nice in it? Well, then, it is perfectly comfortable," the woman replied. It is that way with a fur cape. A woman knows it to be becoming and that the garment looks rich, and what, then, is a little cold?

One who has these capes would do well to put a warm flannel or quilted waist under her dress, and if she cannot afford a pair of seal long cuffs such as are now stylish she can at least have a pair of chamois sleeves to slip on under her waist and fasten to the shoulder with a safety pin. This keeps the arms and wrists warm, and no one knows it but herself.

Babies are being born into this world of sorrow every day, and being christened soon after. I came across a place a few days since where a specialty is made of getting up handsome baptismal robes for those able to pay big prices for them. All the work on them is done by hand, machine stitching not being deemed delicate enough for the tender little bodies. I asked to be shown a complete outfit, and saw first a tiny silken shirt, knitted and therefore elastic and soft. Next there was a "barrie coat" of knitted wool, with a band of silk with buttons and elastic bands for the button holes, so that the babe need not suffer from pins or tight clothes.

After this was a long petticoat of soft flannel, with buttons and elastic straps for the button holes also, and then a fine cambric petticoat. Both were embroidered, and then came the robe. This had one yard and a quarter in the length of the skirt. At the bottom set over the hem were two ruffles of fine lace, then came an insertion to match, then five narrow tucks, another row of insertion, five more tucks, and these were headed with insertion. The robe was of fine nainsook. There were two plaits extending loosely from the neck, and two bows and ends of ribbon at the sides. The sleeves were puffed and finished with lace. The cloak was of white cashmere, with a deep flounce of silk embroidery at the bottom and around the cape. A row of tiny bows surrounded this cape, and bows and ends finished the front. White lace insertion was laid around the cloak and cape at equal distances all the way up. There was a mite of a hood of cashmere and lace to go with it. Pink ribbons are for girls and blue for boys. Loving mothers prefer making the garments for the little strangers, and for them these have been described. MATE LEROY.

The Holy Ghost Plant.

In Mexico, Central and South America and in some parts of Cuba and Jamaica a rare and beautiful plant called the "Holy Ghost plant" grows in great profusion. This plant, also known as "the botanical dove," is called the "Holy Ghost plant" on account of the flower, which has the appearance of a dove with expanded wings hovering over the stalk. The entire flower, which is pure white, opens from the end of a long green stem and is very fragrant.

General Mahone In Washington.

The quaintest of all of the national figures in Washington is General William Mahone of Virginia. He is here almost as steadily as when he was a senator. Of course it isn't the same white hat of the finest felt, the same short black coat cut into the waist, the same curiously shaped trousers, full at the thighs and tapering to a tight fit at the ankle above the low cut shoes. But the hat, the coat, the trousers and the shoes are of precisely the patterns which made their appearance in Washington with General Mahone years ago. The finest material enters into the general's wardrobe, and it is never allowed to show age, but the successive outfits are exact reproductions of the curious originals. And so one leaving Washington and returning after a decade sees General Mahone looking precisely as he did.—Washington Correspondent.

Upsetting the Ink Bottle.

"There seems to be," said a man of family, "a certain class of domestic accidents that cannot be definitely accounted for. Among these I should put the upsetting of the ink bottle. Who ever knew how the ink bottle got upset? Here comes Mr. Seven-year-old, who says to his mother, 'Mamma, the ink's upset.' His mother jumps up, saying, 'Why, how did that happen?'

"Some people think that ink bottles, and more particularly children's ink bottles, have a tendency to sort of jump up and prance around and upset themselves; but this is mere theory. Nobody ever saw an ink bottle do that, and it is probable that the question is one of those that must remain without a definite and satisfactory answer."—New York Sun.

Wonders of the Far North.

The wonders of the aurora borealis in the British possessions, just over the line of Alaska, cannot be told. The heavens all winter long are lit up with a golden glow. Indeed I may say the colors—the sparkles and flashes—are so many, constant and varied that no one can describe them. There is practically no day during the year. For two or three months, up to Dec. 15, from 9 to 12 o'clock, there is a sort of dawn, but the rest of the time it is night. It is so clear that you can go out and read a newspaper anywhere.—San Francisco Examiner.

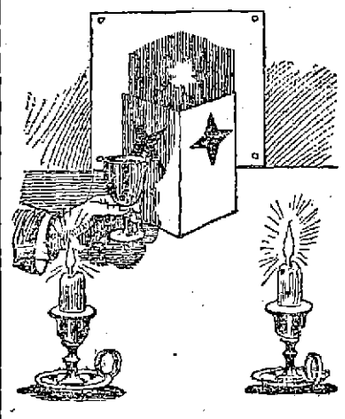
A man can smile grimly under the tortures of the rack, but he cannot tread on a tin tack with his bare foot without a bitter

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

AN INSTRUCTIVE EXPERIMENT IN LIGHT AND COLOR.

A Mistaken Idea About a Cyclone—The Camels Hump—Sand Paper on Trees—Other Matters.

Take a sheet of cardboard and double it in half along its greatest length. In one of the two leaves thus obtained cut out a four pointed star, the one pair of rays being vertical, and the other of course horizontal. Fold down this leaf upon the other and trace with a pencil the outline of the star upon the second leaf. Mark its center (which will be at the point of intersection



THE TRICOLORED STAR.

of its diagonals) and make this point the center of a second star, also four pointed, but whose diagonals shall make an angle of 45 degrees with those of the first star.

After having traced the outline of the second star you must cut it out carefully and place the perforated cardboard on a table, whereon are two lighted candles of the same height, and in front of a sheet of white cartridge paper fixed to the wall and forming the necessary "screen." You must so regulate the angle formed by the two leaves of the cardboard that in the middle of the shadow which it throws on the screen the luminous shapes of two stars shall lie, one upon the other, producing the effect of a single luminous eight pointed star.

If you now cover one of the two openings with a piece of colored glass—green, for example—you will have a tricolored star. The eight external points will be red and green alternately, and a smaller eight pointed star in white will appear in the center of the image. The piece of colored glass may be replaced by a wine glass filled with variously colored liquids.

The Camel's Hump.

Many of the old time scientists, even down to the date of Buffon, who shared in the belief, supposed the camel's hump to be a badge of servitude, a deformity which had been produced by the harsh treatment and excessive loads to which the poor animal was subjected through the many centuries during which he had been employed in the service of his hard taskmaster—man. Further investigation has proved, according to a writer in Popular Science News, that the backbone of the camel is as straight as that of other quadrupeds, and the hump to be but another of those wonderful provisions for its preservation and comfort with which this animal is so lavishly endowed by nature.

The hump is composed of pure fat, a reservoir laid by in time of plenty, upon whose resources the creature can draw at such times as it finds it difficult or impossible to procure a sufficient supply of food. It is to the hump that the camel is indebted for his marvelous powers of abstinence during long periods of continued exertion, and for its capability of existing for still greater lengths of time upon the scantiest of fare. Under the stress of such need the fatty mass is gradually absorbed into the system, which is thus supported during the absence of other nutriment. While this process is going on the hump gradually dwindles, until its diminished size tells with silent eloquence that the limit of the camel's endurance has been reached.

After such an experience or before starting out upon a journey the Arab gives his camel a period of training. In proportion to the severity of the strain, from two to four months of rest and plenty will be the time required for recuperation. Then the index of the hump will be at its largest, thus indicating that the beast has again attained to its best condition.

Schnebelite, the New Explosive.

Yet another smokeless powder has been invented and put to the test. The inventor is M. l'Abbe Schnebelin, who recently gave a trial of his new explosive at Nunhead, says an English journal. In the first place the abbe made some of his powder in the presence of the crowd. Taking some of the powder in its manufactured state, the abbe placed it on an anvil. He commenced by hitting the grains with a hammer, but the concussion did nothing but grind the powder finer. Friction, too, was proved to have no effect upon the substance, and then the abbe applied a lighted match to a small heap of it. Not even a blade of grass was blown up. The powder burned with a bright light, but without the least deflagration. Nothing short of a hermetically sealed quantity is susceptible to concussion. The cartridges were made up with a government bullet, the range was 100 yards, and the bullet went through an eighth-inch plate of Bessemer steel, and through four inches of the wood against which the plate rested. This, too, was with the sporting powder, which is not nearly so strong as the concentrated or warfare powder.

A Mistaken Idea About a Cyclone.

The theory that a cyclone forms a vacuum is absurd, according to an exchange, which says: Withdraw air from a glass jar with an air pump, and a feather within the vacuum formed will drop with the same velocity as lead, or, on the other hand, you can compress air until it is heavier to the square inch than wood, in which case wood will float in the air. The lifting power of a cyclone is caused (1) by the compression or density of the air, and (2) by its velocity. Combining the power of density with that of velocity, which occurs at the center or funnel, no power can resist it. The feeling of suffocation or difficulty in breathing when near the track of a cyclone is caused from the compression of air.

Sandpaper on Trees.

Sandpaper grows on trees in Dutch Guiana, for the leaves of the tree known botanically as the dillenia scabrelia are so rough on the surface that they can be used as sandpaper, says The Engineer.

How the Word "Shebang" Originated.

"Shebanger" was the name formerly applied to a Dutch East India merchant. The temporary pavilion or shed in which he transacted his business was called his shebang, and the word became common as applied to the temporary sheds and other coverings used in mining and frontier life.

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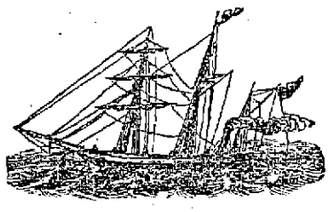

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ANOTHER GRAND VOTING CONTEST.

VALUABLE HOUSE-LOT TO BE PRESENTED

BY THE LOWELL DAILY SUN

TO THE MOST POPULAR SOCIETY OFFICER

IN THE CITY OF LOWELL.

This is the most valuable prize ever offered by a Lowell newspaper. It is in keeping with the magnificent scale upon which THE SUN conducts all its enterprises. It never does anything by halves. When it offers a prize, it is a good one and worth striving for. This time THE SUN proposes to give some worthy citizen of Lowell a chance to provide a home for himself by presenting him as a CHRISTMAS GIFT, a warranty deed of one of the finest house lots in Lowell, containing 5000 square feet of land.

Read the particulars of the contest in the first column below. Who will be the lucky man? If you are an officer or are likely to hold an office in any local organization, don't miss this opportunity to get a home free of cost. The early bird is the one that catches the worm. Begin work at once, and ask your friends and the members of your organization to save THE SUN coupons and vote for you. You can secure this prize if your friends know you are in the contest.

PARTICULARS

—OF THE—

Voting Contest

—FOR—

The Sun House-Lot.

The proprietor of THE LOWELL DAILY SUN has purchased from Messrs. Shaw and Meigs of this city, a fine building lot situated on Columbia street, containing 5000 square feet of land.

This beautiful house-lot is perfectly level with a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 100 feet. It is located in one of the most desirable sections of the city, surrounded by none but first class residences. It is within a few feet of the street railway on Middlesex street, from which Columbia street leads, nearly opposite the beautiful residence of Mr George L. Fowler. The locality is clearly shown by the plan printed in the lower corner of this page, and the particular lot, No 61, is plainly designated thereon.

The conveyance of this lot by a warranty deed to the person designated by THE SUN is safely guaranteed by a bond in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, of which a copy is printed in the next column.

This valuable house-lot will be legally deeded in consideration of the payment of one cent, to the most popular society officer in Lowell to be determined according to the following conditions:—

The contest is open to all gentlemen who are, or who may become officers of any society, organization or club in the city of Lowell. This includes all benevolent, literary, military, social, religious, political and benefit organizations, societies, clubs, companies or associations which elect officers in this city. All the officers of such organizations are eligible as contestants.

The officer whose name appears on the greatest number of coupons or ballots cut from THE LOWELL DAILY SUN, and deposited in THE SUN office within the prescribed time, will be considered the most popular society officer in Lowell.

The ballot will be printed in each issue of THE SUN the last ballot to appear in the issue of Friday, December 15, 1893. The polls will close at nine o'clock on the evening of Monday December 18, 1893. The final result of the vote will be announced as soon as possible after that date, and it is expected that the deed will be passed not later than the 23rd, in order to ensure the lucky officer and his friends a happy Christmas.

Votes may be sent to THE SUN office by messenger or by mail. The result of the balloting will be announced daily during the contest. Copies of the plan of lots may be obtained free of charge at THE SUN office during the contest. Write the name of the officer you desire to vote for together with his office and organization plainly on each ballot.

THE BOND

Under which the deed of the house-lot is guaranteed to the person designated by THE SUN as the most popular Society Officer in Lowell.

Know All Men by These Presents

That we, HARRY E. SHAW and JOE V. MEIGS, Jr, both of Lowell, County of Middlesex, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, are holden and stand firmly bound unto JOHN H HARRINGTON of said Lowell, in the sum of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to the payment of which, to the said obligee, or his executors, administrators, or assigns, we hereby bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators.

THE CONDITION of this obligation is such that whereas the said obligors have agreed to sell and convey unto the said obligee or the person named by him, his executors, administrators or assigns, a certain parcel of real estate situated in Lowell, in said county, and bounded as follows, namely:—Beginning at a point distant about southerly from Middlesex Street, three hundred twenty-six and eleven one-hundredths feet; thence southerly along the westerly side of Columbia Street fifty feet; thence at a right angle westerly one hundred feet; thence at a right angle northerly fifty feet; thence at a right angle easterly one hundred feet to the point of beginning, containing five thousand square feet of land and being Lot No. 61 on a plan of land in Lowell, belonging to H. E. Shaw and J. V Meigs, Jr, surveyed by Osgood & Snell, Aug. 1893.

The same to be conveyed by a good and sufficient WARRANTY DEED of the said obligors, conveying a good and clear title to the same, free from all incumbrances except a restriction not to build within twelve feet of Columbia Street.

AND WHEREAS for such deed and conveyance it is agreed that the said obligee shall pay the sum of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS and ONE CENT, of which sum FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS have been paid this day, and ONE CENT to be paid in cash upon the delivery of said deed.

NOW THEREFORE if the said obligors shall, upon tender by the said obligee or the person named by him, his executors, administrators or assigns of the aforesaid cash sum of ONE CENT at any time within six months from the date of this bond, deliver unto the said obligee or the person named by him, his executors, administrators or assigns A GOOD AND SUFFICIENT DEED as aforesaid, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we hereunto set our hands and seals this seventh day of September, A. D. 1893.

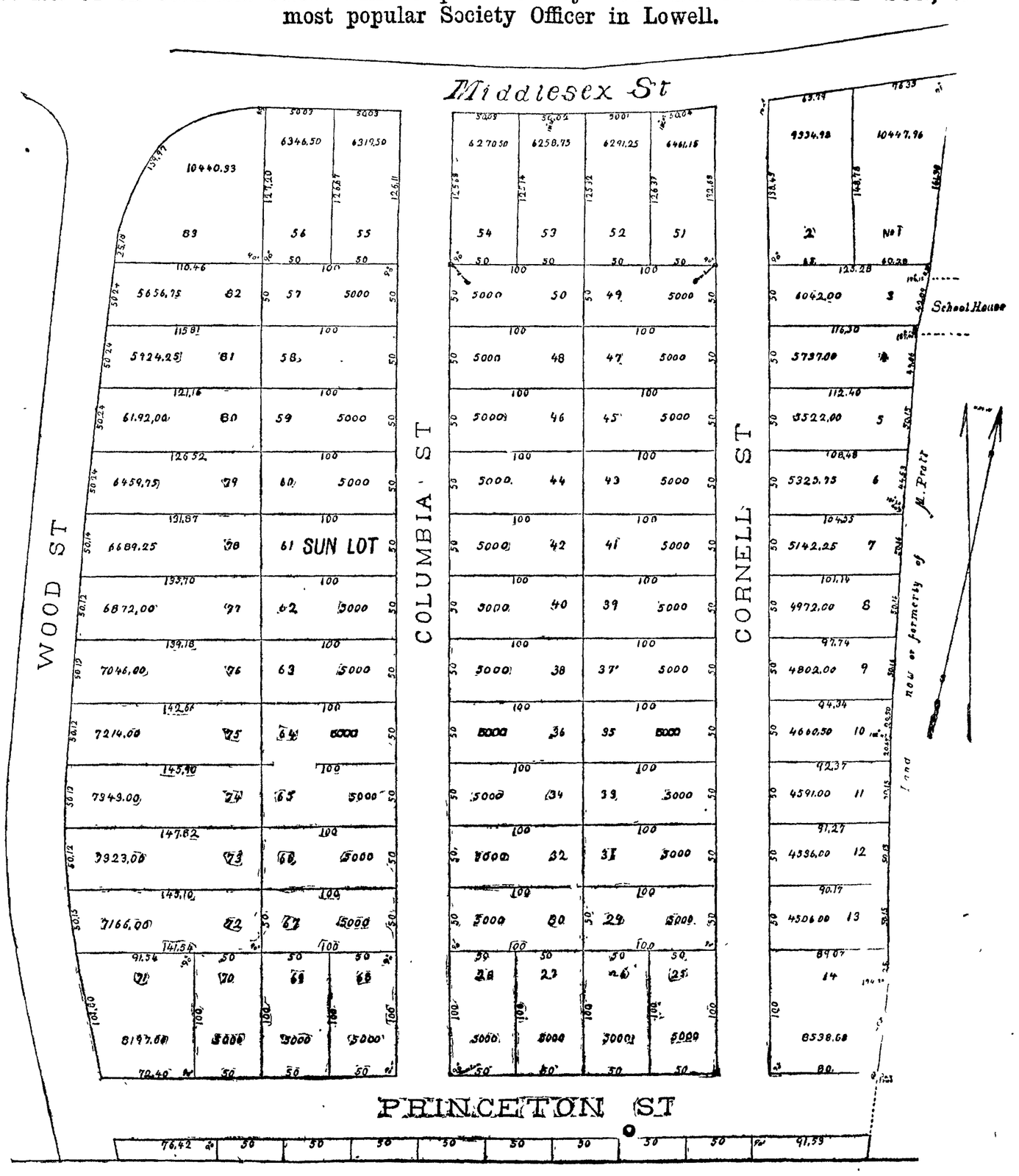
HARRY E. SHAW, (Seal)

JOE V. MEIGS, Jr. (Seal)

PLAN OF LAND IN LOWELL, MASS.

BELONGING TO H. E. SHAW AND J. V. MEIGS, JR.

Lot No. 61 on Columbia Street will be presented by THE LOWELL DAILY SUN, to most popular Society Officer in Lowell.



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The Sun House-Lot.

The proprietor of THE LOWELL DAILY SUN has purchased from Messrs. Shaw and Meigs of this city, a fine building lot situated on Columbia street, containing 5000 square feet of land.

This beautiful house-lot is perfectly level with a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 100 feet. It is located in one of the most desirable sections of the city, surrounded by none but first class residences. It is within a few feet of the street railway on Middlesex street, from which Columbia street leads, nearly opposite the beautiful residence of Mr. George L. Fowler. The locality is clearly shown by the plan printed in the lower corner of this page, and the particular lot, No. 61, is plainly designated thereon.

The conveyance of this lot by a warranty deed to the person designated by THE SUN is safely guaranteed by a bond in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, of which a copy is printed in the next column.

This valuable house-lot will be legally deeded in consideration of the payment of one cent, to the most popular society officer in Lowell to be determined according to the following conditions:—

The contest is open to all gentlemen who are, or who may become officers of any society, organization or club in the city of Lowell. This includes all benevolent, literary, military, social, religious, political and benefit organizations, societies, clubs, companies or associations which elect officers in this city. All the officers of such organizations are eligible as contestants.

The officer whose name appears on the greatest number of coupons or ballots cut from THE LOWELL DAILY SUN, and deposited in THE SUN office within the prescribed time, will be considered the most popular society officer in Lowell.

The ballot will be printed in each issue of THE SUN the last ballot to appear in the issue of Friday, December 15, 1893. The polls will close at nine o'clock on the evening of Monday December 18, 1893 The final result of the vote will be announced as soon as possible after that date, and it is expected that the deed will be passed not later than the 23rd, in order to ensure the lucky officer and his friends a happy Christmas.

Votes may be sent to THE SUN office by messenger or by mail. The result of the balloting will be announced daily during the contest. Copies of the plan of lots may be obtained free of charge at THE SUN office during the contest. Write the name of the officer you desire to vote for together with his office and organization plainly on each ballot.

THE BOND

Under which the deed of the house-lot is guaranteed to the person designated by THE SUN as the most popular Society Officer in Lowell.

Know All Men by These Presents

That we, HARRY E. SHAW and JOE V. MEIGS, Jr, both of Lowell, County of Middlesex, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, are holden and stand firmly bound unto JOHN H. HARRINGTON of said Lowell, in the sum of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to the payment of which, to the said obligee, or his executors, administrators, or assigns, we hereby bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators.

THE CONDITION of this obligation is such that whereas the said obligors have agreed to sell and convey unto the said obligee or the person named by him, his executors, administrators or assigns, a certain parcel of real estate situated in Lowell, in said county, and bounded as follows, namely:—Beginning at a point distant about southerly from Middlesex Street, three hundred twenty-six and eleven one-hundredths feet; thence southerly along the westerly side of Columbia Street fifty feet; thence at a right angle westerly one hundred feet; thence at a right angle northerly fifty feet; thence at a right angle easterly one hundred feet to the point of beginning, containing five thousand square feet of land and being Lot No. 61 on a plan of land in Lowell, belonging to H. E. Shaw and J. V Meigs, Jr, surveyed by Osgood & Snell, Aug. 1893.

The same to be conveyed by a good and sufficient WARRANTY DEED of the said obligors, conveying a good and clear title to the same, free from all incumbrances except a restriction not to build within twelve feet of Columbia Street.

AND WHEREAS for such deed and conveyance it is agreed that the said obligee shall pay the sum of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS and ONE CENT, of which sum FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS have been paid this day, and ONE CENT to be paid in cash upon the delivery of said deed.

NOW THEREFORE if the said obligors shall, upon tender by the said obligee or the person named by him, his executors, administrators or assigns of the aforesaid cash sum of ONE CENT at any time within six months from the date of this bond, deliver unto the said obligee or the person named by him, his executors, administrators or assigns A GOOD AND SUFFICIENT DEED as aforesaid, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we hereunto set our hands and seals this seventh day of September, A. D. 1893.

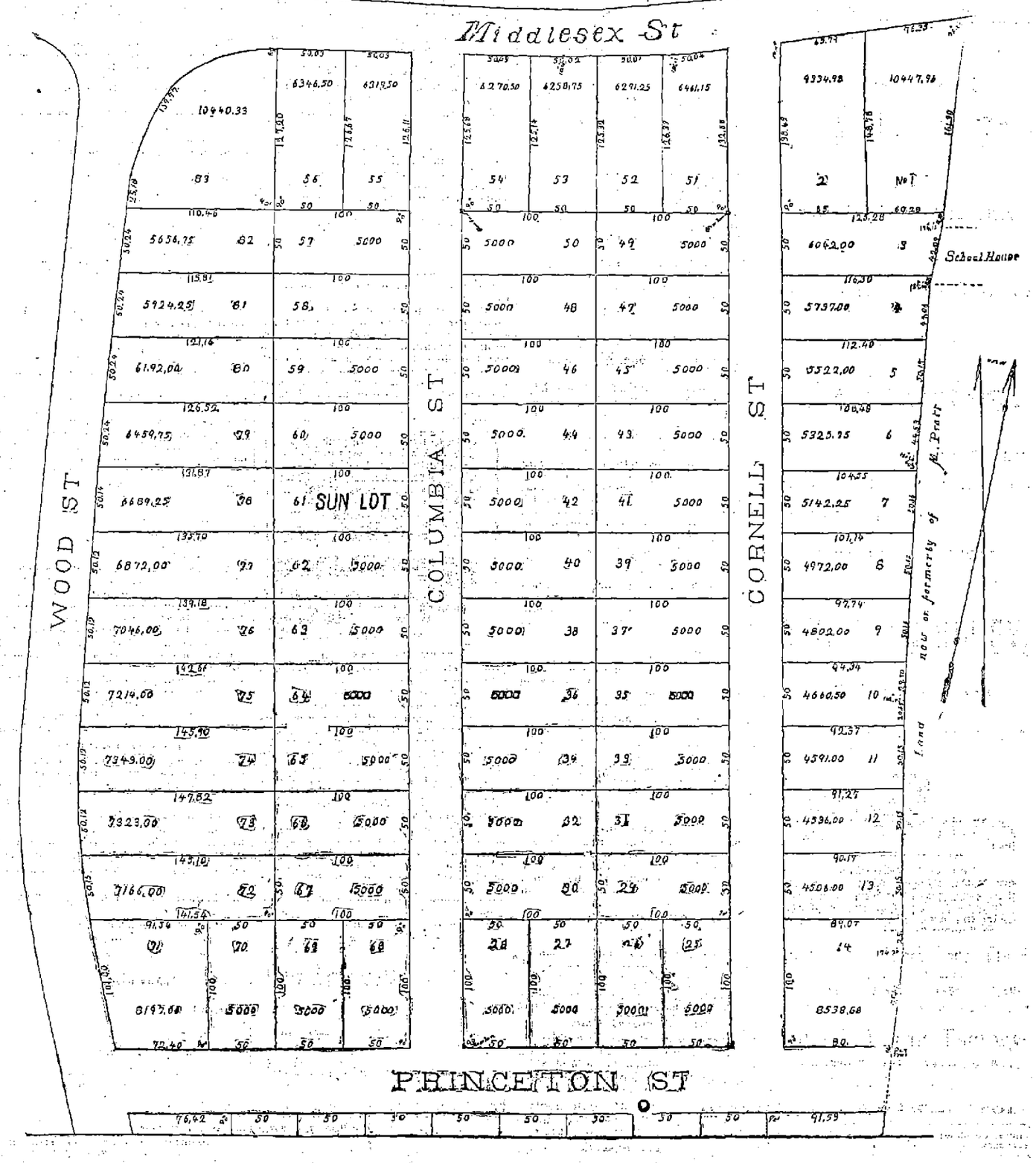
HARRY E. SHAW, (Seal)

JOE V. MEIGS, Jr. (Seal)

PLAN OF LAND IN LOWELL, MASS.

BELONGING TO H. E. SHAW AND J. V. MEIGS, JR.

Lot No. 61 on Columbia Street will be presented by THE LOWELL DAILY SUN, to most popular Society Officer in Lowell.



SUN WEATHER BULLETIN.

ALMANAC FOR SATURDAY, Nov. 11.

Sun Rises........	6 31	Moon Sets..	6 09 pm
Sun Sets.........	4 26	Full Sea	1 00 am
Length of Day..	9 55		1 00 pm

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Forecast for New England: Warmer; fair, east to south winds.

The Crops.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The November returns to the department of agriculture of the rates of yield per acre make the average for corn 22.0 bushels, which is the smallest yield reported, excepting those of 1886, 1887 and 1890, for the past 10 years. The consolidated returns [illegible] make the [illegible] pounds, against [illegible] in 1892. The [illegible] yield of [illegible] 1.50 in 92. The reports as to the yield of buckwheat give a general average of 14.7 bushels an acre, as against 14.1 in 1892 and 05.8 in 1891.

Fictitious Claims.

NEWSPAPERS that dispose of their entire circulation through the news agencies make it a point to crow over their agency sales. THE SUN does not depend upon the unfriendly agents of its competitors for its circulation. It had the largest subscription list in Lowell before any penny daily paper was established here, and has it yet. THE SUN delivers to more regular paid subscribers than any two papers in Lowell. The papers that go into the houses and that count with advertisers are those delivered to regular subscribers.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smoke Tower's Corner cigar.

The Pawtucket church holds a fair next week.

The executive committee of the Mule Spinners met last night.

The Sons of St. George met last night for their monthly meeting.

Rev. G. W. Harris preaches at the Centralville M. E. church tomorrow.

The Obian club held a social in Wells' hall last night at which fully 200 were in attendance.

Music hall restaurant under new management. Come and board with us; we will make you fat.

Samuel J. Bigelow and Addie L. Clifford, both of this city, were married by Rev. R. A. Greene, Nov. 4.

Lowell had two sessions of the high court in October; there will be no more sessions here until next month.

Work has been begun on the new park at North Billerica, to be presented the town by the Talbot mills people.

Monday was Inspector Laflamme's birthday. He was the recipient of a fine crayon portrait of his wife and children.

The carbonite portable heater is for sale by J. J. Gaynor & Co., 22, 24 and 26 Prescott street. Give them a call.

The number of marriage certificates issued up to close of business yesterday by the city clerk was 885, against 859 for the same period last year.

Sarah L. Purple of 49 Tyler street slipped on a banana skin near the Opera house last night and fractured her ankle. She was taken to the hospital in the ambulance.

In Frye village, Westford, as the result of an election wager, Mrs. Hugh F. Dailey is to wheel Mrs. Francis Hosmer from her residence to the railroad station. The date is to be selected later.

George Doherty fell from a freight car in the Boston & Maine yard yesterday afternoon and Dr. Ricker and the ambulance took him to St. John's hospital. He sustained injuries about the head.

The November number of the United Service has a long and interesting story of the Fort Fisher fight, and in which there is honorable mention of the work of Brig. Gen. Adelbert Ames, son-in-law to the late Gen. Butler.

The giving way of a portion of the foundation of the cloth room of the Lawrence company yesterday, caused some alarm among the operatives. The employes left the building for the day at the suggestion of Superintendent Hill.

The meeting of the city hall commission which was to have taken place last evening was postponed to enable Mayor Pickman to attend the reception of the Martin Luthers to Gov-elect Greenhalge in Huntington hall. Both the mayor and the governor elect are members.

In THE SUN contest it will be seen that President Bowers of the Reform club goes to the head of the list with a total vote of 4228. S. P. O'Boyle of the Immaculate Conception comes up to 989 and sixth place. Everyone sending in votes should see that they are marked with the name of the candidate.

A diminutive afternoon contemporary yesterday printed a long story about an alleged new athletic club in this city. The same article with but a change in place of club was printed in the New York Sun of a few days ago;in fact the said contemporary uses paste pot and shears almost exclusively, not excepting the day after election, when it copied word for word an article from the Globe, applauding itself for predicting the election of Greenhalge, before the election had ceased.

The Merrimack Valley Universalist conference will meet in the First Universalist church next Wednesday. The program will include: Conference meeting, Rev. H. B. Smith, of Nashua, leading; sermon by Rev. W. E. Gibbs of Lawrence, subject: "The Ideal Life;" conference meeting led by Rev. R. A. Green; address, "Are Universalists a religious people?" Rev. A. A. Ross of Haverhill; address, "The christian view of influence," Rev. F. A. Gray of Nashua. The addresses will be followed by discussion and the conference will adjourn at 4 p. m.

The premises in North Tewksbury owned and occupied by Myron Reed were the scene of a big fire yesterday. The house and barn were burned to the ground, all efforts to stay the progress of the flames being unsuccessful. Mr. Reed lost $130 in money and all his furniture. It is understood that there was an insurance of $1000 on the house but none on the furniture. It is supposed that the fire caught from a defective flue. The house, which was a somewhat antiquated structure and situated near the town farm, was built and formerly owned by the late Col. J. M. G. Parker.

The Annual Visitation.

Rev. Mother Vincent, O. S. D., of St. Catharine convent, Kentucky, is making the annual visitation of the houses of the order in the east. She is accompanied by Sister Raymunda and is now at St. Michael's convent. The children of the school gave her a reception in the school hall yesterday afternoon. The program was as follows: A welcome, by little Kittie Breen; song, by the Minins; reading, Bessie O'Neil; song, by first class, "The Nightingale"; recitation, Alice McEvoy; song, by the boys wishes, by twelve little girls; duet, Nellie Callahanand Gertie Marley; reading, Nellie Keith; song, "Dreaming of Mother"; alittle girl's speech, Baby Cassidy; final chorus, Red Roses.

Rev. Fr. O'Brien thanked the children in behalf of Mother Vincent and complimented them in the perfect manner in which they executed their parts in the entertainment.

Wall paper at 18 Church street.

A delicious smoke—Old Hundred cigar.

T. C. Lee, Fire Insurance, Donovan Bl'dg.

Best work, lowest price, at the Boston Dental Parlors.

E. G. Parker, 21 E. Merr'k st., sells best Haxall flour in the world for $4.90 per bbl.

The police arrest our coffee, they know a good thing after they try it. Music hall restaurant.

Chelmsford lodge of Odd Fellows is to observe its anniversary Nov. 21 by an entertainment.

Patten & Co. have the finest potted plants and cut flowers in the city, Shedd's block, Central street.

It is stated that D company of the Cadets is to hold a kirmess in Huntington hall during the winter.

Our boarders say we give the best board in the city, 21 meals for $3. Music hall restaurant Dutton street.

1000 tons No. 2 Chestnut coal to be sold for $5 per ton. Call at once at D. W. Horne & Son's, 7 Central street.

The annual meeting of the Y. W. C. A. will hold its annual meeting at the First Congregational church tomorrow afternoon.

In view of the fact that the question of the adoption of a city charter is to come up the municipal election will have added interest.

New raisins and currants 7 cent a pound, 4 pounds for 25 cent at Farley's Cash Grocery, 140 Gorham street. See advertisement.

Rev. G. H. Johnson of the John street church preaches tomorrow upon "God's Spirit and the World's" and "The House of God."

Oranges are coming into the market; give your order to Killpatrick Bros., store, 4 Merrimack street, and at the Merrimack street depot.

The greatest favor you can confer on friends is to give them your photo. The place to get photos taken is at Marion's, Barristers hall.

Down in Fall River business men are expressing themselves in favor of a holiday on election day, in order to give working people a chance to vote.

Medical Examiner Irish gave heart disease as the cause of the death of Edward Barry. The relatives of Mr. Barry in Boston have been notified of his sudden death.

Mr. Frank Clark, principal of the evening high school was thrown from his bicycle yesterday afternoon,and so badly wrenched that he was unable to attend school last night.

John Rafferty of North Powder, Ore., writes to Postmaster Burbank inquiring the residence in Lowell of his sisters Rosa and Kate, as he has important information for them.

Get rid of that cough or you will soon go where the angels sing; likewise there will be singing at your house but you will not see it. The Palace Pharmacy will put up cough medicine that will cure.

In a letter from Chicago Mr. J. P. Battles tells a SUN man that he (the SUN man) ought to be thankful that he is not at the fair to see the ruin accompanying the demolition of the fair buildings.

The L. S. C. club had a sociable at Hibernian hall last evening and had an attendance of about 150 couples. Heathcote's orchestra furnished music and dancing was indulged in till about 1 o'clock.

A. L. Kittredge & Co. are up to the times "hard times." They are up to the prices "low prices." If you want work done they can furnish first class work for you. Painting, graining, kalsomining, etc.

It is stated that there is objection to the use of the high school building for evening school purposes. The objection will have no weight with the school committee because the building was put up for school purposes.

The Burke Temperance Institute held the second of their series of socials at their hall on Middle street last evening. A large number of members and their friends were present and passed the evening in dancing.

Tuesday evening next the local union of Christian Endeavor of Lowell and vicinity hold their union meeting at the High street Congregational church. Samuel B. Capen of Boston is to speak on "Christian Citizenship."

The printed copies of the proposed amendment of the city charter are ready for distribution, and they will soon be circulated about the city. As it is to be voted upon at the city election the voters should study it carefully.

If the prediction is made that the construction of the overhead wires is becoming unsafe, the heavy sleet and snow storms the coming winter will cause great damage by breaking the weakened lines, poles and cross arms.

The annual meeting of the Lowell Cricket and Athletic association will be held at the St. Charles Hotel, next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of general business.

A young man saw an item in Thursday's SUN in relation to the enrolling of seamen in the cause of Brazil to man the new fleet now fitting out in New York harbor. He is to make application for a berth, as he has served in the U. S. navy.

The anniversary of Garfield Purple Star lodge of Orangemen was observed by a concert and ball in Manchester Unity hall last evening. About 200 people were present. Rev. Dr. Court made an address. The grand march began at 9.30 and was led by Floor Director Robert Shaw and Miss Emma Robinson. The aids were Samuel Hoey, William J. Kirkpatrick, Thomas Doole and James Hall.

There was an exciting game of old fashioned "peggy" on the South common yesterday afternoon watched by about 150 people. The contestants were John J. Ryan, W. H. Merritt, and Mr Kearns on one side, and J. J. Courtney, Wm. Fitzgerald and Neil Sullivan on the other. The Ryan team won in two rounds, 100 to 70 and 100 to 80. Last evening the losers set up a supper for all hands.

The Merrimack Clothing Co.

Here are bids for public patronage. Two cases camel's hair shirts and drawers at 60 cents, worth $1; two cases elegant fleece lined shirts and drawers,at 75 cents' worth $1; 100 dozen men's winter caps at 25 and 50 cents each; 100 all wool frieze ulsters at $12, worth $18 anywhere. Study your own interest then, and look at these before you buy. We don't make big displays in the papers. Our customers are our best advertisement. Our windows are large and look well, but they don't reflect our assortment by any means. To appreciate its extent you must step inside. Please do so. The Merrimack Clothing Co.

POLICE JOTTINGS.

Officer Breault arrested James Doyle, a nine year old lad, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of larceny. He entered a boarding house on Merrimack street near Cabot and stole three watches belonging to the boarders, and then went next door and secured two more. He had hidden two of the watches, one he sold to John Mead for 25 cents and he refused to tell what he did with the other, although it is thought he will confess later. Mead was arrested for receiving stolen property.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 53 MER'K ST.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

It is not yet decided that the republicans will hold a ratification meeting although the "troops" are yelling for one. It is suggested that Gov. McKinley speak at the meeting if one is held.

It is stated that no definite time has been fixed for the meeting of a certain ecclesiastical council to investigate charges against a pastor, because the second party interested will not appear before the council. This second party is in a down east town.

The additional driven wells at the city farm are being sunk rapidly and it is probable that before the winter comes the company will have wells enough to supply the amount contracted for. The failure of the company to supply the required quantity of 500,000 gallons a day from the original number of well was because the nature of the strata was not fully understood.

A positive and absolute sale by public auction, of a large lot of furniture, ranges, stoves, carpets, etc., belonging to Leroy Lenfest, the Middle street furniture dealer, Lowell, is to take place next Friday morning, at the new Parker building Middle street. There is a large lot of it; it is both new and second hand; is good and will be sold for just what it will bring for cash. The variety is great and the sale rain or shine. J. E. Conant & Co. in charge.

OUR THEATRES.

OPERA HOUSE.—It was a small audience which greeted J. K. Murray last evening, when Glendalough a romantic Irish drama, was presented, yet it was an appreciative attendance, and its criticisms of the show will undoubtedly bring out large houses today. Glendalough is an Irish drama unlike the majority of its kind, inasmuch as the hero, Terence O'Toole (Mr. Murray) is a well educated, witty and manly school teacher, while the heroine, Kathleen O'Connor, is a refined young lady, with a delightful brogue. To be sure the villain is an English lord, and of course he has a more villainous Irish henchman. The plot is interesting and if it has weak points they are overlooked in one's appreciation of the acting, which was good throughout.

The scenery was indeed beautiful and each scene was applauded the Glen of Glendalough and Granger's leap being particularly finely set, while the tableau in this latter scene was encored again and again. Mr. Murray besides his histrionic abilities possesses a sweet baritone voice which he used to good effect. His rendition of that grand old ballad "Kathleen Mavourneen," during which the aged and famous composer of the song, Prof. F. Nichols Crouch led the orchestra, was very fine. The applause which greeted the composer and the song was tremendous. Miss Clara Lane, the leading lady is also a pretty singer, her numbers all meeting with favor. It would not do to leave an account of the play without mentioning the efforts of Samuel and Kitty Norton, who in the roles of Dr. Curley and Mrs. O'Hara respectively added considerably to the enjoyment of the show. They are jig dancers with few if any equals. Their portion of the stately minuet in the closing act was again very laughable. Two crowded houses should witness this fine drama which will be produced this afternoon and evening.

The Stoddard lecture sale in Philadelphia has beaten all previous record. It opened Thursday morning and before night the entire theatre for the entire course was sold; the same condition of things exists at the Boston theatre. Mr. Stoddard will be in Lowell on Friday nights during December.

Manager Cosgrove announces for next week Annie Ward Tiffany in Lady Blarney on Thursday evening, and "Hands Across the Sea" on Friday and Saturday.

SEEN AND HEARD.

The following story from an exchange will be of interest to the hundreds of theatre goers of our city:

A catchy title has inestimable value for a play or a book.

Some years ago a story was given to the public without a name and a prize of $2000 was offered for the best suitable title. Later a theatrical manager provided a nameless play, and offered a large reward for the breeziest way of designating it. Both the book publisher and the play producer erred,as was subsequently shown, in giving their wares to the public unlabelled. A good title is worth as much as a good play or a good story.

Even though the play be poor a taking title serves as a bait to draw the public.

Manager Charles Frohman knows the full value of a properly labelled play. Since he became prominent in metropolitan management he has been very lucky and very skillful too, in naming his plays. He has always succeeded in getting names that pleased the public ear and aroused the public curiosity.

After "Shenandoah," his first production was the farce-comedy "All the Comforts of Home."

William Gillette wrote the piece and it bandied around without a name for weeks. Gillette suggested "All the Comforts" for it; somebody else said a short title was best and easier to remember, and thought "Comforts" would be a good name. Mr. Frohman hit upon the final title, "All the Comforts of Home." It is really a good title, because it is entirely applicable, in the first place, and in the next, the expression is as familiar, almost, as any in the English language.

Belasco DeMille's big comedy drama was finished for several months and actually in rehearsal before the title was decided upon. One title was in favor for awhile, "The Banker,"and that title might have been adopted were it not that there were several playes with titles that designated business or professions.

The short and meaningful title, "Mercy," received a good deal of consideration, and came near being adopted, but Dramatist Belasco had from the first stuck to the comprehensive and crisp title "Men and Women," which he took from the well known Shakesperian quotation: "All the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players."

"The Lost Paradise" was the name of that piece in the original German of Fulda, and the name is really what Charles Frohman bought the play for.

"The Girl I Left Behind Me" is probably the nicest and the most romantic and sentimental title ever bestowed upon a modern play. The melody and the song that are known by this title are as familiar as "Home, Sweet Home." It always suggests separated lovers and true loyal hearts.

Like other Frohman plays, Belasco and Flyles' piece went into rehearsal still unchristened. To W. W. Furst, leader of the Empire Theatre orchestra, was assigned the task of writing the incidental music for the play. Nothing was more natural than that in military drama martial melody should be introduced and as there is no music dearer the soldier's heart than the strains of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," it was only reasonable that that theme should enter into the musical composition of the piece. When at rehearsal Mr. Frohman heard the first bars of "Brighton Camp," as the tune used to be called over 100 years ago on the west coast of England, he said to Belasco:

"There's my title for this play!"

"What?" the dramatist asked.

"The Girl I Left Behind Me," said Mr. Frohman.

It was then and there christened "The Girl I Left Behind Me," a title which is as appropriate as it is attractive.

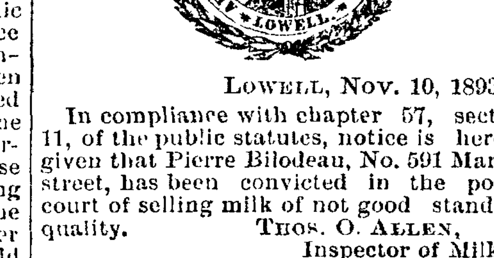
Louis Alexander,

Formerly of 5th avenue, New York, successor to Emerson, importing tailor, 65 Central street, has the latest novelties. Makes fine work a specialty. Is sure to please you.

Big Sale of Crockery,

Glassware and tinware at Dickson Bros., tea store, Merrimack street, sign of the big steaming teapot.

Money loaned on endorsed notes, personal securities and second mortgages on real estate by J. B. Swift, 9 Barristers hall. Telephone 405-4.



LOWELL, Nov. 10, 1893.

In compliance with chapter 57, section 11, of the public statutes, notice is hereby given that Pierre Bilodeau, No. 591 Market street, has been convicted in the police court of selling milk of not good standard quality.

THOS. O. ALLEN,
Inspector of Milk.

BIJOU THEATRE

JOHN E. STOKES, Prop. and Manager.

ENTIRE WEEK, COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH,

Matinee Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

The New Sensational Success,

THE - DUPREZ

American Folly Co.

A Host of Specialty Artists.
A Glory of Vaudeville Stars.

Grand Marches, Grand Choruses,
Farce Comedy, Comic Opera,
High Class Vaudeville,

Prices: 10c., 20c., 30c.

Robertson & Co.,

BARGAIN HOUSE-FURNISHERS,

56, 58 and 60 Central Street, Lowell.

For the benefit of those who contemplate house-keeping, whether on a large or small scale, we have prepared a set of Plans so arranged in goods and prices as to be adapted to the wants of all classes, and which will be found of the greatest assistance to beginners and others who aim to get the best possible results for their money, and which combine the greatest possible usefulness with the least possible expenditure. These Plans will be known as

Robertson's Exclusive Adjustable Plans

and are the outcome of our very extensive dealings with the public and our thorough knowledge of their requirements. We claim for them the following essential elements, on which we base their success:

ORIGINALITY. BECAUSE no house in our business has ever proposed or adopted any such plans for securing to the purchaser such benefits as these afford, and because no matter what competitors may promise or hold out in copying these plans (as they undoubtedly will) they must fall far short of the quality, even if the quantity and prices are the same. On this particular point you get our guarantee.

FEASIBILITY. BECAUSE these plans have been originated and prepared by us, not merely for an advertisement, but are intended as a positive benefit to the purchaser in helping him to secure such goods as will give the greatest satisfaction in every respect. AND WE GUARANTEE that the goods set forth in either plan, if taken altogether, shall be found from $15 to $50 cheaper than they can be bought for elsewhere.

POPULARITY. BECAUSE all intending purchasers can find in these plans the realization of their ideas, and because no matter which you accept, you will find it is just exactly as if you had ramed it yourself.

Conant & Company.

338 and 340 Central Street.

(NEW NUMBERS.)

Horse and Stable Furnishings.

BODY BRUSHES, 50c., 75c., $1.00, $2.00.
MANE BRUSHES, 30c., 50c., 75c.
CURRY COMBS, 20c., 30c., 42c.

Joseph Ruby

Son of Harry K. Ruby, of Columbia, Pa.,

Suffered From Birth

With a Severe Form of

Scrofula Humor

"Until my boy was six years of age he was from birth a **terrible sufferer** from scrofulous humor. Sores would appear on him and spread until as **Large as a Dollar** and then discharge, followed by others, so that the larger part of his body was **one mass of sores** all the time, especially severe on his legs and back of his ears and on his head. The humor had a very offensive odor, and caused

Intense Itching

We cannot tell how that poor boy suffered in all those years. Physicians did not effect a cure. At last I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla, as my druggist recommended it. In about two weeks the Sarsaparilla began to have effect. The sores commenced to heal up; the flesh began to look more natural and healthy. Then the scales came off and all over his body new and healthy flesh and skin formed. When he had taken two bottles he was entirely free from sores, having only the scars to show where they had been. These have all disappeared. We are unable to express our thanks for the good

Hood's Sarsaparilla

has done our little boy." HARRY K. RUBY, Box 356, Columbia, Pennsylvania.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Winter OVERCOATS.

We have thousands of them of every Style, Make and Fabric. We can meet any demand for color; we can gratify any desire in taste. We have not bought up a lot of poorly made OVERCOATS to sell cheap, but offer you our own first-class clothing at prices lower than the lowest for equally well made garments. We want you to see, to become acquainted with our present offerings in OVERCOATS, the buying will take care of itself.

J. L. CHALIFOUX,
GENERAL OUTFITTER,
Nos. 27 to 35 Central Street.

Bicycle - Sundries

AT HALF PRICE.

First Class Repairing in all its Branches

Wheels to Rent by the Hour or Day.

O. G. CLOUGH,
7 John St., Lowell, Mass

DR. GEO. J. CONSTANTINEAU
SURGEON DENTIST
Rooms 17, 18, 19, 20, Bon Marche Building Merrimack St. LOWELL

Do You Make Pies?

Try a Package of

CRYSTALIZED PIE PREPARATION

Plum, Apricot, Raisin, Raspberry, Blackberry, Huckleberry, Peach, Apple and Cherry,

ONLY 10c. PER PACKAGE.

CANNED MACKEREL put up with Tomato Sauce, 25c. PER CAN.

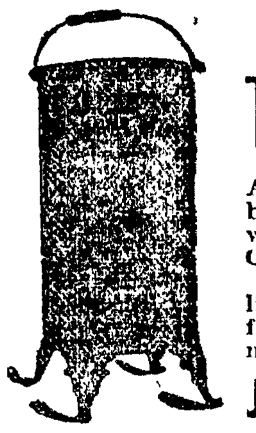
THE BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY
Old No. 199 Middlesex St. New No. 455.
CALEB L. SMITH, Proprietor.

All Kinds Of
Picture Framing Done
—AT—
MAKER'S,
COR. MERRIMACK AND JOHN STS.,
At Fully One-Third Under Usual Price.

A discussion which took place the other evening among a number of old smokers was as to the merits of the best Cigar and the honors easily came to

Curfew 10c. Cigar.

W. A. LEW. 20 John Street.
Clothing, Cleansed, Dyed and Pressed
Orders received for cleaning dying and pressing promptly and neatly executed.



SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN!

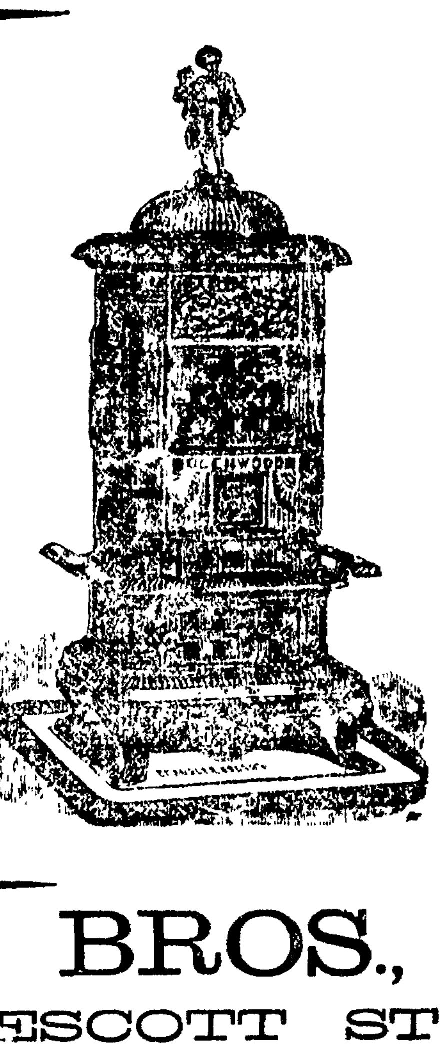
The Carbonite Portable Heater.

A portable heating stove. No gas, no odor, no funnel. Can be carried from room to room and thereby heat many rooms with the same heater. Actual cost of fuel one cent per hour. Come and see them.

We carry a full line of Parlor and Bedroom Stoves, and a line of first-class Ranges. A good No. 7 Range with Hot Closet for $10. Stove Pipe, Zinc and Zink Boards. A large consignment of Comfortables just received. Come and see us.

J. J. GAYNOR & CO., 22 to 28 Prescott St.

"Glenwood" Stoves.



A little fire in the Parlor just to take the chill off is all you require at present, but the winter will soon be with us and if you want to keep comfortable this winter purchase a

"Glenwood" Range
OR
Parlor Stove.

The "Glenwood" line of Stoves is acknowledged to be the Highest Grade in the market. The numerous expressions of satisfaction coming from people who use them and the valuable testimonials from expert judges is sufficient to convince anyone that there is no better stoves than the "Glenwood."

They cost no more than inferior goods and for that reason people should take no other stove than the "Glenwood."

We have a full line of these goods always in stock.

GOOKIN BROS.,
17 TO 31 PRESCOTT ST

A SHORT TRUE STORY FOR WOMEN

IN FIVE CHAPTERS.

—XX—

CHAPTER I.—The $4 Eton.

Imagine such a thing! A double-breasted, reefer, Eton suit, of heavy flannel, warm enough for the lowest Lowell mercuries; strong and serviceable, in handsome shades of Navy blue, brown, dark green and black and as trim and stylish as anything seen on the street, and all for $4! The story starts well, doesn't it?

CHAPTER II.—The $6 Empire.

Have you seen our Empire Blouse Suit, made of Diagonal Serge in a wide variety of colors, and made doubly desirable for warmth and wear by being lined throughout? We are fitting the ladies of Lowell in this handsome suit for $6. We should be backward about disclosing this absurdly low price, only we know that in these hard times you won't think any the less of us for paring our prices way down to the core.

CHAPTER III.—Concerning Cashmeres.

The first two chapters have probably fairly well prepared you for surprises. That is fortunate, for here comes one of the surprises of your life. A Cashmere—a perfectly made, stylish, and beautifully made Cashmere Suit for $8! These are especially rich and heavy goods; and these suits (and the $4 and $6 suits as well) have the big 4½ yard skirt, now so distinctly AU FAIT.

CHAPTER IV.—$19 Tailor-Mades.

What woman does not admire a tailor-made suit? But tailor-made suits have hitherto been a little uppish in price. We have something in tailor-made that we are rather surprised at ourselves. It is All-Wool, Homespun, in various shades, and stitched throughout with silk and trimmed throughout with military braid; and we will fit you in it perfectly for $10. How can we do this, you ask? There are people in the trade asking the same thing?

CHAPTER V.—Our High Grade Custom work.

If you want something extraordinarily nice, something full of individuality, that will perfectly suit your personality, as well as perfectly fit your figure, we will make up a tailor-made suit in different fabric for from $10 to $35. We have just received a beautiful line of serges and other goods for winter suits, all of superior quality; and our custom department, you must remember, is in charge of a lady of long experience at home and abroad, with a thorough knowledge of what is correct and in good taste.

For the rest of this interesting story, call at our new store, which is full of all that is latest, best and most reasonable in Suits, Cloaks, Capes and Furs.

—oOo—

The Beaver Cloak Comp'y

35 Merrimack Street Lowell.

PIANO FOR $50.
STOOL AND COVER.
Five Dollars Cash and Five Dollars Per Month.
Gardner's Music Store,
No. 45 Prescott Street, Lowell, Mass.

DR. WALKER DENTIST Wyman's Exchange

Choice New Fresh Prunes, 10c. lb.
Choice New Cal. Prunes, 10c. lb.
The Enterprise Cash Grocery and Tea House, No. 5 Prescott Street.

PARLOR STOVES AND RANGES.

We have them in a large variety of patterns and prices

FROM $3 TO $45.

Cash or Instalments. We take your old stove in part payment for a new one.

Don't buy a Range till you have seen our

New Century.

The Handsomest and Best.

A complete line of Furniture, Carpets, etc., always on hand.
For the Latest Designs.
For the Best Goods.
For the Lowest Prices.
For the Easiest Terms, go to

A. E. O'HEIR & CO.

Office: 10 and 12 MerrimackStreet,
(Opposite Post Office.)

N. B.—Auction Sales conducted in all parts of the city or state.

M. J. BRADY,
MILLINER.

Is offering good quality Felt Hats untrimmed at

23 and 49c. each.
Worth from 75c. to $1.00.
Call and Get One.
19, 21 PALMER ST.

Choice New Raisins

10c. lb., 3 lbs. 25c.
The Enterprise Cash Grocery
Nos. 5 and 6 Prescott Street.

Low Prices

—o—

NEW RAISINS, 7c. lb., 4 lbs. for 25c.

NEW CURRANTS, 7c. lb., 4 lbs. for 25c.

SEEDLESS RAISINS, 8c. lb.

NEW PRUNES, 10c. lb.

NEW CITRON, 15c. lb.

FARLEY'S .:. CASH .:. GROCERY,
New No. 140 Gorham St.

New Seedless Raisins,
15c., 2 lbs. 25c.
Best New Cleaned Currants 12c. pkg.
The Enterprise Cash Grocery and Tea House, 5 and 6 Prescott Street.

BILLHEADS of every description printed at short notice at the SUN office.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SUN WEATHER BULLETIN.

ALMANAC FOR SATURDAY, NOV. 11.

SUN RISES	6 31	MOON SETS	5 00 PM
SUN SETS	4 26	FULL SEA	1 00 AM
LENGTH OF DAY	9 55		1 00 PM

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Forecast for New England: Warmer; fair, east to south winds.

The Crops.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The November returns to the department of agriculture of the rates of yield per acre make the average for corn 22.6 bushels, which is the smallest yield reported, excepting those of 1886, 1887 and 1890, for the past 10 years. The consolidated returns from tobacco make the yield per acre 635.2 pounds, as against 682.8 pounds in 1892. The average yield of hay is 1.52 tons an acre, as against 1.59 in 1892. The reports as to the yield of buckwheat give a general average of 14.7 bushels an acre, as against 14.1 in 1892 and 05.8 in 1891.

Fictitious Claims.

NEWSPAPERS that dispose of their entire circulation through the news agencies make it a point to crow over their agency sales. THE SUN does not depend upon the unfriendly agencies of its competitors for its circulation. It had the largest subscription list in Lowell before any penny daily paper was established here, and has it yet. THE SUN delivers to more regular paid subscribers than any two papers in Lowell. The papers that go into the houses and that count with advertisers are those delivered to regular subscribers.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smoke Tower's Corner cigar.

The Pawtucket church holds a fair next week.

The executive committee of the Mule Spinners met last night.

The Sons of St. George met last night for their monthly meeting.

Rev. G. W. Harris preaches at the Centralville M. E. church tomorrow.

The Obian club held a social in Wells' hall last night at which fully 200 were in attendance.

Music hall restaurant under new management. Come and board with us; we will make you fat.

Samuel J. Bigelow and Addie L. Clifford, both of this city, were married by Rev. R. A. Greene, Nov. 4.

Lowell had two sessions of the high court in October; there will be no more sessions here until next month.

Work has been begun on the new park at North Billerica, to be presented the town by the Talbot mills people.

Monday was Inspector Laflamme's birthday. He was the recipient of a fine crayon portrait of his wife and children.

The carbonite portable heater is for sale by J. J. Gaynor & Co., 22, 24 and 26 Prescott street. Give them a call.

The number of marriage certificates issued up to close of business yesterday by the city clerk was 885, against 859 for the same period last year.

Sarah L. Purple of 49 Tyler street slipped on a banana skin near the Opera house last night and fractured her ankle. She was taken to the hospital in the ambulance.

In Frye village, Westford, as the result of an election wager, Mrs. Hugh F. Dailey is to wheel Mrs. Francis Hosmer from her residence to the railroad station. The date is to be selected later.

George Doherty fell from a freight car in the Boston & Maine yard yesterday afternoon and Dr. Ricker and the ambulance took him to St. John's hospital. He sustained injuries about the head.

The November number of the United Service has a long and interesting story of the Fort Fisher fight, and in which there is honorable mention of the work of Brig. Gen. Adelbert Ames, son-in-law to the late Gen. Butler.

The giving way of a portion of the foundation of the cloth room of the Lawrence company yesterday, caused some alarm among the operatives. The employes left the building for the day at the suggestion of Superintendent Hill.

The meeting of the city hall commission which was to have taken place last evening was postponed to enable Mayor Pickman to attend the reception of the Martin Luthers to Gov-elect Greenhalge in Huntington hall. Both the mayor and the governor elect are members.

In THE SUN contest it will be seen that President Bowers of the Reform club goes to the head of the list with a total vote of 4228. S. P. O'Boyle of the Immaculate Conception comes up to 969 and sixth place. Everyone sending in votes should see that they are marked with the name of the candidate.

A diminutive afternoon contemporary yesterday printed a long story about an alleged new athletic club in this city. The same article with but a change in place of club was printed in the New York Sun of a few days ago in fact the said contemporary uses paste pot and shears almost exclusively, not excepting the day after election, when it copied word for word an article from the Globe, applauding itself for predicting the election of Greenhalge, before the election had ceased.

The Merrimack Valley Universalist conference will meet in the First Universalist church next Wednesday. The program will include: Conference meeting, Rev. H. B. Smith, of Nashua, leading; sermon by Rev. W. E. Gibbs of Lawrence, subject: "The Ideal Life;" conference meeting led by Rev. R. A. Green: address, "Are Universalists a religious people?" Rev. A. A. Ross of Haverhill: address, "The christian view of influence." Rev. F. A. Gray of Nashua. The addresses will be followed by discussion and the conference will adjourn at 4 p. m.

The premises in North Tewksbury owned and occupied by Myron Reed were the scene of a big fire yesterday. The house and barn were burned to the ground, all efforts to stay the progress of the flames being unsuccessful. Mr. Reed lost $130 in money and all his furniture. It is understood that there was an insurance of $1000 on the house but none on the furniture. It is supposed that the fire caught from a defective flue. The house, which was a somewhat antiquated structure and situated near the town farm, was built and formerly owned by the late Col. J. M. G. Parker.

The Annual Visitation.

Rev. Mother Vincent, O. S. D., of St. Catharine convent, Kentucky, is making the annual visitation of the houses of the order in the east. She is accompanied by Sister Raymunda and is now at St. Michael's convent. The children of the school gave her a reception in the school hall yesterday afternoon. The program was as follows: A welcome, by little Kittie Breen; song, by the Minims; reading, Bessie O'Neil; song, by first class, "The Nightingale"; recitation, Alice McEvoy; song, by the boys wishes, by twelve little girls; duet, Nellie Callahanand Gertie Marley; reading, Nellie Keith; song, "Dreaming of Mother"; a little girl's speech, Baby Cassidy; final chorus, Red Roses.

Rev. Fr. O'Brien thanked the children in behalf of Mother Vincent and complimented them in the perfect manner in which they executed their parts in the entertainment.

Wall paper at 18 Church street.

A delicious smoke—Old Hundred cigar.

T. C. Lee, Fire Insurance, Donovan Bl'dg.

Best work, lowest price, at the Boston Dental Parlors.

E. G. Parker, 21 E. Merr'k st., sells best Haxall flour in the world for $4.00 per bbl.

The police arrest our coffee, they know a good thing after they try it. Music hall restaurant.

Chelmsford lodge of Odd Fellows is to observe its anniversary Nov. 21 by an entertainment.

Patten & Co. have the finest potted plants and cut flowers in the city, Shedd's block, Central street.

It is stated that D company of the Cadets is to hold a kirmes in Huntington hall during the winter.

Our boarders say we give the best board in the city, 21 meals for $3. Music hall restaurant Dutton street.

1000 tons No. 2 Chestnut coal to be sold for $5 per ton. Call at once at D. W. Horne & Son's, 7 Central street.

The annual meeting of the Y. W. C. A. will hold its annual meeting at the First Congregational church tomorrow afternoon.

In view of the fact that the question of the adoption of a city charter is to come up the municipal election will have added interest.

New raisins and currants 7 cent a pound, 4 pounds for 25 cent at Farley's Cash Grocery, 140 Gorham street. See advertisement.

Rev. G. H. Johnson of the John street church preaches tomorrow upon "God's Spirit and the World's" and "The House of God."

Oranges are coming into the market; give your order to Kilpatrick Bros., store, 4 Merrimack street, and at the Merrimack street depot.

The greatest favor you can confer on friends is to give them your photo. The place to get photos taken is at Marion's, Barristers hall.

Down in Fall River business men are expressing themselves in favor of a holiday on election day, in order to give working people a chance to vote.

Medical Examiner Irish gave heart disease as the cause of the death of Edward Barry. The relatives of Mr. Barry in Boston have been notified of his sudden death.

Mr. Frank Clark, principal of the evening high school was thrown from his bicycle yesterday afternoon, and so badly wrenched that he was unable to attend school last night.

John Rafferty of North Powder, Ore., writes to Postmaster Burbank inquiring the residence in Lowell of his sisters Rosa and Kate, as he has important information for them.

Get rid of that cough or you will soon go where the angels sing; likewise there will be singing at your house but you will not see it. The Palace Pharmacy will put up cough medicine that will cure.

In a letter from Chicago Mr. J. P. Battles tells a SUN man that he (the SUN man) ought to be thankful that he is not at the fair to see the ruin accompanying the demolition of the fair buildings.

The L. S. C. club had a sociable at Hibernian hall last evening and had an attendance of about 150 couples. Heathcote's orchestra furnished music and dancing was indulged in till about 1 o'clock.

A. L. Kittredge & Co. are up to the times "hard times." They are up to the prices "low prices." If you want work done they can furnish first class work for you. Painting, graining, kalsomining, etc.

It is stated that there is objection to the use of the high school building for evening school purposes. The objection will have no weight with the school committee because the building was put up for school purposes.

The Burke Temperance Institute held the second of their series of socials at their hall on Middle street last evening. A large number of members and their friends were present and passed the evening in dancing.

Tuesday evening next the local union of Christian Endeavor of Lowell and vicinity hold their union meeting at the High street Congregational church. Samuel B. Capen of Boston is to speak on "Christian Citizenship."

The printed copies of the proposed amendment of the city charter are ready for distribution, and they will soon be circulated about the city. As it is to be voted upon at the city election the voters should study it carefully.

If the prediction is made that the construction of the overhead wires is becoming unsafe, the heavy sleet and snow storms the coming winter will cause great damage by breaking the weakened lines, poles and cross arms.

The annual meeting of the Lowell Cricket and Athletic association will be held at the St. Charles Hotel, next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of general business.

A young man saw an item in Thursday's SUN in relation to the enrolling of seamen in the cause of Brazil to man the new fleet now fitting out in New York harbor. He is to make application for a berth, as he has served in the U. S. navy.

The anniversary of Garfield Purple Star lodge of Orangemen was observed by a concert and ball in Manchester Unity hall last evening. About 200 people were present. Rev. Dr. Court made an address. The grand march began at 9.30 and was led by Floor Director Robert Shaw and Miss Emma Robinson. The aids were Samuel Hoey, William J. Kirkpatrick, Thomas Doole and James Hall.

There was an exciting game of old fashioned "peggy" on the South common yesterday afternoon watched by about 150 people. The contestants were John J. Ryan, W. H. Merritt, and Mr. Kearns on one side, and J. J. Courtney, Wm. Fitzgerald and Neil Sullivan on the other. The Ryan team won in two rounds, 100 to 70 and 100 to 80. Last evening the losers set up a supper for all hands.

The Merrimack Clothing Co.

Here are bids for public patronage. Two cases camel's hair shirts and drawers at 60 cents, worth $1; two cases elegant fleece lined shirts and drawers, at 75 cents worth $1; 100 dozen men's winter caps at 25 and 50 cents each; 100 all wool frieze ulsters at $12, worth $18 anywhere. Study your own interest then, and look at these before you buy. We don't make big displays in the papers. Our customers are our best advertisement. Our windows are large and look well, but they don't reflect our assortment by any means. To appreciate its extent you must step inside. Please do so. The Merrimack Clothing Co.

POLICE JOTTINGS.

Officer Breault arrested James Doyle, a nine year old lad, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of larceny. He entered a boarding house on Merrimack street near Cabot and stole three watches belonging to the boarders, and then went next door and secured two more. He had hidden two of the watches, one he sold to John Mead for 25 cents and he refused to tell what he did with the other, although it is thought he will confess later. Mead was arrested for receiving stolen property.

Dr. Colburn DENTIST 33 MERK ST.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

It is not yet decided that the republicans will hold a ratification meeting although the "troops" are yelling for one. It is suggested that Gov. McKinley speak at the meeting if one is held.

It is stated that no definite time has been fixed for the meeting of a certain ecclesiastical council to investigate charges against a pastor, because the second party interested will not appear before the council. This second party is in a down east town.

The additional driven wells at the city farm are being sunk rapidly and it is probable that before the winter comes the company will have wells enough to supply the amount contracted for. The failure of the company to supply the required quantity of 500,000 gallons a day from the original number of well was because the nature of the strata was not fully understood.

A positive and absolute sale by public auction, of a large lot of furniture, ranges, stoves, carpets, etc., belonging to Leroy Lenfest, the Middle street furniture dealer, Lowell, is to take place next Friday morning, at the new Parker building Middle street. There is a large lot of it; it is both new and second hand; is good and will be sold for just what it will bring for cash. The variety is great and the sale rain or shine. J. E. Conant & Co. in charge.

OUR THEATRES.

OPERA HOUSE.—It was a small audience which greeted J. K. Murray last evening, when Glendalough a romantic Irish drama, was presented, yet it was an appreciative attendance, and its criticisms of the show will undoubtedly bring out large houses today. Glendalough is an Irish drama unlike the majority of its kind, inasmuch as the hero, Terence O'Toole (Mr. Murray) is a well educated, witty and manly school teacher, while the heroine, Kathleen O'Connor, is a refined young lady, with a delightful brogue. To be sure the villain is an English lord, and of course he has a more villainous Irish henchman. The plot is interesting and if it has weak points they are overlooked in one's appreciation of the acting, which was good throughout.

The scenery was indeed beautiful and each scene was applauded the Glen of Glendalough and Granger's leap being particularly finely set, while the tableau in this latter scene was encored again and again. Mr. Murray besides his histrionic abilities possesses a sweet baritone voice which he used to good effect. His rendition of that grand old ballad "Kathleen Mavourneen," during which the aged and famous composer of the song, Prof. F. Nichols Crouch led the orchestra, was very fine. The applause which greeted the composer and the song was tremendous. Miss Clara Lane, the leading lady is also a pretty singer, her numbers all meeting with favor. It would not do to leave an account of the play without mentioning the efforts of Samuel and Kitty Norton, who in the roles of Dr. Curley and Mrs. O'Hara respectively added considerably to the enjoyment of the show. They are jig dancers with few if any equals. Their portion of the stately minuet in the closing act was again very laughable. Two crowded houses should witness this fine drama which will be produced this afternoon and evening.

The Stoddard lecture sale in Philadelphia has beaten all previous record. It opened Thursday morning and before night the entire theatre for the entire course was sold; the same condition of things exists at the Boston theatre. Mr. Stoddard will be in Lowell on Friday nights during December.

Manager Cosgrove announces for next week Annie Ward Tiffany in Lady Blarney on Thursday evening, and "Hands Across the Sea" on Friday and Saturday.

SEEN AND HEARD.

The following story from an exchange will be of interest to the hundreds of theatre goers of our city:

A catchy title has inestimable value for a play or a book.

Some years ago a story was given to the public without a name and a prize of $2000 was offered for the best suitable title. Later a theatrical manager provided a nameless play, and offered a large reward for the breeziest way of designating it. Both the book publisher and the play producer erred, as was subsequently shown, in giving their wares to the public unlabelled. A good title is worth as much as a good play or a good story.

Even though the play be poor a taking title serves as a bait to draw the public.

Manager Charles Frohman knows the full value of a properly labelled play. Since he became prominent in metropolitan management he has been very lucky and very skillful too, in naming his plays. He has always succeeded in getting names that pleased the public ear and aroused the public curiosity.

After "Shenandoah," his first production was the farce-comedy "All the Comforts of Home."

William Gillette wrote the piece and it handled around without a name for weeks. Gillette suggested "All the Comforts" for it; somebody else said a short title was best and easier to remember, and thought "Comforts" would be a good name. Mr. Frohman hit upon the final title, "All the Comforts of Home." It is really a good title, because it is entirely applicable, in the first place, and in the next, the expression is as familiar, almost, as any in the English language.

Belasco DeMille's big comedy drama was finished for several months and actually in rehearsal before the title was decided upon. One title was in favor for awhile, "The Banker," and that title might have been adopted were it not that there were several plays with titles that designated business or professions.

The short and meaningful title, "Mercy," received a good deal of consideration, and came near being adopted, but Dramatist Belasco had from the first stuck to the comprehensive and crisp title "Men and Women," which he took from the well known Shakesperian quotation: "All the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players."

"The Lost Paradise" was the name of that piece in the original German of Fulda, and the name is really what Charles Frohman bought the play for.

"The Girl I Left Behind Me" is probably the nicest and the most romantic and sentimental title ever bestowed upon a modern play. The melody and the song that are known by this title are as familiar as "Home, Sweet Home." It always suggests separated lovers and true loyal hearts.

Like other Frohman plays, Belasco and Flyles' piece went into rehearsal still unchristened. To W. W. Furst, leader of the Empire Theatre orchestra, was assigned the task of writing the incidental music for the play. Nothing was more natural than that in military drama martial melody should be introduced and as there is no music dearer the soldier's heart than the strains of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," it was only reasonable that that theme should enter into the musical composition of the piece. When at rehearsal Mr. Frohman heard the first bars of "Brighton Camp," as the tune used to be called over 100 years ago on the west coast of England, he said to Belasco:

"There's my title for this play!"

"What?" the dramatist asked.

"The Girl I Left Behind Me," said Mr. Frohman.

It was then and there christened "The Girl I Left Behind Me," a title which is as appropriate as it is attractive.

Louis Alexander,

Formerly of 6th avenue, New York, successor to Emerson, importing tailor, 63 Central street, has the latest novelties. Makes fine work a specialty. Is sure to please you.

Big Sale of Crockery,

Glassware and tinware at Dickson Bros., tea store, Merrimack street, sign of the big steaming teapot.

Money loaned on endorsed notes, personal securities and second mortgages on real estate by J. B. Swift, 9 Barristers hall. Telephone 405-4.

LOWELL, Nov. 10, 1893.

In compliance with chapter 57, section 11, of the public statutes, notice is hereby given that Pierre Bilodean, No. 691 Market street, has been convicted in the police court of selling milk of not good standard quality.

THOS. O. ALLEN,
Inspector of Milk.

BIJOU THEATRE

JOHN E. STOKES, Prop. and Manager.

ENTIRE WEEK, COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH,

Matinee Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

The New Sensational Success,

THE - DUPREZ

American Folly Co.

A Host of Specialty Artists.
A Glory of Vaudeville Stars.

Grand Marches, Grand Choruses,
Farce Comedy, Comic Opera,
High Class Vaudeville,

Prices: 10c., 20c., 30c.

Robertson & Co.,

BARGAIN HOUSE-FURNISHERS,

56, 58 and 60 Central Street, Lowell.

For the benefit of those who contemplate house-keeping, whether on a large or small scale, we have prepared a set of Plans so arranged in goods and prices as to be adapted to the wants of all classes, and which will be found of the greatest assistance to beginners and others who aim to get the best possible results for their money, and which combine the greatest possible usefulness with the least possible expenditure. These Plans will be known as

Robertson's
Exclusive
Adjustable
Plans

and are the outcome of our very extensive dealings with the public and our thorough knowledge of their requirements. We claim for them the following essential elements, on which we base their success:

ORIGINALITY, BECAUSE no house in this city has ever proposed or adopted any such plans for securing to the purchaser such benefits as these afford, and because no matter what competitors may promise or hold out in copying these plans (as they undoubtedly will) they must fall far short of the quality, even if the quantity and prices are the same. On this particular point you get our guarantee.

FEASIBILITY, BECAUSE these plans have been originated and prepared by us, not merely for an advertisement, but are intended as a positive benefit to the purchaser in helping him to secure such goods as will give the greatest satisfaction in every respect. AND WE GUARANTEE that the goods set forth in either plan, if taken altogether, shall be found from $15 to $50 cheaper than they can be bought for elsewhere.

POPULARITY, BECAUSE all intending purchasers can find in these plans the realization of their ideas, and because no matter which you accept, you will find it is just exactly as if you had named it yourself.

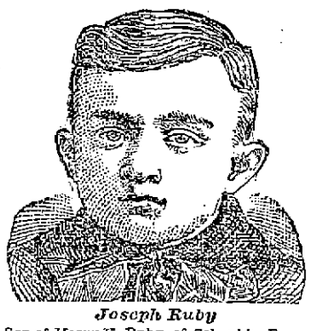
Conant & Company.

338 and 340 Central Street.

(NEW NUMBERS.)

Horse and Stable Furnishings.

BODY BRUSHES, 50c., 75c., $1.00, $2.00.
MANE BRUSHES, 30c., 50c., 75c.
CURRY COMBS, 20c., 30c., 42c.



Joseph Ruby

Son of Harry K. Ruby, of Columbia, Pa.,

Suffered From Birth

With a Severe Form of

Scrofula Humor

"Until my boy was six years of age he was from birth a **terrible sufferer** from scrofulous humor. Sores would appear on him and spread until as **Large as a Dollar** and then discharge, followed by others, so that the larger part of his body was **one mass of sores** all the time, especially severe on his legs and back of his ears and on his head. The humor had a very offensive odor, and caused

Intense Itching

We cannot tell how that poor boy suffered in all those years. Physicians did not effect a cure. At last I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla, as my druggist recommended it. In about two weeks the Sarsaparilla began to have effect. The sores commenced to heal up; the flesh began to look more natural and healthy. Then the scales came off and all over his body new and healthy flesh and skin formed. When he had taken two bottles he was entirely free from sores, having only the scars to show where they had been. These have all disappeared. We are unable to express our thanks for the good

Hood's Sarsaparilla

has done our little boy." HARRY K. RUBY, Box 356, Columbia, Pennsylvania.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Winter

OVERCOATS.

We have thousands of them of every Style, Make and Fabric. We can meet any demand for color; we can gratify any desire in taste. We have not bought up a lot of poorly made OVERCOATS to sell cheap, but offer you our own first-class clothing at prices lower than the lowest for equally well made garments. We want you to see, to become acquainted with our present offerings in OVERCOATS, the buying will take care of itself.

J. L. CHALIFOUX,

GENERAL OUTFITTER,

Nos. 27 to 35 Central Street.

Bicycle - Sundries

AT HALF PRICE.

First Class Repairing in all its Branches

Wheels to Rent by the Hour or Day.

O. C. CLOUCH,

7 John St., Lowell, Mass

DR. GEO. J. CONSTANTINEAU SURGEON DENTIST LOWELL

Do You Make Pies?

Try a Package of

CRYSTALIZED PIE PREPARATION

Plum, Apricot, Raisin, Raspberry, Blackberry, Huckleberry, Peach, Apple and Cherry,

ONLY 10c. PER PACKAGE.

CANNED MACKEREL put up with Tomato Sauce, 25c. PER CAN.

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Old No. 199 Middlesex St. New No. 455.

CALEB L. SMITH, Proprietor.

All Kinds Of

Picture Framing Done

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MAKER'S,

COR. MERRIMACK AND JOHN STS.,

At Fully One-Third Under Usual Price.

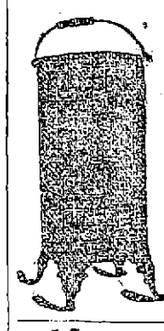
A discussion which took place the other evening among a number of old smokers was as to the merits of the best Cigar and the honors easily came to

Curfew 10c. Cigar.

W. A. LEW. 20 John Street.

Clothing, Cleansed, Dyed and Pressed

Orders received for cleaning dying and pressing promptly and neatly executed.



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The Carbonite Portable Heater.

A portable heating stove. No gas, no odor, no funnel. Can be carried from room to room and thereby heat many rooms with the same heater. Actual cost of fuel one cent per hour. Come and see them.

We carry a full line of Parlor and Bedroom Stoves, and a line of first-class Ranges. A good No. 7 Range with Hot Closet for $16. Stove Pipe, Zinc and Zink Boards. A large consignment of Comfortables just received. Come and see us.

J. J. GAYNOR & CO., 22 to 28 Prescott St.

"Glenwood" Stoves.

A little fire in the Parlor just to take the chill off is all you require at present, but the winter will soon be with us and if you want to keep comfortable this winter purchase a

"Glenwood" Range

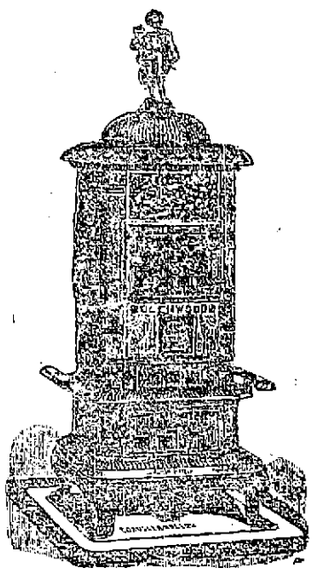
OR

Parlor Stove.

The "Glenwood" line of Stoves is acknowledged to be the Highest Grade in the market. The numerous expressions of satisfaction coming from people who use them and the valuable testimonials from expert judges is sufficient to convince anyone that there is no better stoves than the "Glenwood."

They cost no more than inferior goods and for that reason people should take no other stove than the "Glenwood."

We have a full line of these goods always in stock.



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17 TO 31 PRESCOTT ST

A SHORT TRUE STORY FOR WOMEN

IN FIVE CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—The $4 Eton.

Imagine such a thing! A double-breasted, reefer, Eton suit, of heavy flannel, warm enough for the lowest Lowell mercuries; strong and serviceable, in handsome shades of Navy blue, brown, dark green and black and as trim and stylish as anything seen on the street, and all for $4! The story starts well, doesn't it?

CHAPTER II.—The $6 Empire.

Have you seen our Empire Blouse Suit, made of Diagonal Serge in a wide variety of colors, and made doubly desirable for warmth and wear by being lined throughout? We are fitting the ladies of Lowell in this handsome suit for $6. We should be backward about disclosing this absurdly low price, only we know that in these hard times you won't think any the less of us for paring our prices way down to the core.

CHAPTER III.—Concerning Cashmeres.

The first two chapters have probably fairly well prepared you for surprises. That is fortunate, for here comes one of the surprises of your life. A Cashmere—a perfectly made, stylish, and beautifully made Cashmere Suit for $8! These are especially rich and heavy goods; and these suits (and the $4 and $6 suits as well) have the big 4½ yard skirt, now so distinctly AU FAIT.

CHAPTER IV.—$19 Tailor-Mades.

What woman does not admire a tailor-made suit? But tailor-made suits have hitherto been a little uppish in price. We have something in tailor-made that we are rather surprised at ourselves. It is All-Wool, Homespun, in various shades, and stitched throughout with silk and trimmed throughout with military braid; and we will fit you in it perfectly for $19. How can we do this, you ask? There are people in the trade asking the same thing?

CHAPTER V.—Our High Grade Custom work.

If you want something extraordinarily nice, something full of individuality, that will perfectly suit your personality, as well as perfectly fit your figure, we will make up a tailor-made suit in different fabric for from $10 to $35. We have just received a beautiful line of serges and other goods for winter suits, all of superior quality; and our custom department, you must remember, is in charge of a lady of long experience at home and abroad, with a thorough knowledge of what is correct and in good taste.

For the rest of this interesting story, call at our new store, which is full of all that is latest, best and most reasonable in Suits, Cloaks, Capes and Furs.

The Beaver Cloak Comp'y

35 Merrimack Street Lowell.

PIANO FOR $50.

STOOL AND COVER.

Five Dollars Cash and Five Dollars Per Month.

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No. 45 Prescott Street, Lowell, Mass.

DR. W. A. KER DENTIST

Choice New Fresh Prunes, 16c. lb.
Choice New Cal. Prunes, 10c. lb.

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PARLOR STOVES AND RANGES.

We have them in a large variety of patterns and prices

FROM $3 TO $45.

Cash or Instalments. We take your old stove in part payment for a new one.

Don't buy a Range till you have seen our

New Century.

The Handsomest and Best.

A complete line of Furniture, Carpets, etc., always on hand.

For the Latest Designs.
For the Best Goods.
For the Lowest Prices.
For the Easiest Terms, go to

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Office: 10 and 12 Merrimack Street,

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N. B.—Auction Sales conducted in all parts of the city or state.

BILLHEADS of every description printed at short notice at the SUN office.

M. J. BRADY,

MILLINER.

Is offering good quality Felt Hats untrimmed at

23 and 49c. each.

Worth from 75c. to $1.00.

Call and Get One.

19, 21 PALMER ST.

Choice New Raisins

10c. lb., 3 lbs. 25c.

The Enterprise Cash Grocery

Nos. 5 and 6 Prescott Street.

Low Prices

NEW RAISINS, 7c. lb., 4 lbs. for 25c.

NEW CURRANTS, 7c. lb., 4 lbs. for 25c.

SEEDLESS RAISINS, 8c. lb.

NEW PRUNES, 10c. lb.

NEW CITRON, 15c. lb.

FARLEY'S ∴ CASH ∴ GROCERY,

New No. 140 Gorham St.

New Seedless Raisins,

15c., 2 lbs. 25c.

Best New Cleaned Currants 12c. pkg.

The Enterprise Cash Grocery and Tea House, 5 and 6 Prescott Street.